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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
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SERIES I—VOLUME XL—IN THREE PARTS.

PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART III.—VOL. XL.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FROM JULY 5, 1864, TO JULY 31, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 5, 1864—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

If the enemy cross into Maryland or Pennsylvania I can send an army corps from here to meet them or cut off their return south. If required, direct the quartermaster to send transportation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1864—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

There has been no telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry since yesterday, a little after noon; but we learn through the railroad company that Sigel had reached Maryland Heights and withdrawn all troops from south of the river, destroying the bridges. We can learn nothing whatever of Hunter The enemy have destroyed bridges from Harper's Ferry to Patterson's Creek, where Kelley succeeded in driving them back. The line from the Monocacy to Harper's Ferry has been cut, and the re-enforcements sent from here fell back to the Monocacy. General Howe has been sent there with about 2,800 men, to force his way to Harper's Ferry. We have nothing reliable in regard to the enemy's force. Some accounts, probably very exaggerated, state it to be between 20,000 and 30,000. If one-half that number we cannot meet it in the field till Hunter's troops arrive. As you are aware, we have almost nothing in Baltimore or Washington, except militia, and considerable alarm has been created by sending troops from these places to re-enforce Harper's Ferry. You probably have a large dismounted cavalry force, and I would advise that it be sent here immediately. It can be remounted by impressing horses in the parts of Maryland likely to be overrun by the enemy. All the dismounted fragments here we armed as infantry and sent to Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* For Correspondence, etc., from June 13, 1864, to July 5, 1864, see Part II.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

General Hunter has just been heard from at Parkersburg. Thirteen hundred of his men are coming forward to re-enforce General Kelley at Cumberland and New Creek.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

All available water transportation is now at Fort Monroe and in James River. General Meigs recommends that it all be placed under General Ingalls, as, by a divided command, there is conflict of orders. As Hunter's force is now coming within reach, I think your operations should not be interfered with by sending troops here. If Washington and Baltimore should be so seriously threatened as to require your aid, I will inform you in time. Although most of our forces are not of a character suitable for the field (invalids and militia), yet I have no apprehensions at present about the safety of Washington, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, or Cumberland. These points cover our supplies, and raids between cannot effect any damage that cannot soon be repaired. If, however, you can send us your dismounted cavalry, we can use it to advantage, and, perhaps, soon return it remounted.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 5, 1864—11.50 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch of 12.30 [1] p. m. received. I have ordered to Washington the dismounted cavalry and one division of infantry, which will be followed by the balance of the corps, if necessary. We want now to crush out and destroy any force the enemy have sent north. Force enough can be spared from here to do it. I think now there is no doubt but Ewell's corps is away from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The usual quiet along the lines of this army prevailed yesterday and last night, disturbed only by the usual artillery and musketry practice in front of the Ninth Corps, which occurred at 2 a. m. this morning. General Burnside reports the enemy as having established a mortar battery in his front from which they occasionally shell his lines. He reports the casualties during the past ten days as amounting to 480 in all. An examination of the proposed point of attack in front of Burnside's line made by the chief engineer of this army has resulted in a less favorable report than was anticipated. A written report will be forwarded. In the meantime a critical examination of the lines of both

the Fifth and Ninth Corps has been ordered to ascertain the practicability of making an immediate attack, and for selecting the most suitable point in the event of regular approaches being decided upon.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

My engineer officers make the same report of the lack of practicability of assault anywhere along our present front that you do. At present we are doing very well. All the roads are cut and the enemy are living now on half rations. This I presume is certain as well as the further fact that discontent is beginning to prevail. I believe the enemy are preparing to make an effort to establish themselves on the north bank of the river below, with a view of blockading, or it may be only a force going to the north side of James River to cover foraging parties whilst they collect and get out all they can between the James and Chickahominy. It may be necessary to march Wright over there to prevent this, but I will not do so until more is known about what the enemy are doing. The best we can do now is to strengthen our present line on Burnside's and Warren's front and advance by gradual approaches as you propose. As soon as the cavalry is in working order we will make another raid, supporting the cavalry as far as the Weldon road with infantry. The troops in North Carolina started out to cut the Weldon road, but as near as I can learn turned back on the report that the enemy were re-enforcing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: The following information obtained from two deserters who came in this morning, is sent to you for what it is worth. They stated it to be currently reported at Richmond and in Petersburg that Early, in command of two divisions of Ewell's corps, with Breckinridge's command and other forces, was making an invasion of Maryland, with a view of capturing Washington, supposed to be defenseless. It was understood Early would reach Winchester by the 3d instant.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Richmond papers of the 4th instant state:

It was believed to be satisfactorily ascertained that Warren's army corps had been thrown across to the north bank of the James River near Deep Bottom. The Yankees have removed the obstructions recently sunk by them in Trent's Reach.

The above may account for the sending troops from Petersburg toward Richmond. I will send the paper to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 12.20 a. m. 6th.)

Major-General MEADE:

The enemy have got to the Baltimore and Ohio road and have destroyed the railroad bridges from Patterson's Creek to Harper's Ferry. Send in one good division of your troops and all the dismounted cavalry, to be forwarded at once. I will not send an army corps until there is greater necessity for it. I will order the quartermaster here to have transportation ready.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 6th.)

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Sigel has fallen back to Maryland Heights, destroying the bridges at that point. Some of Hunter's force have arrived at Patterson's Creek, where they drove the enemy. Other dispatches are just coming through, which, when deciphered, I will inform you of if they contain anything of importance. Among them I see the announcement of the sinking of the Alabama by our navy. Semmes, however, escaped. Vessels will be ready for the troops ordered from here between now and 2 p. m. to-morrow. No artillery need be sent.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 5, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of Point Lookout, Md., and will relieve Colonel Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, now on duty there. On being relieved, Colonel Draper will report for duty with his regiment.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. Barnard is temporarily relieved from duty as chief engineer of the armies operating against Richmond, and will report in person without delay to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. During General Barnard's absence his duties will be performed by Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two deserters from the Twentieth Georgia Battalion Cavalry came into the lines of the Sixth Corps at about 5 o'clock this morning. They had been in hospital at Richmond, and on the 1st

instant were sent thence to Petersburg. Night before last they were ordered to go down to the right of their line, where they were told that their regiment was on picket near the Weldon railroad. They were ordered to rejoin their regiment, but sought an opportunity to escape, which they found this morning. They say that it was currently reported within their lines, both at Richmond and in Petersburg, that General Early was making an invasion of Maryland, with the intention of capturing Washington, having under his command two divisions of Ewell's corps, Breckinridge's command, and perhaps other forces belonging in the Valley. I judge, from what they say as regards a single regimental organization, that Pickett's division is still lying on the line between the Appomattox and James Rivers. They also say that some convalescents belonging to Battle's brigade, of Rodes' division, were within a few days past sent from Richmond to Petersburg, but there are no indications that their command was at Petersburg or that any troops have passed through Richmond coming from the Valley within the last week or ten days. The convalescents were probably sent to Petersburg, being fit for duty, their own command being too distant to be reached. One of these deserters heard day before yesterday that General Lee had ordered the Weldon railroad to be repaired. He did not hear the order read, but heard it only as a rumor. It is given out to the soldiers that there are six months' supplies in Richmond. All men who are wounded in such a way as to prevent their speedy return to their commands are now being sent from Richmond to hospitals farther south, many of these receiving thirty, forty, and sixty day furloughs. This is looked upon as an indication of a desire to get rid of all consumers possible. These men having been at Petersburg but a very short time give little valuable information concerning our exact front. They say that there is some cavalry on the right of the enemy's line near the lead-works; that other cavalry is strung out down toward the Weldon railroad; that there is a brigade of cavalry on the other side of the river, as they understand near Malvern Hill. They complain of rations being short, but I do not think there is any diminution.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

JULY 5, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Enemy are erecting a work in rear of main line and directly in front of this station. They have only one face done. This face has two very large embrasures. Cannot see any guns in this work. Large parties of enemy to work on main line. Two of their regimental flags have disappeared.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

(Same to Captain Fisher.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

Enemy have been at work all day upon a redoubt in front of this station; shoveling, picking, and bringing rails have been noticed. About

11 a. m. a large party, extended in a line some hundred yards in length, began to dig in open field to the rear and our left of the redoubt. They are still at work, evidently throwing up a new line of rifle-pits. The line is parallel with and about 100 yards in rear of their present high intrenchment.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 5, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Respectfully forwarded.

This officer is on station near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

[Memorandum.]

This, I suppose, is reported to General Warren as soon as it is sent here. And so of the signal officer on the Jerusalem plank road. I presume what he sees is reported at once to the two corps commanders on the left of the plank road.

A. A. H.,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864.

The batteries belonging to corps and the Artillery Reserve now detached will rejoin their commands. The chief of artillery will assign batteries to corps to make up deficiencies and losses.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 5, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing new to report with regard to disposition of troops on lines.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864 (Received 9.40 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no change to report in disposition of troops on lines since last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No.— } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, *July 5, 1864.*

I. In pursuance of orders from corps headquarters, the Fourth Brigade is discontinued and the troops composing it distributed as follows: Seventy-first, Seventy-fourth, One hundred and twentieth New York, and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers to the Third Brigade; Seventy-third New York Volunteers to the First Brigade; Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Second Brigade.

II. Officers of staff departments rendered supernumerary by this consolidation will at once report to the chief of their respective departments at corps headquarters.

III. All detached men from the regiments named, serving within other brigades of the division than the one to which their regiment is now assigned, will at once join their respective regiments.

IV. The commanding officers of regiments will report without delay to the commanding officer of the brigade to which their regiment is transferred.

By command of Major-General Birney:

JOHN HANCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 5, 1864—10.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

As a preliminary to withdrawing the two corps from my left I think we should construct, beside the small redoubt I have before spoken of, another near General Crawford's headquarters capable of holding a battery and 500 men, and another along the plank road about half-way between the two that will hold 1,500 men. This will, I believe, enable our left flank to be held by a small force without apprehension from an assault. It gives you an idea how important I regard the similar works now held by the enemy in our front. I should like to have the assistance of others in making these two redoubts. I examined the ground for their location with Captain Mendell.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say you can go on with the erection of the redoubt which you proposed to commence throwing up last night, but which was suspended by him until he could receive the report of the chief engineer upon other parts of the line held by the army.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Your telegram in relation to works received and referred to Major Duane, who has been instructed to confer with you and take such measures and furnish such means in men and material as may be deemed necessary.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

Do you want any of my men to start the redoubt to-night?

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Captain MENDELL:

I will meet you and Major Duane at General Crawford's headquarters at 1 p. m. Please inform him.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864—11.40.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS:

I forward you this communication, just received:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.

General WARREN:

Private F. Buckhatter, Sixteenth Mississippi, Harris' brigade, Anderson's division, Hill's corps, came in this evening and delivered himself up. He states that Anderson's division relieved Wilcox's division in our front, and that Wilcox moved farther to their right on the evening of July 3; that the advanced battery in our front near the plank road has places for six guns; that a four-gun battery, Napoleons, of the Washington Artillery, are in the work, and Harris' brigade supports it. General Wright's brigade, of same division, joins Harris' on his left; says this brigade is extreme left of Hill's corps, and believes it connects with Beauregard's troops. There is a rumor among their men that all General Lee asks of them is to hold their position; they have orders not to fire on our men unless we open on them or advance. This General Anderson is now in temporary command of Longstreet's corps. General Longstreet is still confined by his wound at Lynchburg. The prevailing feeling among their men is that Grant will not take Richmond, nor even Petersburg; that they can hold them both. General Mahone is in temporary command of Anderson's division.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

All quiet.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864—8.55 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Report for this morning: Nothing of importance has transpired.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Two deserters from a Georgia cavalry regiment, who have for some time been on provost duty at Petersburg, just sent in by Colonel Bryan, profess to give information of a character so important, regarding the movements of Breckinridge and Early (Longstreet), that I send them direct to you for examination. The note of Colonel Bryan, commanding cavalry, is also herewith.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT CAVALRY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Major WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

MAJOR: I send you two deserters that give strange information concerning Breckinridge and Early being at Winchester; also that General Lee issued an order yesterday to repair the Weldon railroad. They have been on provost duty in Petersburg up to night before last and seem to be well posted.

Very respectfully,

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864—2 a. m.

General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

What is the firing that seems to be in your front?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Warren.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864. (Received 2.50 a. m.)

General MEADE:

The firing was only sharp skirmishing and a little more than the usual artillery firing. The enemy in our front are very nervous, I think, and do three-fourths of the firing. Our lines are being shelled by mortars, but our losses are not large, amounting to 480 in last ten days.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
City Point, July 5, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:]

DEAR GENERAL: The accompanying list* of questions was drawn up, by my directions, by my Prussian engineer, Captain Munther. They are unnecessarily minute. All I want is to get the main facts, so as to judge of probable results and form data for any future work of the kind. If you will put Lieutenant Oberteuffer in communication with the officer in charge of the mining gallery he will work out the answers.†

I sent you yesterday the only copy I have of my review of McClellan's report. Any one who reads it must read the preface and there find my justification and motive.

I am, respectfully and truly,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major-General, &c.,

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have no movements of importance to report on my line to-day. The enemy have been very active on the front of General Willcox, strengthening their line in the direction of the Clarke house. The battery on General Ledlie's line will be ready for the guns this evening. No firing this evening as yet.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864—8.15 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that all was quiet in my front last night, the heavy picket-firing being on my left. Nothing of interest occurred to report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

* See Part II, p. 610.
† For answers see Part II, p. 611.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything has been quiet in my front for the last twelve hours. No movement of enemy observed. The work on the fort on my left is nearly done and it will be ready to receive the guns by 9 p. m.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet on our front during the night. Skirmished with enemy, but nothing worthy of note occurred.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet along our front for the past twelve hours. The covered way to the lines has been strengthened and made more secure. The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Captain Jones, has been placed in position on the front of First Division, relieving the Second Maine Battery.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The enemy kept up a steady musketry fire during the night on the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which is on the right of my line. Their mortar firing is continued with increased effect, making the casualties in the command more numerous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there has been unusual activity in rear of the rebel lines toward the Clarke house to-day, and some digging. They have opened also two new mortars about opposite my center.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Armies in the Field:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the reports* of the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence, Cavalry Corps, in reference to condition of supplies at White House on the arrival of my command at that place. My command reached the White House on the evening of the 20th. I found that the rebel cavalry had shelled the place in front of White House Landing from the high bluff in the direction of Tunstall's Station with from six to eight pieces, but no other demonstration was made. General Abercrombie, in command, informed me when I called to see him that the enemy was constructing rifle-pits on the bluffs surrounding the White House. I therefore crossed one division of cavalry, dismounted, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, directing it to attack the enemy on the Tunstall's Station road, and held the other division mounted and ready to cross. No rifle-pits were found on the bluffs and only the pickets of the enemy. I then crossed the other division. The enemy's two divisions of cavalry were found at Tunstall's and along the west bank of Black Creek, the whole force collecting at Tunstall's while I was getting over the horses of the dismounted division. During the night they retreated in great haste to Bottom's Bridge, followed up by small parties of our cavalry. On the morning of the 22d I sent Torbert's division to Jones' Bridge to secure the crossing and got there first, having the short line. I then brought the train across the river, in all over 800 wagons, and was then ready to move. The forage arrived about the same time in great abundance; the subsistence not until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. I had to wait for it and did not get off with the advance of the train until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. This is the delay I referred to in my dispatch. I believe every exertion was made to get this subsistence up on the part of all concerned and especially by General Getty, as soon as he found supplies were short.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Col. J. I. GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: You will at once send all the dismounted men of your brigade, with their arms and such horse equipments as they may have

* Not found as inclosures.

in their possession, to report at the cavalry depot commanded by Major Beaumont. A commissioned officer will be sent in charge of these men, taking with him a list of names, giving regiment and company of all men in his charge. Having performed this duty the officer will report back to his brigade. It is important that your dismounted men be sent to the depot at once in order that they may be remounted at once. Let every dismounted man be sent at this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WEIR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Light-House Point, Va., July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of July 4,* touching certain allegations in the Richmond Examiner of July 2, I have the honor to submit the following, though I can scarcely realize that either my own conduct or that of my command has been seriously arraigned upon charges made in a journal notoriously venal and unscrupulous in its efforts to sustain the cause of the public enemy: It is not strange that General Lee, the Confederate Government, or the people of the rebellious States, should be dissatisfied with the system of raids instituted against their railroads, but if the major-general commanding has any cause of complaint against the "management of the expedition" which I have had the honor of conducting, I most respectfully request that the proper official investigation be instituted at once. While I cannot commend the conduct of my men in all cases as necessary, or strictly in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, every means was taken by myself and subordinate commanders to keep it strictly within those bounds. I can safely say further, no man in my command has ever received any part of his education in lawlessness from me. The major-general commanding will not fail to remember that my troops were gone ten days, and during half that time were compelled to subsist upon the country. In regard to this necessity (which no one regretted more than myself) my orders were that everything needed by the command should be taken under the supervision of the provost-marshal, as provided subsequently in General Orders, No. 24, June 27;† and while I would not restrict my troops in anything that would be useful to them or beneficial to the enemy, I would severely punish all housebreaking, pillaging, and lawlessness. I regret exceedingly that copies of my orders and instructions on this subject were captured with other papers in the desk of my headquarters, but if General Lee is as prompt to do justice to the character of his enemy as the press of the South is to blacken it by every infamous charge, he will publish the orders in question. I inclose herewith the certificates of my adjutant-general, inspector-general, provost-marshal, and staff officers, from which it will be seen that not only were all practicable exertions made to keep my command in proper bounds, but that even instructions in communication of July 4, directing a special inspection, as well as proper steps to carry out provisions of General Orders, No. 24, had been already anticipated six or seven days. I shall also forward the statements of my division and brigade commanders upon the subject, in order that the commanding general may fully understand it. It may not be amiss to

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* See Part II, p. 632. † See Part II, p. 465.

state that no one is more disgusted with the unlawful acts of lawless men than I am, but justice to my command impels me to add that while frequent enough they are vastly exaggerated in kind and number. I believe that there exists in our cavalry service an organized band of thieves, who are under no restraint whatever, and who have been skillful enough so far to elude every attempt at arrest; but without discussing how far this state of facts may be common to all other branches of the service, in this and other armies, I am determined if possible to break up the organization and to establish a compulsory condition of morals different from that usually found among troops. I have heard vague rumors—in one instance of plate having been taken, and of several where money was stolen. The statement of Captain French will show what my action was in such cases. Rape, wanton insult to women, nor brutal conduct of any kind I am confident can be truthfully charged against my command. Mules, horses, forage, and provisions were taken whenever found or needed, and although this may have been oppressive to the people from whom they were taken, they were quite beneficial to my troops, and conduced in no small degree to the success of the expedition in which they were engaged. Finally, permit me to say I believe no expedition of the kind was ever conducted with less improper conduct on the part of the men and officers than characterized the one so hotly denounced by the rebel newspapers. Hoping that the major-general commanding may become convinced of this, and that he will be slow to condemn my command because it has excited the ire of the public enemy,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
June 21, 1864.

To prevent all straggling, marauding, and pilfering by this command on the coming march, it is enjoined upon all commanding officers to use every effort to see the existing orders and regulations on this subject strictly enforced. Regimental and brigade rear guards, under commissioned officers, will be established and will prevent all falling out of the ranks, watering horses without orders, and independent and disorderly proceedings of every kind. Canteens must be filled before starting or at halts, and upon no condition will the men be allowed to leave the ranks for this purpose while the column is moving. Only orderlies from regimental, brigade, or division headquarters will be permitted to pass up and down the column, and then only when on duty. All foraging for animals and provisions will be done by organized parties under officers of the respective staff departments. All delays in the column will be regulated and distance regained as much as possible at a walk. Should any part of the command be delayed seriously word will at once be sent to the head of the column. As the expedition upon which the command is engaged is of great importance, it is expected that all movements will be made with the greatest promptitude and celerity, and that commanding officers will enjoin upon officers and men the necessity for industry, patient endurance, and good conduct.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

I certify on honor that the above is a correct and true copy of the circular issued to the command on the 21st of June, 1864, the day previous to our starting on the raid.

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DIVISION INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the brigadier-general commanding this division I have the honor to submit the following report with reference to the order and conduct of this command, so far as my observation extended, during the time from the morning of the 22d of June to the 2d instant throughout the late expedition: The division moved from camp near Mount Sinai Church at 2 a. m. on the 22d of June, and proceeded across the railroads south of Petersburg to Ford's Station, on the Danville and Petersburg Railroad, destroying the communication by rail and telegraph upon the Norfolk and the Weldon railroads; also destroying a portion of the track and all public buildings. At Ford's Station the destruction began in an extensive manner. The track and all public buildings and property were effectually destroyed along the line of railroad so far as the expedition proceeded. Every exertion on my part was made throughout the division to correct any violation of orders or disorder in the line of march. Much straggling was constantly observed and reported to the commanding officer of the division, and as straggling is the first step and the most prominent one toward other irregularities in a command upon a march, other violations might have occurred without being exposed to the notice of the division commander, or that of any other officer whose duty it was to correct them. Repeated verbal orders were given by the general commanding in regard to the regularity of the command. The division provost-marshal was actively engaged in the performance of his duties, but without a greater exertion on the part of the respective brigade and regimental commanders to prevent violations of orders it was impossible for him to perform his duties with any decided effect. With constant and rapid marching and short allowances of rest and forage for the horses it was consequent that many were exhausted, and men could not keep in the column but were obliged to straggle in rear. Many horses were shot by my direction to avoid the enemy receiving any benefit from them hereafter, they being completely exhausted. Horse equipments were also destroyed and abandoned for want of transportation. The command arrived in camp on the 2d instant, and since then every exertion is being made to secure all captured property, with a view of turning it in to the proper department in obedience to existing orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. RUSSELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

I certify upon honor that as provost-marshal of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, upon the late raid, orders were given me by Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding division, to use my whole energy and the force at my command to prevent the taking and destroying of private property. Guards were stationed at nearly every house along the line of march by myself and by provost-marshals of brigades, who also employed their whole force in preventing straggling or plundering and foraging unless organized. I also certify that on or about the 30th of June, 1864, I was ordered by General Wilson to select some place before we arrived in camp after the termination of the expedition, and station my guard to seize all captured horses, mules, and other property, and turn the same over to the proper officers, which order has been, and is being, obeyed. In the individual acts of thieving that came under the notice of General Wilson, or were reported to him by me, he was particularly severe, and I was instructed to use saber and pistol, if necessary, to keep the men in the ranks, which in some cases was done. In one case where I reported the theft of a silver platter he ordered me to find out and arrest the man, and upon our return he would have him severely punished. Some days, owing to the rapidity of the march and the giving out of horses, there was considerable straggling and plundering. When done to any extent, must have been done by these and others who strayed from the line of flankers.

E. W. FRENCH,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

JULY 5, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks was ordered by me to report for duty in command at Point Lookout because his wounds unfitted him for service in the field. General Hinks was taken from that post to come into the field, hoping to be able to go through. He is admirably fitted for that position. This order was made while that post was in my command and General Hinks started for his post, but since, I am informed, that post has been annexed to the Department of Washington. I desire, therefore, an order from the lieutenant-general assigning General Hinks to that duty, relieving Colonel Draper, of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored, who is now detained from his regiment in that command and is a valuable officer. I believe it to be in contemplation to assign Brig. Gen. James Barnes to Point Lookout, but General Barnes is an educated, able-bodied officer, whose services are much needed in the field.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 5, 1864—2.55 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

From the best information I can get from deserters and prisoners I am inclined to the opinion that Early's corps, with Imboden, Mosby, and Breckinridge, are making a raid up the Valley near Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg. I think this may be reasonably relied on.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

It will be necessary to keep up the patrol between Powhatan and Jamestown Island for the protection of our telegraph. I learn this morning that two miles and a half of wire is gone.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 5, 1864—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

Will you be kind enough to order a 13-inch mortar and car on which it is to be fired, now at City Point, to be placed on the rail track and run out to General Smith; also, a car with a 30-pounder Parrott. I suppose both have arrived.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

The track of the railroad is now laid, General Ingalls informs me, to General Smith's headquarters, and the mortar is now here ready to be sent forward. Do you wish to have it sent to General Smith?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

General Butler requested Generals Ingalls and Rawlins in two dispatches to send the mortar and Parrott gun, both on their cars, to General Smith.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1864.

General J. G. BARNARD,
City Point:

General Butler has just received the following dispatch:

General BUTLER:

Captain Farquhar went to Fort Monroe to settle his engineer accounts upon an order from me, and not upon a sick leave.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

General Butler requests me to inform you that since the 20th of May, Captain Farquhar has had two leaves before for that purpose, and that if he had such pressing need for an engineer officer he should not have

permitted Farquhar to go. He directs me further not to visit Smith's lines to-day, as he has recently seen them in person, and does not consider Lieutenant Michie of as much use there as here. Personally I beg of you to withhold an opinion in this matter until I can see and explain to you.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 11 a. m.)

General J. G. BARNARD, *City Point:*

Lieutenant Michie, whatever the necessities of General Smith are, is absolutely necessary here. I know what General Smith's needs are as well as if I visited his lines, but as you order it I will visit them as soon as I can to-day. I am now and have been for a week performing the duties of, and really am, in Colonel Shaffer's absence (who is sick at Fort Monroe), chief of staff at these headquarters, and Lieutenant Michie is really performing the duties of chief engineer. I have been serving in this department constantly on active service since the 3d of May, when to-day or any day since that date I can get a surgeon's certificate excusing me from all duty. These headquarters, although Captain Farquhar is under my orders, were not at all consulted in granting him a leave. If General Smith persists in having an engineer officer, why not give him one temporarily from the Army of the Potomac?

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 12.35 p. m.)

General BARNARD, *City Point:*

I desire to add the following to my last dispatch: When General Smith left here to re-enforce General Meade at Cold Harbor, he applied for a regular engineer officer. Although with the great deal of work on hand here I had only two, I gave him Captain Farquhar, the older of the two. On his return he permitted Captain Farquhar to delay several days at Fortress Monroe, and when he was ordered to Petersburg applied for Lieutenant Michie, who could not be spared. Now, again without consulting General Butler or myself, he again permits Farquhar to go and again applies for Lieutenant Michie, who can be spared less now than ever. I respectfully protest against any officer holding a position junior to these headquarters applying for one of the officers in my department by name. He has the right to apply for an officer to perform certain duties if required, and then it becomes my duty to procure one if I have none on hand to send. If General Smith can by any means get my only reliable assistant detailed from me, it presumes, either that he knows more about my department than I do, or that I am not capable to preside over the department. It is certainly not right for him to apply direct to you, and is in direct disobedience of a general order from Lieutenant-General Grant promulgated about the beginning of this campaign.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
City Point, July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

I wish to be distinctly understood as not assuming to give any orders whatever in the matter. General Smith has repeatedly asked me for Michie. It would have been better to have referred him at once to you, but I made myself the medium of making known his wants and wishes.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major-General, &c.

JULY 5, 1864.

General BARNARD:
City Point:

I understand perfectly. I was solicitous that you should not form a wrong opinion in the matter.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864—9 a. m.

Admiral LEE:
(Through General Foster.)

The commanding general requests that you assist General Foster to destroy all forage and grain in the vicinity of your boats.

LUDLOW,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[JULY 5, 1864.]

General BUTLER:

Two deserters from rebel ram Virginia were at the battery at Howlett's and report that guns are mounted, the caliber 7-inch and 10-inch smooth-bore, and one 200-pounder Parrott taken at Plymouth, and are working day and night to get them into position. They also report the rams as coming down to attack us as soon as the battery is ready, also the burning of the forage at Aiken's Landing and capture of one man, and will send a force to-night to capture the wagon trains. If your batteries on shore were ready they would assist us much.

MELANCTON SMITH,
Captain and Senior Naval Officer.

RIVER-BANK (SPRING HILL) SIGNAL STATION,
July 5, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of thirty cars, ten of them loaded with troops and three with forage, passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

Please send up to General Burnside to-morrow four 8-inch or 10-inch mortars, with sixty rounds of shell each; or two of each, with part of the 10-inch projectiles (shrapnel).

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 10.15 a. m.)

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Broadway:

The commanding general directs that you send Company K, of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard, back to its regiment and keep for your detail the Companies E and H, which were sent by Colonel Fisher; that Colonel Fisher must be allowed to regulate without interference details from his own regiment. Colonel Fisher is a graduate of West Point, a man of the highest education and intelligence, and is supposed to be able to do this. He says, justly, that if he is not he is not fit to command the regiment. It is known here that Company K has had several days' experience with you, but this advantage, as the material of the regiment is quite intelligent, is not considered sufficient to virtually take from Colonel Fisher the command of his regiment.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 12.40 p. m.)

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Broadway:

Please have the mortars mounted and ready to be fired before dusk to-day. General Butler desires it. Have detachments there to man them.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 5, 1864.

Capt. A. MORDECAI,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Butler's Headquarters:

Lieutenant Faxon has been relieved by Capt. S. P. Hatfield as ordnance officer for my heavy guns. Will you please direct all invoices hereafter, including the water battery material, to be made out accordingly.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 5, 1864.

Captain EDSON,
Ordnance Officer, Fort Monroe:

Will you please order the 8-inch mortar shells now at Bermuda Hundred, sent about two months ago, to be issued to Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, my ordnance officer, and have invoices made out accordingly. They have never been turned over to Captain Mordecai.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery,

JULY 5, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Capt. ALFRED MORDECAI,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Butler's Headquarters:

I am informed that the 100-pounder gun at Curtis' house and the water battery will probably be ready to mount to-night; also, perhaps, the Sawyer gun at Crow's Nest battery. I would, therefore, request that 100 rounds of ammunition for each of these guns, together with the implements and equipments, may be forwarded at once to the batteries, and invoiced to Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, stationed at these headquarters. The magazines are in readiness, and I have ordered the cannoneers to the guns.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 5, 1864. (Sent 12.45 p. m.)

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery, Broadway:

The 10-inch mortars are ready to be mounted at Crow's Nest. I have but one gun and that is at the Curtis house. I have ordered implements and ammunition to be sent to the battery. Your telegram just received.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 5, 1864. (Sent 12.10 p. m.)

Captain HART,
Bermuda Hundred:

Send to Crow's Nest the implements for the two 10-inch mortars, also powder, fuses, and shell for 100 rounds. They must be there by 3 p. m. Lieutenant Prouty will take and deliver them to an officer at the battery.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance.

BROADWAY, *July 5, 1864.* (Sent 1.55 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. COOK,
First Connecticut Arty., Battery No. 1, Tenth Army Corps:

The two mortars are ready for mounting in Crow's Nest battery. I have ordered Captain Hatfield to send the gin there at once. Hurry down the men as General Butler orders the mortars to be in position by dusk.

H. L. ABBOT,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 5, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE T. BALCH,
Assistant, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received notification that 15,000 rounds 30-pounder ammunition and 6,000 rounds of 4½-inch ammunition have been ordered to be sent to me. Please order the invoices to be made out to Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, who receipts for my entire train. He is regularly detailed on this duty, and all supplies for me should be so invoiced. I would earnestly request that large supplies of ordnance stores forwarded to me may be loaded by themselves on barges or schooners, so that they can be kept afloat until needed. I have a landing and adopt this plan for the entire train, in accordance with instructions from General Grant. My address, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 8.35 a. m.)

General BROOKS:

Don't that lookout on the right report anything this morning about the enemy? Is there anything new at all about him that you have heard?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

[JULY 5, 1864.]

Brigadier-General WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

Lookout at Crow's Nest reports that a big gun, drawn by fourteen mules, came down the turnpike on the east side of the James from Richmond at 5 p. m.; that it turned toward the river at Chaffin's Bluff and disappeared behind a hill. Had not crossed the river at dark.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

General Foster reports all quiet on his front. No other reports received.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 10.25 a. m.)

General W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

General Butler says you can go to see General Smith.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 4.25 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Relieve 200 good men of the First New York Mounted Rifles now in the trenches, and order them to report to the commanding officer at camp at once.

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 8.45 a. m.)

General R. S. FOSTER:

Do you observe anything at all noteworthy in the enemy around you this morning? Watch him closely.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 5, 1864.*

General G. WEITZEL:

On the receipt of your dispatch last evening I caused all preparations to be made to meet the enemy should he make his appearance this morning, but up to this time the usual quiet has prevailed.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1864.

General R. S. FOSTER:

Dispatch received; the general thinks that attack is coming, but supposes they did not get ready by this morning. He believes that the attack on you will be a feint to cover a heavy attack on Meade's left.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 9 a. m.)

Brigadier-General FOSTER:

The commanding general directs that you destroy all forage and grain you can reach in your vicinity by fire or otherwise.

LUDLOW,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE:

If you deem it desirable, you may withdraw your second line after nightfall to-night, and encamp it on the creek in rear and as nearly opposite to its position on the line as the ground will admit. You will encamp it so as not to intermix with the troops on the right or left, and also that you may readily form line and move up to your position on the works. Let these troops alternate with the troops on the first line every forty-eight hours. No officer or enlisted man on duty in the first line will be permitted to leave his company or regiment except with the written permission of his regimental and brigade commander. At any time when you deem your troops encamped at the rear necessary for the defense of your lines, by reason of any demonstration of the enemy or an attack, you will immediately order them to the front without further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD BRIGADES:

I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that a brigade of colored troops will occupy the second line to-night.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Captain, Forty-seventh New York Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I am very anxious to show you a portion of my line which can only be seen in the morning about daylight, or in the evening after sunset. If your duties will permit, will you ride up this evening and spend the night with me, or to-morrow afternoon and go with me in the evening?

WM. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Have you received the letter* from me inclosing the statements of Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks and Captain Choate with reference to the condition of the colored troops of this corps? The division is now commanded by a colonel, who is reported to me by General Hinks as being inefficient. I am extremely anxious the general should take some steps to make this organization as effective as possible. While I think them capable of being made excellent infantry soldiers, they particularly need intelligent, brave, energetic, and resolute officers. I

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*See part II, p. 489.

think unless care is taken to give them officers of this class the experiment will prove a failure. If the general is not entirely satisfied regarding the correctness of the report as to the condition of these troops I would respectfully suggest that a commission be appointed to examine into and report upon their necessities in order to render them effective at once.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

I deem it essential to the interests of the service that some action should be had by the lieutenant-general upon the condition of the negro troops. I have, therefore, respectfully to ask that the major-general commanding the department may forward to the lieutenant-general commanding the papers sent by me last week to Brigadier-General Rawlins through department headquarters with reference thereto.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

Major-General SMITH:

When I had the pleasure of seeing you at your headquarters you said to me that you would send over to Bermuda lines four colored regiments, Tenth United States, Thirty-seventh, Fifth, and Second Colored Cavalry, using the First Colored Cavalry as your ambulance [corps] and stretcher-bearers. Again, you said when I saw you with General Grant that you would send me the regiments as soon as you could get them out. I was to send Turner's remnants, which was done. I have since sent you the Fourth Rhode Island, 400 muskets, but have not received the Tenth U. S. Colored or the Second Colored Cavalry. If some exigency, which you can explain, does not prevent, please send those regiments, so that they may be perfected in drill and discipline.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

The large sick list, together with the daily casualties, has so reduced my force as to barely leave me enough to properly relieve my troops in the trenches and compelled me to use the regiments spoken of to do the picket duty on the river from my right to the gun-boats. I will make such other disposition, however, to allow me to keep my agreement and return you the regiments to-morrow.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Near Petersburg:

Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery, six guns, has been ordered to report to you to-day to take the place of James' (Rhode Island) battery.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1864—10 a. m.

Will General Smith have the kindness to forward to me the surgeon's certificate upon which Captain Farquhar, of the Engineers, was granted leave of absence, if one was permitted, or state what application and for what purpose leave of absence was granted him.*

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 5, 1864. (Sent 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

Colonel Shaffer is sick at Fortress Monroe. Ever since your lines have been established at Petersburg, and since it seemed probable that siege operations were to be commenced, I have been doing the duties of chief of staff. Lieutenant Michie is really performing the active duties of chief engineer. We are building three batteries on our right, so as to release the navy, which will be driven out without a doubt as soon as the heavy battery which the rebels have at the Howlett house opens. We are fortifying the position at Deep Bottom, six miles distant from here. These works, all commenced under directions from General Grant, are to be pushed. The only reliable man we have here to push them is Michie. I did not know that Bowen was absent sick. I have requested General Barnard now to give you a regular officer from the Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

Saw General Barnard. He agreed with you. I will be away four or five days unless Comstock telegraphs me or you. Michie is very likely to be over.

F. U. FARQUHAR.

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*For reply see Smith to Butler, embodied in Weitzel to Barnard, p. 19.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

General STANNARD,
First Division:

GENERAL: I was in error this morning when I said to your staff officer the brigade you have in reserve was encamped in the place spoken of in my note of this a. m. The major-general commanding directs that they encamp in the woods near the Beasley house, which is the place he intended them moved to. Please see that the change is made.

I am, general, very respectfully,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General HINKS,
Fort Monroe:

The following order* has just been received from the headquarters Armies of the United States. Can you comply with it at once? Answer by telegraph.

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 5, 1864.

MACINTOSH:

The cavalry party will start from Fort Powhatan at 4 or 5 a. m. to-morrow to clean out everything on line between there and Swan Point. Please be ready to go with them. Answer.

R. O'BRIEN.

PORTSMOUTH, *July 5, 1864.*

Capt. G. H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Major Gates reports that he returned from his expedition to South Quay on yesterday. He found a force of about sixty men there, who fled to the woods on his approach. Some men were sent across the river and destroyed $20,000 worth of commissary stores, cotton, &c. The boat at South Quay was also destroyed. He brought away with him four mules with harness and wagon. On account of the breaking of an axle of one of the guns he did not go to Franklin. He has been ordered to turn in to the quartermaster's department the property captured.

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

*See paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 49, headquarters Armies of the United States, p. 6.

JULY 5, 1864.

Mr. BENNETT,
Clerk at Headquarters, Fort Monroe:

Send me 10,000 yards of strong kite-string at once. Also all the President's proclamations there are in the offices.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1864.

General BARNES, *Willard's Hotel:*

The Secretary thinks you had better go down to Point Lookout at once. You had better get a tug from Rucker. He is a little anxious concerning the prisoners there, in reference to the movement of the rebels near Harper's Ferry. Please report to me by telegraph every evening.

Yours, truly,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 5, 1864.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Ft. Monroe, Va.:

SIR: Some days since I notified the commanding general of the return of the expedition sent under Colonel Claassen toward Kinston. This expedition succeeded not only in capturing the outpost, but the commanding officer of the enemy's forces in Kinston with his adjutant were also brought here prisoners. At the same time this force was operating toward Kinston I had ordered Colonel Jourdan, commanding Sub-District of Beaufort, to proceed with about 1,000 infantry and 250 cavalry with a couple of mountain howitzers and endeavor to cut the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and if possible to destroy the bridge over Northeast Cape Fear River. The movement was commenced very secretly, but upon the arrival of the command at Jacksonville it became evident to Colonel Jourdan that our movements were known and that every precaution had been taken to defeat the object of the expedition. Colonel Jourdan felt so sure of his inability to cope with the forces assembling in his front that he reluctantly concluded to abandon further operations and he accordingly returned. This movement was not, however, without its good results, some twenty-two prisoners and about the same number of horses were captured and the whole country from Weldon to Wilmington was alarmed. At the same time that these expeditions were out I had ordered a small force on a steamer to the Pungo River to sieze some vessels said to be there preparing to make a descent upon our light-houses. One of the naval officers, Captain Graves, of the Lockwood, and a party of sailors accompanied this expedition, which succeeded in capturing three schooners and a large amount of shingles and bringing them to this place. I have another plan on foot for harassing the rebels in this vicinity which I will explain in due time.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, *New Berne, N. C., July 5, 1864.*

Col. Thomas J. C. Amory, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, having been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Beaufort, relieving Col. J. Jourdan, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The commanding general takes this occasion to tender his thanks to Colonel Jourdan for the energy and ability exhibited by him while in command of the sub-district.

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer:

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
City Point, July 6, 1864—10 a. m. (Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please obtain an order assigning the troops of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina serving in the field to the command of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, and order Major-General Butler, commanding department, to his headquarters, Fortress Monroe. One division of troops, besides the dismounted cavalry, will sail from here for Baltimore during the day. They are directed to report their arrival in Baltimore to you by telegraph.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

A part of the force directed by me to go north is already off, and the whole of it will be in course of an hour or two. It will probably be as well to let it go now, and return it as soon as you deem it perfectly safe to do so. I think there is no doubt but Early's corps is near the Baltimore and Ohio road, and if it can be caught and broken up it will be highly desirable to do so. It is important to our success here that another raid should be made up the Shenandoah Valley, and stores destroyed and communications broken.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1864—5. p. m.*
(Received 7th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Please give me an estimate of the number of dismounted cavalry sent in order that I may provide remounts. They should bring their equipments with them. It appears that General Sigel had no scouts out to give notice of the enemy's approach, and he seems to guess at their numbers, estimating them from 7,000 to over 30,000. Other esti-

mates are from 20,000 to 30,000. I think there is no further doubt about Ewell's corps. Probably, also, Breckinridge's, Imboden's, Jackson's, and Mosby's commands. If so, the invasion is of a pretty formidable character. I have hurried General Hunter forward, but get no reply from him. I fear that the railroad is so much injured that his advance will be slow. Can you send a good major-general to command in the field till Hunter arrives? I think General Augur should not leave Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Augur is of opinion that one regiment of heavy artillery should be returned to Washington, to be distributed among the 100-days' militia in the forts, as the latter are not sufficiently instructed in the use of heavy batteries.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your two dispatches received.* I have ordered a strong division of the Sixth Corps to report to City Point as soon as possible, and directed General Sheridan to report to General Ingalls the number of dismounted cavalry of his command at once.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: Please direct the troops ordered to Washington to proceed via Baltimore; and from Baltimore to report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff of the army, for orders.

By command of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Wright reports the division sent to Washington will amount to nearly 5,000 men. General Sheridan reports over 2,500 dismounted men equipped and some 1,500 dismounted and unequipped. He has been

*See July 5, p. 6.

directed to send them to Washington, as they can be equipped more rapidly there than here, and be put to some service at once. This will make nearly 9,000 men sent from this army, which I trust will meet the exigency, as I should be reluctant to spare any more. Everything was quiet yesterday and last night with the exception of General Burnside, who opened a battery on what he believed to be a working party of the enemy during the night.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

I have no doubt but that the force you have sent to Washington will prove sufficient, and not only that, but that they will speedily return, the cavalry fully mounted and equipped. Hunter has got a portion of his force up to the enemy, and is concentrating the balance as rapidly as possible. If they succeed in nearly annihilating Ewell, Breckinridge, &c., Hunter will be able to move through to Charlottesville and utterly destroy the railroad and canals without the help of the troops sent from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

The troops going to Washington need not take teams, ambulances, or ammunition, except what they carry in boxes. I expect them back here so soon that there is no necessity for transporting the teams back and forth. Besides there is now in Washington about 600 teams ready for issue, if necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

Just before this army left Brandy Station the lieutenant-general commanding verbally instructed me to move with 150 rounds of small-arm ammunition per man, 50 rounds to be carried on the person and 100 rounds in the wagons, and for the transportation of small-arm ammunition five wagons were allowed for every 1,000 men. Special Orders, No. 44, of June 28, 1864, from your headquarters, provide three wagons only for every 1,000 men for the transportation of small-arm ammunition. It is estimated that 1,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition weigh about 100 pounds, and under the allowance of three wagons per 1,000 men, each wagon would have to carry about 3,300 pounds besides the forage for the team. It is respectfully submitted that with this weight the wagons would be considerably overloaded, and I have therefore the honor to request that I may be informed whether in reduc-

ing the allowance of transportation for small-arm ammunition the lieutenant-general designed also to reduce in proportion the amount of ammunition to be carried. Heretofore when three wagons have been allowed for such ammunition sixty rounds per man only have been carried in the wagons.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

The number of rounds of small-arm ammunition will be reduced in proportion to the reduction of transportation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A deserter, just in, reports that day before yesterday an officer of his regiment said he saw on the bulletin board at Richmond a dispatch reporting the defeat of Sherman at Atlanta and his retreat. The same deserter says he left a Richmond paper of to-day at the picket-line, which announced the capture of Harper's Ferry by Early. I have sent for the paper, and will forward it when I get it.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864.*

General MEADE:

I have received a dispatch from Harper's Ferry direct, dated 12 m. to-day, and no special alarm is felt for the safety of that place. The enemy are crossing, however, at Antietam Ford. This part of the deserter's story is, therefore, premature, and I have no doubt but the other is. I expect it will be ascertained that Johnston retreated to his works, at Atlanta, and Sherman has failed in an attack on that place.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I am glad to hear the satisfactory news from Harper's Ferry. I attached no importance to the deserter's story in either particular; but as he made the statement, I thought you ought to be apprised of it.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Patrick has gone to City Point to-day to see about the additional duties recently assigned to him. I trust it may not be considered necessary for him to remove his headquarters from here there. I consider it essential that the provost-marshal-general of this army, whose duties are so intimately connected with its police and discipline, should be permanently at these headquarters, and with the telegraph and deputies I see no reason for the separation of General Patrick. In the case of the chief quartermaster, his transfer was at my suggestion, because I clearly foresaw his duties would require it. It has resulted practically in his complete separation so far as I have any authority or control, and in the selection of a deputy who is in reality the chief quartermaster. Such an arrangement would not, in my judgment, be convenient in the cases of other staff departments, and I sincerely trust it will not be deemed necessary.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

General Patrick need not move from your headquarters, at least not until I see you and give further orders in the matter. I should visit the front at least every other day, but the heat and dust makes it a day's work to go up there and back without seeing anything on the lines whilst up there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

It having been found by experience that the armies in the field operating against Richmond can be more easily and economically supplied from City Point and Bermuda Hundred, you will therefore make the former place the main depot for these armies and the latter a subordinate one.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES,
City Point, July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Ricketts' division of about 5,000 infantry and Sheridan's dismounted cavalry, about 3,000, are embarking here to-day for Harper's Ferry by Baltimore. No wagons or ambulances are taken. If any should happen

to be needed please direct some to be sent from the Washington depot for temporary service. These troops will begin to arrive in Baltimore to-morrow 12 noon.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, *June 6, 1864.*
(Received 1 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A division of infantry and the dismounted cavalry are ordered to Washington. I will be ready to furnish transports at this point and the cavalry depot as fast as the troops arrive. Please inform me of number and time.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

JULY 6, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General INGALLS:

Lieutenant-General Grant has directed that the troops ordered to Washington proceed via Baltimore, and from Baltimore report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff of the army, for orders. Please in the name of the commanding general instruct the commanders of the troops accordingly when they embark. General Sheridan has been instructed to send with the dismounted men the unequipped men he has with his command. He has also been instructed to acquaint you as soon as possible with the number of men he will have to embark. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General INGALLS:

The commanding general directs that you hand the following to General Ricketts, commanding the division of the Sixth Corps ordered to Washington and now on the way to City Point.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General RICKETTS,
Commanding Division:

Lieutenant-General Grant has directed that the troops ordered to Washington proceed via Baltimore, and from Baltimore report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff of the army, for orders. You will be governed accordingly and will give the necessary instructions to the commanders of your troops as they embark. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

General WILLIAMS:

The dispatch for General Ricketts has been handed to him. I shall have transportation for him as fast as he can embark. Captain Pitkin went early to Jordan's Point to have transportation in readiness for dismounted cavalry. Does General Meade wish Ricketts to take any wagons and ambulances with his division?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies in Southeastern Virginia:

The trains of the Sixth Corps were ordered at 9 o'clock to City Point to be embarked if it was so decided.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The orders relative to the wagons and ambulances of General Ricketts' division are already given. Sheridan and Ricketts are embarking. The former thought he would be ready at daylight, but actually was not until near 12 m. Our boats were at the wharves ready.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

[JULY 6, 1864.—For Hunt and Duane to Humphreys, reporting examination of enemy's lines in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, &c., see Part I, p. 285.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Second North Carolina Cavalry (Barringer's brigade, W. H. F. Lee's division) came into our lines last night about dark near Lee's Mill, on the Stony Creek and Prince George Court-House road. He left his brigade on the Vaughan road between the Dinwiddie Court-House plank road and the Weldon railroad, about four miles northwest of Reams' Station. He thinks that nearly all of Stuart's cavalry is encamped between this point and Stony Creek Depot. There is none of it, to his knowledge, on the east side of the Weldon

railroad, with the exception of small scouting parties. He corroborates previous information that they are rapidly repairing the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station. He crossed the railroad yesterday afternoon near the Prince George Court-House road, with a scouting party of several other men from his brigade. Before informant left his camp yesterday he heard that a train had arrived from Danville on the South Side Railroad, and that the road had been repaired at Burkeville so that trains could pass from Danville to Petersburg. Full rations have been issued all along, as usual, with the exception of corn. The cavalry have been on half rations of corn for several days, having to draw their supply by wagon from Stony Creek Depot. Very little is known in their army of the whereabouts of Ewell's corps. It was reported to be operating in the Valley. Informant thinks it is certain that it is not here, for convalescents and furloughed men belonging to Ewell's corps are under charge of the provost-marshal at Petersburg awaiting its return. He reports the number of effective men for duty in his brigade to be about 800.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 6, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

A contraband who accompanied our scouts on an expedition a few days since in the direction of Reams' Station got lost from the party and returned this morning. He crossed the railroad two miles above Reams' Station last evening. He states that they are busily engaged repairing the road at Reams' Station, and that a train came down the road last evening between sundown and dark. This was understood to be the first train that had passed over the road since it was torn up. There is a brigade of infantry on Colonel Wyatt's place on the low ground near the railroad—west side. Colonel Wyatt's place is about two miles and a half above Reams' Station.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

A deserter from the Forty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, Harris' brigade, Mahone's division, came into the lines of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, at noon to-day. He can give no important information other than the position of troops along that part of the line where his brigade is stationed. He thinks the extreme right of the infantry line is at the lead-works, resting on the railroad, which is held by Heth's division, which occupies about one mile of the line. Next on the left is his own division (Mahone's), which is posted from right to left as follows: Wright's brigade, Harris' brigade, Wilcox's, and Mahone's, with Finegan's (Florida) brigade in reserve. He does not know what is farther on the left. On the part of the line occupied by Wright's brigade are a

large number of batteries and he thinks more guns there than any part of the line occupied by A. P. Hill's corps. He knows nothing of Generals Ewell or Early or their commands; thought General Ewell was down the railroad with his corps.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 6, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Sixth Virginia Regiment, Mahone's old brigade, of Mahone's division, came into the lines of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, about 6 this p. m. He appears to be truthful in his statement, and is very intelligent. His statement disagrees with that of the deserter from Harris' brigade, of the same division, previously reported this p. m. regarding the position of Mahone's division. He states that Mahone's old brigade is on the right of the division extending to the lead-works; that Wright's brigade is on the left, and Harris' and Wilcox's old brigades are in the center, with Finegan's (Florida) brigade in reserve; that Heth's division is at some point farther to the right down the railroad, and part if not all of Wilcox's division also; that General Mahone is constructing a line of works in the rear of his present position for the better protection of his reserves, at which we have lately been throwing shell; that they have two lines of abatis in front of Hill's corps, and but a single line of battle. All parts of the line are connected with telegraphic communication, and informant is under the impression that their position can be held with a very small force; that day before yesterday a lieutenant of his regiment saw in Richmond on the bulletin board a dispatch from General Johnston's army to the effect that a fight had taken place at Atlanta, and that General Sherman was defeated and in retreat. Informant brought a Richmond paper of to-day, which he left at the picket-line. It had news of the capture of Harper's Ferry by Early's forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

REBEL SIGNAL STATION,
Archer's, July 6, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No movement of any kind visible in enemy's camp in the vicinity of Cobb's this a. m. One gun-boat above Point of Rocks.

A. T. C.,
Sergeant.

Yesterday afternoon same station reported a drove of our cattle moving on the Broadway road east.

FULLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following signal message was taking from the enemy's station at Archer's, north bank of the Appomattox:

1.45 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nine pieces of artillery moving from right of Cobb's toward the enemy's front below pontoon bridge.

A. T. C.,
Sergeant.

The following were reported to me from the stations along our front:

Parties of enemy at work in rear of their line (about 70 or 100 yards), either digging rifle-pits or commencing a new line of works to the west of the Chimneys and plank road. Parties at work throwing up dirt in vicinity of Chimneys (near plank road) to protect batteries from an enfilading fire. They were also strengthening said batteries.

The men at work on the rifle-pits mentioned were scattered over a space of about one-quarter of a mile in length. While they were busy all day they did not seem to make much headway. I would also respectfully report that there is a point about three-quarters of a mile north of the City Point railroad, in vicinity of Point of Rocks road, from whence, if there was a tower about 100 feet high, many valuable observations could undoubtedly be made. The roads leading into Petersburg and those south and west of the city would, I think, be in view so that no movement could take place in the daytime through the city without being discovered. Would it be advisable to have such tower erected?

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

A field return of artillery, showing its condition at date, will be made to the chief of artillery as soon as practicable, in the ordinary form for artillery monthly returns. The remarks will state the losses of guns, gun carriages, limbers, caisson bodies, ammunition-chests, and horses in the recent operations, and state how many horses have been received since to replace them. In the losses the cause of loss, whether in action or turned in, will be stated. A nominal list of killed and wounded officers, with date and place of casualty, will be sent in with the return.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Commandants of artillery of corps and Artillery Reserve.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Mr. William Swinton, a duly registered correspondent with this army for the New York Times, and Mr. Kent, a correspondent for the New

York Tribune, have, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies in the field, been ordered to leave the lines for having abused the privileges conferred upon them by forwarding for publication incorrect statements respecting the operations of the troops, and they have been warned not to return. This information is published for the guidance of corps commanders, and should the parties named be hereafter found within the limits of this army they will be sent under guard to the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—9.30 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

No changes have occurred in the disposition of my command nor have any been observed in that of the enemy since last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following organizations as having left this command since date of last report, by reason of expiration of term of service:

Organization.	Present when discharged.		Aggregate.	Date of expiration of service.
	Officers.	Men.		
40th New York Volunteers	7	90	97	July 6, 1864
71st New York Volunteers	17	133	150	Do.
Total	24	223	247	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864. (Received 8.45 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS:

I have just sent you over a prisoner from Anderson's division, who says it is rumored that Early is at Harper's Ferry, though he was officially heard from last at Winchester. The rebels are out of beef, but expect Early to supply them.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864. (Received 8.50 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

I have to report that the disposition of my troops remains unchanged. A road has been opened by General Birney to the rear of his division, and one by General Gibbon to his picket-line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

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3. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Artillery, having been relieved from duty in this army, Maj. J. G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Artillery, is announced as commandant of the artillery of the corps.

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By command of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am authorized by the major-general commanding to say that one wagon to a brigade may be brought to the front, for the purpose of giving the troops the use of their camp kettles, pans, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
July 6, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: There has been no change made in my line since morning and no enemy in my front. I am cutting a direct road out from the center of my line of intrenchments to my picket-line.

Respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no changes have taken place in the lines or intrenchments of this division. A new road has been opened in the rear of the First Brigade of this division, which

runs from the right of Second U. S. Sharpshooters to the left of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, connecting with the main road on the right and left. Other than this, nothing of note has occurred since last report.

Very respectfully,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet in my front last night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864. (Received 10 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

All quiet to-day in my front.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] JULY 6, 1864.

General Ayres will straighten his line so as to occupy up to the First Michigan (Bartlett's brigade). This will relieve a part of General Griffin's division in the front. General Griffin will extend his line to the left, so as to relieve all of General Crawford's men on the right of the plank road. A strong work is designed to be constructed on General Griffin's left on the plank road and two other redoubts along the plank road, to protect our left flank in case the enemy opens fire upon this point, which is very close to their batteries.

By command of Major-General Warren:

F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general lines of the redoubt on your left have been marked out by a rifle-pit as near to the enemy's works as it was desirable to put them. I wish an earth-work with a strong profile made at that point, and that you should give your earnest effort to have it made promptly and thoroughly. Major Roebling, of my staff, fully understands my views, and will under you, if it suits you, take charge of the construction of the work. The men in that vicinity should prepare themselves with abundant shelter in the rear in case the enemy opens fire upon this point, which is very close to their batteries.

Very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—12.45 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a division at once to City Point prepared to embark there. They are destined for Harper's Ferry and that region. This division will take with it a proper proportion of artillery. The division will have the number of rations required to be carried on the march.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

No artillery will accompany the division that is to embark at City Point.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—1.15 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The division will take with it the same means of transportation that the division that went to Harper's Ferry last winter took with it. The trains of the division, medicine wagons, ambulances, &c., will be held ready to follow at any moment.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 6, 1864. (Received 2.05 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

Brigadier-General Ricketts, with the Third Division of this corps, is ordered to Washington pursuant to orders just received. The division is a little over 4,000 men.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Morning report: The Third Division, General Ricketts, started this morning for City Point to embark there. It is thought that the number of men carried will be nearer 5,000 than 4,000.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

The commanding general directs that you send the trains of the division that is embarking at City Point to that place for embarkation.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

Has the division ordered to Washington started?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—10 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

The division (Ricketts') ordered to City Point to embark there, started at about 4 o'clock this a. m.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—12 m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

The commanding general instructs me to say that it is decided not to take the trains with the division, and directs that they be parked at some convenient point between this and City Point, under the charge of an officer.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties in this command from 20th ultimo to 1st instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	1	15	.....	35	.....	8	59
Second Division	2	31	7	137	28	386	591
Third Division	.....	8	.....	49	4	81	142
Artillery	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—1 a. m.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General Ricketts will at once move to City Point, with his division, prepared to embark there. This division is destined for Harper's Ferry and that region, and will have with it the number of rations required to be carried on the march. The commanding officers of the First and Second Divisions will detail at once 200 men, properly officered, to relieve the pickets of the Third Division. They will report to Colonel Hamblin, corps officer of the day (Fourth Brigade, First Division), under whose direction they will be placed. The pickets of the Third Division will, when relieved, follow the division to City Point. The First Division will at once relieve as much of General Ricketts' there as possible and General Getty will send a strong brigade to take the place of the remainder.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Pursuant to authority received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fourth Brigade of the First Division and the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of this corps are discontinued, and the regiments composing them are assigned as follows: The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, with the attached companies of the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, and the Twenty-third and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the Third Brigade, First Division. The Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, with attached companies of the Sixty-seventh New York, to the Second Brigade, First Division. The One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers to the Third Brigade, Second Division.

The commanding officer of each regiment affected by this order will report at once for instructions to the commander of the division to which his regiment is assigned. Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division.* Captain Ellis, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division. Captain Persing, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division. These officers will at once report to the officer commanding the brigade to which they are respectively assigned.

All officers detailed from regiments, serving on the staff of these brigades and rendered supernumeraries, will report to the commanding officers of their regiments.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Changed by General Orders, No. 27, July 6, to Second Brigade, First Division.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

General WILLIAMS:

Orders received to proceed to Washington via Baltimore.*

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have no material changes to report on my line. There being evidence that the enemy were working near the Clarke house Roemer's battery fired in that direction at regular intervals during the night; it is believed with effect. There was slight infantry firing in front of one of our brigades, the most advanced one.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to report no change on my line to-day. All our operations progressing favorably.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 6, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Army Corps:*

A battery of four mortars will start at 1 p. m. to-day for your corps. I have placed Capt. A. F. Brooker, of First Connecticut Artillery, in command of all the siege artillery to be sent to Ninth Corps, and ordered him to report to you at once, and learn where those mortars are to be placed, so that he can see them into position to-night. He has commanded one of the siege batteries with the Reserve Artillery, Army of the Potomac, for the past eighteen months. I have telegraphed to him at your 4½-inch gun battery. Should he not report by 9 a. m. will you please send an orderly to convey the order to him.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Siege Train.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—3.20 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Four mortars were ordered up last night for Ledlie's battery. General Meade will give instructions soon as to the distribution of siege guns.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

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* See p. 36.

JULY 6, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

General Meade has directed me not to send any more siege guns until he determines on their distribution, which I suppose will be soon. The four mortars were ordered.

H. J. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything was quiet along our line last night. The enemy seem to be very busy in strengthening their works on my line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no change has taken place in the lines of this division. Everything is quiet in our front. No changes in the enemy's works are perceptible.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there has been nothing occurring on my front for the past twelve hours worthy of note.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: I have no material changes to report this morning beyond the strengthening of the rebel abatis in front of the redoubt opposite Hartranft. No new line of works in east [?] appears in view this morning. I started the Pony Petersburg Express from Roemer's battery at

9.30 p. m., via the Clarke and McKenzie houses, and fired thirty-five rounds, which I have the consolation to believe fell in the ravine in which the rebel troops are posted or into the doomed city. Fearing that the firing might fall short and damage our troops, I superintended the firing myself, and sent a messenger to the lines, who ascertained that the shots all flew well over our lines. The messenger communicated with an officer of the Fifth Corps (Sixth Wisconsin) who gave the same favorable report. The new covered way progressed favorably. Roemer renewed his firing at daylight.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

The only infantry firing by my troops last night was from Hartranft toward the redoubt in his front.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing has occurred worthy of mention within the last twelve hours. One of my battery officers reports that the enemy are running a new line of works from the front of the Fifth Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I regret to report that Capt. R. D. Johnston, Second Michigan, acting assistant inspector-general of this division, was wounded while on duty on the lines to-day.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—12.45 a. m. (Received 1.30 a. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send at once all the dismounted cavalry to City Point prepared to embark there. They will have with them the number of rations required to be on hand for the march.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Notify General Ingalls of the number of dismounted cavalry you will send.

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs that with the dismounted men of your command ordered to Washington, you also send the men reported

by you as unequipped. Lieutenant-General Grant has directed that the troops ordered to Washington proceed via Baltimore, and from Baltimore report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff of the army, for orders. You will instruct the commander of the troops you detach accordingly, and you will also notify General Ingalls how many men you will have to embark. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the dismounted men of the cavalry corps are now being collected at this place for embarkation, and the quartermaster's department notified that they would be ready this a. m. The men will be shipped from Jordan's instead of City Point, as the quartermaster's department notified me that they would take them from here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Signal Station, July 6, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

I have shipped 2,496 sick men of the Cavalry Corps; they are mostly without arms. They are under command of Major Beaumont, who has orders to telegraph his arrival in Baltimore.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Maj. M. H. BEAUMONT,
Commanding Dismounted Camp:

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the major-general commanding directs that you have all the dismounted men of the Cavalry Corps prepared for immediate shipment to Washington, D. C. They will be sent with the proper complement of commissioned officers, and upon arriving in Washington will report to the commanding officer of the Dismounted Camp at Giesborough Point, Md. [D. C.]. The men will be supplied with three days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Have you the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio 100-days' men in your command? If so, where is it stationed? Please answer.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 6, 1864.

Capt. E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

The One hundred and thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard is stationed in trenches under General Brooks, Tenth Corps.

H. T. SCHROEDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

You will please order Lieut. Col. Herman Biggs, chief quartermaster of the Eighteenth Corps, now on duty at Fort Monroe, to report for duty with his corps on the field. If you have no officers of his department available to relieve him of his present duties one can be furnished you.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 6, 1864—12.20 p. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Armies of the United States:

Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs is so sick with a very troublesome and dangerous disease as to be entitled to sick leave and go home, and when I saw him four days since he told me he would endeavor to hold on where he was. He cannot ride on horseback. I will send Captain Clark, just relieved at Yorktown, or the best quartermaster I have in the corps into the field, but Colonel Biggs is not able to go.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BERMUDA, *July 6, 1864.*

General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, City Point:

The steamer John Brooks returned to City Point with Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, on board.

C. E. FULLER,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. E. FULLER, *Chief Quartermaster, Bermuda Hundred:*

Please inform the commanding officer of Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, on board the steamer John Brooks, that Major-General Meade directs his battery to report to the commanding general of the Sixth Army Corps.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

ARTILLERY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel FULLER, *Chief Quartermaster, Bermuda Hundred:*

Choate's colored battery is now probably en route to Bermuda Hundred. Strength 140 men, 90 horses, 16 carriages.

R. V. W. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Artillery.

JULY 6, 1864.

Capt. P. P. PITKIN, *City Point:*

What steamers can [you] send me, and when may I expect them to [transport] Choate's colored battery to Portsmouth, Va.? They are here waiting—140 men, 107 horses, and 16 carriages. Telegraphed you once before this morning. Did you receive it?

C. E. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. E. FULLER, *Quartermaster, Bermuda Hundred:*

The Winnissimet and all transports that I could obtain to-day have been used for transporting troops to Baltimore. I have 1,500 troops yet to ship, therefore I cannot furnish transportation for the colored battery until to-morrow.

P. P. PITKIN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received and is respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 6, 1864—8 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of ten cars loaded with troops has just passed the Junction toward Petersburg. Also ten baggage wagons up the turnpike toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 6, 1864—7.50 a. m.

Maj. T. S. TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery, General Smith's Headquarters:

I have relieved you of everything but the Eighteenth Corps batteries, and placed Captain Brooker in command for the Ninth Corps, so telegraphing him.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 6, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Capt. A. F. BROOKER,
First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Battery of Siege Guns on left of Ninth Corps, near General Warren's Headquarters:

I have placed you in command of the siege artillery of Ninth Corps, and ordered Lieutenant Sargeant, with a platoon of Company G and four mortars, to report to you at General Burnside's headquarters to-day. He will arrive about 3 p. m. Before that time you will ascertain where he is to be placed, and to-night will see him into position. You will report to General Burnside as above. Acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery:

Did you get the order by telegraph of last night to send four mortars to General Burnside?

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, *July 6, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters of General Meade:

The mortars (four 8-inch) started at 1 p. m. with sixty rounds each and a platoon to serve them. I shall come to your headquarters by 9 a.m. to-morrow unless prevented.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

FORT MONROE, *July 6, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

I have directed Captain Mordecai to take possession of all the 8-inch mortar shells which may be on board transports in James River belonging to me and to turn them over to you.

T. EDSON,
Captain of Ordnance.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

I have been directed by Captain Edson to turn over to you all the 8-inch shells at Bermuda, about 5,000. Can you send a boat for them, or what arrangement will you make? The boats now containing them cannot be moved.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain and Ordnance Officer.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 6, 1864—4 p. m.*

Capt. ALFRED MORDECAI,
General Butler's Headquarters:

I will send a barge for the shells in a day or two.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 6, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Artillery:

General Burnside directs me to say that everything will be ready for the 4½-inch guns before daylight to-morrow morning, and he is anxious to receive them this evening.

NELSON L. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, *July 6, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
General Meade's Headquarters:

General Burnside asks for the other six 4½-inch guns to-night. Shall I send them?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery:

I will notify you as soon as General Meade authorizes the siege guns to be sent to General Burnside. General Meade is not now here, but is expected soon. They cannot be sent without General Meade's orders. I have informed General Burnside that General Meade will give instructions for the distribution of the train.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
General Meade's Headquarters:

I hear that Russell's division of the Sixth Corps is on the move. If the demand for siege guns continues I shall soon need the Second Connecticut, which is in Upton's brigade, of this division. Cannot it be ordered on this duty at once, if its division is ordered off and more guns are likely to be needed?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

General Russell's division is not under orders. We will attend to the matter when you come to-morrow. Send no guns away without my orders.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
July 6, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Major TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery, General Smith's Headquarters:

Please notify General Smith that I have received a good supply of 8-inch mortar shells and that the necessity for a very sparing use of them has ceased.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

CROW'S NEST BATTERY, *July 6, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Colonel ABBOT:

Fired ten shells from mortars. Composition did not work satisfactorily. The handspikes we have are too large to use under the notches of the mortars. Sawyer gun will be ready to mount to-morrow night.

GEO. B. COOK,
Major First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Line Siege Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General Grant:

Will you do me the favor to ask the general if he has received a letter from me within the last ten days? The letter did not require an answer, but I would like very much to know if it was received.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *July 6, 1864.*

General BROOKS:

Your letter was received and would have been answered, but that I expected to see you soon and would explain. There has been a misunderstanding about what I said on the subject of recommendation for promotion. I directed that you should be assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, because you were the senior officer with the army under General Butler, and I thought further that you should have an opportunity of getting back rank which you had before held. I may have stated what was the fact, that there was no use of making recommendations for promotion to the rank of major-general whilst Congress was in session, because there was no vacancy in the number which the Senate were willing to confirm. The law allows a major general to each division and the present brevet, as I understand it, is an arbitrary one given by the Senate.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Dispatch received. Sorry to have troubled you on such erroneous impressions.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKS' HEADQUARTERS,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

The gun seen yesterday by the lookout turned toward the river just below Chaffin's Bluff, as if intending to cross to the west bank. It disappeared behind a hill at that point. The lookout watched until dark, but it did not reappear.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

The lookout, Crow's Nest, reports a large body of troops moving toward southwest on this side of river; come from direction of Richmond. He thinks they are on the turnpike; so far off he can't tell what they are. It took about an hour to pass a given point.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 6, 1864.*

General WEITZEL,
Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia, &c.:

Three hundred men from General Kautz's command arrived about half an hour ago and are now embarking in pontoon bridge for Curl's

Neck. These men should have gone to the landing near their camp to have crossed the place where the command is, being nearly opposite. All quiet on my front. No more signs of activity on part of enemy.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Will you have the kindness to hurry up those two batteries that have come for me? My report shows an increase of enemy's artillery in my front. If you have a 100-pounder Parrott lying idle, and it meets the approbation of the lieutenant-general, would it not be well to send it to me?

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

My artillery succeeded this afternoon in blowing up a small magazine or limber chest in the enemy's works on my left.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 6, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

I have relieved the Tenth U. S. Colored Infantry and ordered them to report to you. I find it impossible to relieve the Second Cavalry (dismounted) at this time, and have been compelled to fill the position occupied by the Tenth by my detachments of cavalry. I have a partial promise that my line will be somewhat shortened. As soon as that is done I will send you the Second Cavalry (dismounted). Will this be satisfactory?

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, City Point, Va.:

Having been disappointed in Colonel Bigg's assignment to me, I shall now have to avail myself of your assistance and rely on you to send me an officer for chief quartermaster for this corps. I trust you will send me a good one, for I would rather be without than have a poor one.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN,
Commanding Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The Tenth U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel Stafford, will be relieved from the picket-line after dark to-night, and will encamp in the woods near your headquarters. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, you will order the colonel commanding to report with his command to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He will march at daylight to-morrow a. m.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS,
Fort Monroe:

The following order* has just been received from the headquarters Armies of the United States. Can you comply with it at once? Answer by telegraph.

By command of Major-General Butler:

H. T. SCHROEDER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Your dispatch of this date covering an order from Lieutenant-General Grant is just received. I will at once proceed to Point Lookout and assume command. General Barnes I learn is now in command there.

E. W. HINKS,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 6, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

General Barnes has been ordered by Secretary of War to Point Lookout. Please send my leave to-morrow that I may go home.

E. W. HINKS,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *July 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have just arrived here. The steamer was at anchor through the night. Everything is quiet.

Respectfully,

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Special Orders, No. 49, July 5, p. 6.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Brig. Gen. James Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, arrived at Point Lookout this morning and took command. I had supposed the War Department would send you a copy of the order assigning him to that command. I will send you a copy in the morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 7, 1864.

[General HALLECK]:

GENERAL: Please bring your order as to Eighteenth Corps, with the telegram and Grant's letter.* The President wishes to see them.

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Draft of General Order.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 225.

I. The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field under Major-General Smith will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. William F. Smith is assigned by the President to the command of the corps. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler will command the remainder of the troops in that department, having his headquarters at Fort Monroe.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The number of dismounted cavalry sent from here reaches nearly 3,000 men; the whole force sent about 9,000. Will it not answer your purposes to retain the artillery you were preparing to send here to distribute among the 100-days' men, instead of sending back a regiment of heavy artillery? It breaks up a brigade to send one of these large regiments now. The dismounted cavalry took with them such arms and accouterments as they had, but they were not completely armed. Won't Couch do well to command until Hunter reaches? All of General Sigel's operations from the beginning of the war have been so unsuccessful that I think it advisable to relieve him from all duty, at least until present troubles are over. I do not feel certain at any time that he will not after abandoning stores, artillery, and trains, make a successful retreat to some safe place.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Grant to Halleck, July 1, Part II, p. 558, and July 6, 10 a. m., p. 31, *ante*, and draft of order following.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 8th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The artillery proposed to send to you has been sent to Harper's Ferry; moreover they were not drilled as heavy artillery. One regiment of the latter is almost indispensable to mix in with militia who can scarcely fire a gun. Sigel has been removed from Harper's Ferry and Howe sent to take his place till Hunter arrives. Nothing heard from the latter to-day. Of Couch, Ord, and Gillmore I think the latter the best and have sent for him to-night. Early and Breckinridge are unquestionably in this raid, which is probably larger than we first supposed. Their special object is not yet developed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate Army:

Mrs. Sackett, the wife of Col. William Sackett, who was wounded on the 11th of June, near Trevilian Station, Va., is here in deep distress, and feeling great anxiety to learn the fate of her husband. Colonel Sackett was left at a house some two miles and a half from the station, in charge of Surgeon Ray, U. S. Volunteers. If you can let me know the fate and present whereabouts of Colonel Sackett, you will alleviate the anxiety of his wife and family. I will add that it always has and always will afford me pleasure to relieve the minds of persons in the South having friends North, either by forwarding open letters to them or by ascertaining where they are, their condition, &c. Mrs. Sackett is very desirous that I should ask you for permission to visit her husband, if he is still alive. She would not expect to go through Richmond, but would start from Alexandria by private conveyance, if authorized to do so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

II. Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Captain Martin commanding, will report to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, in front of Petersburg, Va.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have nothing of importance to report during the last twenty-four hours. A mortar battery of 8-inch pieces has been established on the

front of the Ninth Corps, and redoubts for protection of the left flank of the trenches of the army have been commenced on the line of the Fifth Corps; also the preparation of material for the regular approaches about to be made.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 7, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

I have word from Sherman to 7 p. m. last evening. He is near the Chattahoochee and has not attempted to cross. This shows the report of the deserters that he had been beaten at Atlanta is without foundation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I transmit herewith the report of the chief of artillery and the acting chief engineer* made in pursuance of an order to reconnoiter the enemy's position in front of the lines of this army. You will see from the accompanying sketch† that the point where the mine now being dug by Major-General Burnside is to be exploded is taken somewhat in reverse by the guns in the salient of the work near the Gregory house on the plank road. It therefore becomes necessary to effect a lodgment in this salient before the mine can be exploded. In order to obtain troops to relieve those in the trenches, and also to have a reserve, it is proposed in case regular approaches are made to occupy the line of redoubts and breast-works as indicated on the sketch. This will effectually cover the left flank of the army and leave at least a corps in reserve. These redoubts are in process of construction and the materials for regular approaches being collected, but no work as yet undertaken beyond the running of the gallery for the mine. Further operations will be dependent on your orders. It is proper I should advise you that in my judgment the operations proposed will be slow and tedious; that we shall perhaps have to take several lines before reaching the Appomattox; that then we shall have this river to cross and subsequently Swift Run; all of which would be turned and avoided should regular approaches be successfully made from the Bermuda Hundred front. Please advise me at your earliest convenience if you desire the operations commenced here against the salient on the plank road.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

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* See Appendix D to Hunt's report, Part I, p. 285.
† Not found with this paper.

CITY POINT, *July 7, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

In making regular approaches would it not be well to avoid making any at the salient where General Barnard gave it as his opinion that a successful assault could be made, if one could be made at all?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864—11.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Barnard never communicated any opinion to me. I presume, however, you and he refer to the salient on the Jerusalem plank road. If so, this is the best point for a regular approach; indeed, it is essential it should be taken before a lodgment in any other part of the line, if made, could be maintained. I will send you to-morrow early a report with a sketch.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

Please address a circular to corps commanders notifying them I have been called upon to present the names of officers deserving promotion to the rank of general, and requesting them to furnish such names as in their judgment are meritorious, specifying those who are first entitled to consideration, and giving as much in detail as practicable the services and reasons on which said recommendations are grounded. This to include promotions to the grade of major as well as brigadier-general.

G. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 7, 1864.

Capt. W. W. BECKWITH, *City Point:*

An indorsement on the telegram regarding correspondents for the New York Tribune has been received and is as follows:

The commanding general authorizes four correspondents for the New York Tribune to be with the army.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 7, 1864—9.45 a. m.

General WARREN:

Parties at work, as yesterday, on work near Chimneys or Gregory house, and also on line to the left and rear of Chimneys.

I. S. LYON,
First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Same to Captain Fisher.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I would respectfully report that no movements were seen from the plank road station, except that of a train of eighty-one wagons passed southward on the road beyond the Weldon railroad. A train of cars came into Petersburg from the direction of Richmond, seemingly loaded with soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following reports have been received and are respectfully forwarded:

There has been no labor since 1 p. m. on works near Gregory house. A party are still at work on the line of intrenchments to the left and rear of the Gregory house. From the amount of dirt thrown up this line appears no larger than a rifle-pit.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

The following was taken from enemy's station at Archer's:

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No movements reported of any kind in enemy's camp this a. m. One gun-boat below Port Walthall.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

11 A. M.

Col. H. P. JONES:

No movements observed yesterday. A few troops were landed on this side near Point of Rocks. Seven pieces artillery have just passed on the City Point road above where it joins the Broadway road, going toward the enemy's front.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Corps commanders are notified that the commanding general has been called upon to present the names of officers deserving promotion to the rank of general, and they are requested to furnish the names of such officers of their respective commands as, in their judgment, are meritorious, specifying those who are first entitled to consideration, and giving as much in detail as practicable the services and reasons on which said recommendations are grounded.

This to include promotion to the grade of major as well as brigadier-general.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 9.10 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

There have been no changes in the disposition of my troops or lines since last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is it intended that the 100 rounds of ammunition per man, required by existing orders, shall be carried in the three wagons per 1,000 men, prescribed in General Orders, No. 27?*

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my troops since last report, nor has any change been discovered in the enemy's line. I have strengthened the abatis in my front during the day.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to what purports to be a letter from Brigadier-General Barlow in the Washington Chronicle of yesterday. I have no desire to resort to the public papers, either to correct what may possibly be regarded as errors or to establish a reputation for my troops, even were such a course not a violation of long established and well known orders; but whilst observing this rule myself, I claim for my command the protection of my military superiors against any one who, disobeying the order, appeals to the public prints to correct what he may deem to be erroneous. I have not seen the statement referred to by General Barlow, but if the loss in my division on the 22d of June was not caused by, or connected with, the falling back of his, it appears to me the fact could be established in a proper military way, without resorting to the public papers and to undignified, unmilitary, and unjust aspersions against another command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

* Answered by Williams that the orders may be regarded as suspended for the present.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 7, 1864. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet last night along the lines.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

We are getting along very well with our redoubts, but need more men and tools. I wish, if it can be done, that 600 men could be detailed with tools, picks, and shovels, from either the Sixth or Second Corps, to help us on the central redoubt under Captain Mendell. I work all the tools I have day and night. The men should begin work at 4 a. m.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch received. The detail will be made for working on the redoubts.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 7, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Captain MENDELL:

If we can get a detail from another corps I wish to have them help on the large redoubt. General Griffin will prefer to finish the little one on the left. I have asked for a detail to report to you. I think Captain Gillespie better change the interior crest of the redoubt he has so that it will be only of the same thickness of parapet as the one you are building. There is a good road from headquarters direct to where I met you to-day.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

A detail of 800 has been ordered from Second Corps for the large work.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

All quiet in my front during the day.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Report for this morning: Nothing of importance has transpired since last report.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

Report for to-night: Nothing of importance has transpired during the day.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 9.10 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance occurred on my lines during the night. The 8-inch mortar battery was put in position and the heavy guns did not arrive.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say, that upon an examination of the enemy's intrenched position by the chief engineer and the chief of artillery, it has been concluded that the operations upon your front cannot be carried to a successful conclusion until the salients on the front of the Fifth Corps are in our possession or under our control. Accordingly it has been determined to conduct regular approaches upon the two fronts of your corps and that of General Warren simultaneously, and in order to give unity and harmony to these operations the siege works will be constructed under the direction of the chief engineer of the army, and the disposition and use of the siege artillery will be under the direction of the chief of artillery of the army. An order to that effect, prescribing in general terms the manner in which the siege operations will be conducted, will be issued, and in the meantime the commanding general prefers that no additional batteries of siege guns should be established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to report that no movements of importance have taken place on my line to-day. There has been rather more than usual artillery firing by the enemy, and this evening the picket-firing is quite brisk.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 7, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything was quiet along our line last night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—Two signal lights were seen in the enemy's lines opposite our right.

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 7, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet in my front during the last twelve hours.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred in this command for the past twelve hours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report no important change during the night. I commenced a work last night for Roemer's battery, on

which considerable work was done. I hope to have the guns in position to-morrow morning. The work is in front of the present position occupied by a section of Twitchell's battery. The covered way being built was about completed last night. The enemy opened upon our heavy battery this morning from their salient redoubt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

In my report of yesterday should have been "2,927 men are shipped to Baltimore."

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I respectfully request that Captain Martin's (Sixth New York) independent battery of horse artillery, now in Washington, be ordered to report to me without delay, to supply the place of Captain Maynadier's battery, lost in the recent expedition to destroy the railroad at Burkeville. This battery is completely fitted up and belonged to the Cavalry Corps, and is now in fine condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th instant in reply to the communication addressed to you from these headquarters under date of July 4, in relation to certain statements contained in the Richmond Examiner of July 2, respecting the conduct of your troops on the occasion of your recent expedition, has been received and laid before the major-general commanding, by whom I am instructed to say that it was not his design to reflect in the slightest degree upon the behavior of yourself and command during your absence. As the editorial to which your attention was invited specified with marked particularity the parties whose watches, plate, &c., were said to have been seized, the commanding general considered it but due to you that you should have an opportunity of placing on record for future reference, if necessary, an emphatic denial of the allegations. As the commanding general feared that notwithstanding your best efforts to prevent marauding, some individuals of your command might have seized private property, and appropriated the same to their own use, he thought it best to desire an inspection to be made with a view of ascertaining whether any of your troops had

such property in their possession, so that the guilty parties, should any be found, might be brought to punishment. I am instructed to add that your report is entirely satisfactory.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 225. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 7, 1864.*

I. The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field, under Major-General Smith, will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. William F. Smith is assigned to the command of the corps. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler will command the remainder of the troops in that department, having his headquarters at Fort Monroe.

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By order of the President:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Point Lookout having been attached to Department of Washington and General Barnes assigned to command, the Secretary of War has ordered General Hinks to report for temporary duty there. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Bermuda Hundred, July 7, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 12 p. m.)

Colonel TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Grant has already ordered General Hinks to Point Lookout for temporary duty, and he has gone. A rebel deserter reports that it is part of Early's plan to attack Point Lookout and release the prisoners, amusing us meanwhile at Martinsburg. This is sent for what it is worth.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received and is respectfully forwarded:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 7, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of eleven cars loaded with troops has just passed toward Petersburg.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point:*

Will you suggest to the lieutenant-general to have all regular approaches at the salient discontinued and have them begun at other places in the line to prevent attracting attention until he has examined the ground and made up his mind for himself?

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point:*

Is there any objection to my visiting City Point this evening? General Franklin will be there.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 7, 1864.

Major RUSSELL:

General Smith wishes to know if all is quiet on his line.

Respectfully,

OPERATOR.

All is quiet. Even the artillery firing has entirely ceased.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 7, 1864.

Colonel BURTON,
Fifth U. S. Arty., Chief of Artillery, 18th Army Corps:

COLONEL: In view of the increase of the enemy's mortar fire on my front, I most respectfully request that an addition of from four to five 8-inch mortars may be added to the artillery of my line that I may keep a preponderance of vertical fire. Only by keeping down the enemy's fire can I escape from a most severe daily loss of life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *July 7, 1864.*
(Received 8.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

All quiet at this post. General Hinks has just arrived here, with order from General Butler to take command, and subsequent approval of Lieutenant-General Grant.

JAS. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

(Same to General Augur.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General BARNES,
Point Lookout:

The order of General Grant assigning General Hinks to Point Lookout was made in ignorance of the fact that the post was no longer in General Butler's command. The order of the Department assigning you is superior to all others. General Hinks has been directed to report to the Adjutant-General in Washington for duty. You cannot be too vigilant, as the enemy is now operating in Maryland in large force.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 7, 1864.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: The telegram from General Barnes of to-day's date has been submitted to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff. Colonel Townsend has been instructed to telegraph to General Hinks that General Barnes is commander of Point Lookout and District of Saint Mary's, and that he, General Hinks, will relinquish the command and report back to General Butler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General BARNES,
Commanding, Point Lookout:

The Navy will furnish any additional force of gun-boats you may require for protection. Report your wishes. Has General Hinks started for Washington, or where is he? The utmost vigilance on your part is essential for the security of your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 7, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of this p. m. has been received and will be attended to. General Hinks left this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Washington. All quiet.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 8, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Canby telegraphs from New Orleans, July 2, that over 6,000 men would embark that day, and would reach Fort Monroe from the 8th to the 10th; 6,000 more would be ready as soon as transports arrived, and that the whole number to be sent will be 20,000. Ricketts' division arrived at Baltimore and was sent forward to the Monocacy. Dismounted cavalry ordered here for remounts, but none yet arrived. General Sheridan says 2,496 of those sent are sick. If so, we shall have but 500 for the field. Hunter's army moves so slow, and the railroad is so broken up, that I fear he will be too late to give us much aid. Enemy around Maryland Heights, at Hagerstown, Boonsborough, and Middletown, and threatening Frederick. Also, guerrillas at Brookeville, threatening Washington and Baltimore road. There has been considerable alarm in Washington, Baltimore, and Pennsylvania.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 a. m. 9th)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Two battalions of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery are now with the division of troops sent to Baltimore. Order them to Washington. The third battalion will be sent direct to Washington at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There was considerable artillery and musketry firing in front of the Ninth Corps last night, principally the enemy, who seemed to suspect the operations there. Major-General Burnside reports that the enemy's mortars are beginning to annoy him. The work on the redoubt to the left and rear of the Fifth Corps is progressing rapidly. The signal officers report a train of cars with materials as going out of Petersburg this morning on the Weldon railroad toward Reams' Station, and there is no doubt from the report of deserters and refugees that the enemy are repairing this road, their working parties protected by their cavalry force with infantry supports.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

Colonel Comstock is going out this morning and will explain to you my idea. If the approaches are made it will be with the view of ultimately making an assault on the enemy's lines, but I have always hoped to go through in General Butler's front so as to carry the north bank of Swift Creek. This, however, cannot be done until the Nineteenth Corps arrives, without giving up too much ground that we have

already fought for. This would make no difference, except in case of failure to get through to Swift Creek. The advantage of commencing our regular approaches on your front now would simply be that we would be that far advanced if we were compelled at last to advance in that way, and it would tend to divert the enemy from the proposed advance in General Butler's front. We ought by all means to cut the Weldon road so as to make it useless to enemy. I think Wright's two divisions should take the place of Hancock's corps, and the latter should support the cavalry whilst it destroys the road down as far as Hicksford. Preparations for this, I think, should be made at once so as to start from your left by the night of the 10th.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The order sending sutlers to the rear issued by me before crossing the Rapidan, has never been rescinded. The objection to permitting them to come to the front is the necessity either of allowing them the use of Government wagons to bring their goods from City Point, or else permitting them to bring their own wagons, thus increasing the animals to be fed and the number of wagons using the roads, some three or four hundred. Another objection is the uncertainty of our position and the difficulty of getting rid of them in the event of a sudden movement. Situated as I am I neither feel that I have the full authority to act in this matter, nor the proper information to enable me to act advisedly without a reference to you. I would therefore be glad to have your idea upon this point. There are many articles only to be procured from the sutlers, which are necessary to the men's comfort and which they are now in want of, and I think it would be well to let the sutlers come up, if it is practicable.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

You are authorized to use your own judgment about allowing sutlers with the army, and the manner of getting their goods to the front.

U. S. GRANT.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Was there any heavy artillery regiment in the division sent north under General Ricketts? If not one will have to be sent to Washington without delay. There are no troops in the trenches about Washington who know anything about artillery, and I have now received two dispatches to return one of the heavy artillery regiments.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—5.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Burnside and Warren report the enemy opening their batteries on them, also on Smith's front. Some little musketry with Burnside. The object not known.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Two battalions of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery accompanied Ricketts' division. The remaining battalion will at once be ordered to Washington. This regiment is probably as familiar with artillery as any we have.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 8, 1864.*

General MEADE:

Several days since the lieutenant-general commanding telegraphed to Washington to have sent here for the Ninth Army Corps two batteries, by name particularly designated, neither of which has arrived so far as any information has been received here. You will therefore assign the Third Maine Battery to the Ninth Army Corps, in lieu of those telegraphed for.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 231. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

60. The telegraphic dispatch of July 5, 1864, to Lieutenant-General Grant, relieving Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard from duty at his headquarters, and directing him to report to the chief of the Corps of Engineers in this city, is hereby modified. Brigadier-General Barnard will report to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Confederate Forces, near Petersburg, Va.:

I would request that Col. James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, at such place

between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with Colonel Ould as commissioner. If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 8, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A servant belonging to Colonel McIntosh, commanding cavalry brigade, was captured on General Wilson's late raid near Stony Creek Depot, and made his escape from the rebel lines a week ago last Thursday. He states that he was taken under guard to Stony Creek Depot and put in with a number of other prisoners, where he remained nearly a day; that while there he was taken before a general officer and examined. He was asked a number of questions relative to the strength and movements of our army, particularly about the strength and organization of Wilson's cavalry. He was told by the soldiers that it was General Ewell. He describes him as being a tall, spare-built man, with heavy mustache and no beard; thinks he had a false leg, as one foot appeared larger than the other. There was a considerable force of cavalry at Stony Creek Depot, and a regiment of infantry, also a large number of wagons. He saw three or four locomotives and trains of cars, some of them loaded with bacon. There is a large warehouse there on the south side of the creek near the railroad, which was filled with grain. Two cannon were placed in it guarding the road crossing, embrasures having been cut through the building, and also loop-holes for musketry. They were fortifying the south side of the creek very strongly, and had extensive rifle-pits all along the bank of the stream. On this side of the creek also were rifle-pits, but not very extensive. Informant is not acquainted with any of the rebel generals except Fitzhugh Lee. He says he saw him there. He is confident that General Ewell was there, but has no means of knowing that it was he other than what the soldiers said. An ignorant negro from James Ennis' farm, near the Weldon railroad, about five miles from Petersburg, came in last night. He says he has been cutting wheat and taking it into Petersburg during the last week. He went into the city last Friday and returned to Mr. Ennis' place Wednesday. Ennis lives in Petersburg and is storing his wheat there. He says they are repairing the Weldon railroad, and trains run out and back morning and night, with the workmen. He understands there is a considerable force of cavalry and infantry at Colonel Wyatt's place, some three miles below Ennis'. He met small parties of soldiers on his road to Petersburg going backward and forward. He went in on the Halifax road, which runs along the railroad, which is regularly patrolled. He is unintelligent, and can give no definite information of what he saw in Petersburg. A deserter from the First Confederate Battalion, of Davis' brigade, Heth's division, came into our lines about 6 o'clock this morning. He was forwarded from the Third Division of the Second Corps. He is an

Englishman by birth, and is thoroughly disgusted with the Southern army. Having been with them but two months, he can give no important information. It is understood in camp that General Grant had issued an order that all women and children should leave Petersburg; that the town was nearly deserted. A shell exploded the gas works a few days since, and made a complete wreck of the establishment and surrounding buildings. No one was injured. He reports his brigade about 1,200 for duty. Their division occupies the extreme right of the line, with Kirkland's brigade in reserve. He can give no information of General Early's force.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report a new work of small size about 100 yards in rear of Gregory's house. The rifle-pit reported yesterday begins at the above work and extends about eighty rods to our left, and several hundred yards in rear of enemy's front line. They are still extending it. A locomotive, tender, and six platform-cars passed southward this morning, upon the Weldon railroad, loaded with materials, as of timber, ties, or rails. There were also many men on the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD STATION, *July 8, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

At 4.30 p. m. a small detachment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of five pieces passed to our left on road near Weldon railroad. At same time sharp artillery practice began on both sides. The enemy opened from two batteries, one immediately in front of station, the other east of plank road near Gregory's house.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 8, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Rebel signal station at Archer's still reports to Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, but nothing worthy of report intercepted to-day. No observations to-night.

F. FULLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have nothing new to report with regard to my line or the enemy.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864,

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have no change to report in the disposition of my troops or lines, except that the construction of abatis and slashing of timber in my front is nearly completed.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report no changes in my line during the day; no movements of the enemy have been observed. I have slashed a belt of timber about thirty yards in breadth in the edge of the woods along the entire front of my line, in addition to what had been previously slashed, which was considerable.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet during the night, and the work we are engaged upon is going on without any interruption.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—5.30 p. m.

General MEADE:

There seems to be cannonading on the enemy's line from my left clear along down to the river, also some musketry on General Burnside's front.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet along my line.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you move up General Bartlett's brigade, so as to connect by General Ayres' left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FRED. T LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Morning report to-day: The engineer battalion were ordered to report this morning to Colonel Spaulding, by directions received from Major Duane, to prepare siege material.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864. (Sent 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The commanding general directs me to inquire whether Colonel Bryan's cavalry detachment has been relieved by one of the regularly organized brigades of cavalry.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Colonel Bryan was on duty and made his reports this morning. I have heard nothing of his being relieved. The detachment of his command under Captain Crowninshield was relieved some days ago by the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

Two battalions of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Seward, accompanied General Ricketts. One battalion remains here attached to the Artillery Brigade, of 550 men. One hundred and seventy-one are familiar with the artillery drill. We know nothing of those who have gone, but presume that the proportion is about the same.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Report for to-night: The remaining battalion of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of General Ricketts' division, have been ordered to City Point and Washington. I am expecting notice every moment that they have started, and have notified General Ingalls of the number of men. Some delay was caused by the command being so much separated, one company being in charge of the mortars at the ammunition train; about sixty men scattered amongst battery and artillery guards at the different trains and hospitals.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

Nothing has occurred worthy of report during the past twelve hours. The firing was quite sharp on front of Second and Third Divisions.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—5.35 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

An artillery duel seems to have commenced on Smith's front and extended to mine. There were some little musketry, but nothing of moment apparently. Will have more definite news presently.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Warren.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet on my lines to-day up to 5 p. m., when artillery and infantry firing from the rebel lines, commencing on General Smith's front, swept down my lines. The enemy did not leave their works. It lasted about half an hour. No damage done.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 8, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing occurred in my front last night. The sharp picket-firing heard during the night was beyond my left. One of my brigade officers of the day reports that about daybreak the enemy were very busy, apparently, in the movement of troops, and that cars were running more than usual.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report no change of much consequence on my line during the night. In front of the right of my line the firing was more severe than it has been for some time. Roemer got three pieces into position and will have the fourth in in a short time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 8, 1864.*

Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have received instructions to report to Ninth Army Corps for duty with my battery. Shall leave this place early to-morrow morning.

E. R. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Third Maine Battery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general instructs me to inquire what will be the earliest day at which your command will be in condition for service, and the number of officers and men you will then have available. It is important that he should know this, and also that your corps should be made available at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send one regiment from your brigade at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Cocke's Mill, on the

road from Fort Powhatan to Prince George Court-House, with three days' rations and forage; the regiment to picket the roads in that vicinity, the commanding officer to send in written report early every morning.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 8, 1864—8.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your letter* to General Lee was received by me and duly forwarded, being received by Lieutenant Bolling, of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, at about 7.30 p. m., who promised that it should at once be forwarded to General Lee.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Is it not practicable for you to send a brigade of troops from the peninsula between the Appomattox and James to General Smith? His line is so long and exposed that it is necessary to relieve the men in the trenches.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, on Appomattox River, Va., July 8, 1864—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Winder Building, Washington, D. C.:

I think from present appearances that several more 8-inch mortars will be needed, probably with only short notice. May it not be well to have them in readiness for prompt shipment? Also some 10-inch mortar shells, of which we have only 2,675 on hand.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 8, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Winder Building, Washington, D. C.:

I have just received orders to apply for more 8-inch mortars. Please forward to Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, care of

*See p. 74.

Captain Pitkin, depot quartermaster, City Point, twenty more 8-inch mortars with platforms, implements, and equipments complete, with 1,000 rounds per mortar, with as little delay as possible. I have now only two not in position. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 8, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Telegram received; 7-inch mortars and beds ordered to Fort Monroe; 4,000 10-inch mortar shells at Fort Monroe will be sent if necessary.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 7, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery:

Send as soon as possible to Major Trumbull six 8-inch mortars for use on this front.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 8, 1864—7.20 a. m.

Brigadier General HUNT,
General Meade's Headquarters:

General Smith has directed me to send, as soon as possible, six 8-inch mortars to his front. Of course I shall await instructions from you before doing so.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—7.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

I have notified General Hunt that you have directed me to send six 8-inch mortars to your front and await his orders. He has given me positive orders not to forward guns without his authority for so doing.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

Send the six mortars to Colonel Burton, with ammunition. Would it not be well to ask for more 8-inch mortars and shell? We will require many mortars for the work before us.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—9.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Dispatch received. Will send mortars to-day and make requisitions for twenty more at once. This order leaves me only two on hand.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—9.10 a. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

Have received orders to forward six 8-inch mortars to you. Please notify me when the battery, including magazine, is ready, so that my train may not be delayed. I have no surplus transportation.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SMITH,
July 8, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Please send the mortars to-day; your train will not be detained.

H. S. BURTON,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
July 8, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. T. S. TRUMBULL,
General Smith's Headquarters:

The six 8-inch mortars will start to report to you in about four hours. I have relieved the platoon of Company G, commanded by Lieutenant Sargeant, now in charge of General Burnside's mortar battery, by Company A, and ordered it to report to you for duty with these new mortars, as soon as relieved. Company A starts at once. Please see that there is a good magazine ready as soon as possible for the new battery.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Capt. A. MORDECAI,
General Butler's Headquarters.

Please notify me when the 13-inch mortar, with car, implements, equipments, and ammunition complete, is ready to start for Petersburg. I have a detail ready to move at once with it.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 8, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

General Ingalls or General Rawlins was requested by General Butler to move that mortar to Smith's line as soon as it arrives at City Point. I suppose they have done so. Telegraph Smith and see if it has arrived.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—8.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Headquarters General Butler:

I received no order yesterday about the mortar. Am I to take charge of it; and, if so, where is it, and its ammunition, &c.?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 8, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery:

That mortar was ordered up from City Point yesterday.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

The heavy mortar has gone forward to General Smith. There is a barge here laden with shot, shell, &c., belonging to it. There should be an ordnance officer sent here to take charge of the same. Who will it be?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 8, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The commanding general directs that you send an officer to City Point to take charge of a barge loaded with shot and shell, &c., belonging to mortars which have been sent to Smith.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, July 8, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH:

I have just been directed to send another company of my regiment to Petersburg. I have taken Company A from Battery No. 6. One company still remains there, which is ample to serve the battery and hold the work itself.

H. L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Terry, commanding First Division, for his information. This paper to be returned.

By order of Brigadier-General Brooks:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 8, 1864.

Received and read.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—10 a. m.

Captain BROOKER,
First Connecticut Artillery, in charge of Siege Guns,
General Burnside's Headquarters:

I have ordered Captain Gillett, with a platoon of Company A, to relieve Lieutenant Sargeant as soon as they can get there. Lieutenant Sargeant is to report to Major Trumbull as soon as relieved. Please see that no delay occurs.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
July 8, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery, General Smith's Headquarters:

A 13-inch mortar on a truck carriage has been sent this morning to gravel cut on the railroad near General Smith's headquarters. The ammunition, &c., will be started as soon as possible. Everything is in confusion in consequence of no notification having been received until too late. I have ordered Captain Osborne, with the remaining platoon of Company G, to report to you at once to take charge of this mortar. Divide the company properly between it and the six-mortar battery. Send an orderly at once to find the mortar. I give Captain Osborne verbal explanations respecting its objects. I send in Captain Dow's wagon thirty 12-pounder howitzer canisters; they weigh twice as much

(about) as musket-balls, and are used in shells when fired at not less than 600 or 800 yards range. I think a whole canister, forty-eight balls, may be inserted with a bursting charge; put the balls in first. If possible, fire one to the rear and examine the penetration to see if the plan is of service.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 8, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Maj. C. S. STEWART,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va.:

The mantlets (how many not yet reported) have arrived at City Point. I think the supply on hand is now sufficient for present purposes. Please retain the remaining sixty-eight at Fort Monroe subject to my order.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

JULY 8, 1864.

Major-General SMITH,
Eighteenth Corps:

Where is General Franklin this morning?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROOKS:

General Franklin is at City Point. He could not come up with me last night.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 8, 1864.*

General BROOKS,
Tenth Army Corps:

I go to Smith's at 11.15 by car. Shall return some time in p. m. Will see you if possible and will let you know.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 8, 1864.

General BROOKS:

General Butler directs me to ask: First, how many troops you have on picket? Second, how many old troops you have on your lines?

Third, how many new troops on your lines? Fourth, whether you have any regiments not attached to brigades? Fifth, whether you can spare with safety to your lines a brigade?

CHAS. J. PAINE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Colonel PAINE:

I will answer your questions categorically when I have seen the division commanders that I have sent for. Does the general mean brigade of soldiers of 100-days' men?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Colonel PAINE,
Aide-de-Camp:

We have 900 men on picket from the James to head of ravine, old troops; along the ravine 100 men, new troops; on the left of the ravine 400 new troops and 300 dismounted cavalry. There are no old troops to relieve these last. Not counting picket and artillery we have 2,484 old troops, 2,593 new troops to defend the works with. The Thirty-seventh New Jersey and dismounted cavalry are not brigaded. I suppose a brigade could possibly be spared, but I hope it will not be taken unless there is a great necessity, and, too, that its place is taken by colored troops.

S[MITH].

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
July 8, 1864. (Sent 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding, &c.:

The commanding general directs that you order a detail of 100 men to report to Captain Lyon at the pontoon bridge, Appomattox River, every morning at 6 o'clock until further orders. It would be desirable to order them from some other regiment, as the command at Spring Hill is so small that it cannot furnish the two details required in full.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—1.55 p. m.

General RAWLINS,
General Grant's Headquarters:

Have some documents forwarded by me through General Butler's headquarters, with reference to the colored troops, been received at your headquarters?

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

There will probably be no movements for a week or ten days, and you have permission to use this time to visit New York. Communicate this to General Butler, with whom the lieutenant-general has spoken.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

More than one week since I had the honor to forward certain papers for the consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States. These papers had reference to the condition of the negro troops, and I deemed the suggestions of importance to the service. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the major-general commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina may be called upon to forward those papers, which were sent to the headquarters of the armies through the headquarters of the department.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Weitzel.)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Is it not possible to send me some troops to relieve a portion of my line? My troops are so exhausted it is very difficult to make them work.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 8, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

The enemy opened quite heavily with artillery upon my lines about two hours since, after which their infantry mounted the parapet of their rifle-pits and delivered a volley, but upon receiving a volley from my lines they again retired.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Friday, July 8, 1864.

[General HANCOCK:]

DEAR GENERAL: An article in the New York Tribune of the 27th ultimo was so unjust to you in one of its charges that I intended to have expressed to you my regret long since, but finally deemed it best to wait for the return of the correspondent (Mr. Kent), who, from what I know of him, would be most anxious to repair any error into which he had been led by mistake. He has been ordered not to come back, and so, unable to have justice done in that manner, I have only to express my regrets that he should have been so misinformed about your having refused to co-operate in any attack. No one who knows you, general, would ever bring a charge of that kind against you, and that the charge should have been made in an article intended to do justice to the Eighteenth Corps is to me, as I have before stated, a matter of great regret.

Yours, very truly,

WM. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864.

Colonel BURTON:

Colonel Abbot informs me that he has been called upon for six more 8-inch mortars for your front. Let me know as soon as possible the necessity for this that I may give the orders for them.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The mortars are required to enable us to silence a new battery of the enemy in front of General Turner's center that cannot be reached by horizontal fire or by the Coehorns. The 8-inch mortars now in position must remain so.

H. S. BURTON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1864—8.10 a. m.

Colonel BURTON:

I have ordered up the mortars and ammunition on your statement.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1864—12 p. m.

General STANNARD:

GENERAL: General Smith desires you to have a staff officer in your lines during the night to see that one-half of your troops are kept

awake and ready for any emergency. He also desires me to again make mention of the order regarding your reserve brigade in case of any attack upon your front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1864.

Capt. A. S. KIMBALL,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, &c.:

General Grant desires that no more ocean steamers be sent to New Orleans.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

JULY 8, 1864—9.30 a. m.
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of the 7th has just been received. I saw yesterday Captains Hines and Gregory, commanding the two gun-boats stationed at this place, and made arrangements with them for additional force should it be necessary. I telegraphed yesterday that General Hinks had started for Washington at 4 p. m. The utmost vigilance shall be exercised here. The telegraph operator states that his line was out of order last night.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

General BARNES,
Commanding, Point Lookout:

General Butler telegraphs that a rebel deserter reports that Early intends, among other things, to attack Point Lookout and release the prisoners there. Be on your guard, therefore. Notify the gun-boats and keep some of your cavalry well out.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 8, 1864.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding:

Your dispatch is received and will be attended to. I had two extra gun-boats on duty last night; placed additional pickets in front. All

the command ready at a moment's notice all night and will be kept so. Had further interview with the officers in charge of gun-boats to-day. Two hundred and fifty prisoners leave in about an hour for New York.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 8, 1864.*
(Received Washington 7 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet here. Two hundred and fifty prisoners of war left here this p. m. for New York by Colonel Hoffman's order, extra precaution taken.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Col. Thomas J. C. Amory, commanding Sub-District of Beaufort, will send four companies of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers under command of either the lieutenant-colonel or major, to report for duty to Brigadier-General Harland, commanding Sub-District of New Berne. All camp and garrison equipage will be taken. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer:

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Grant has already recommended for promotion Colonel McIntosh and Colonel Chapman of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, but he desires me again to ask your attention to the matter. They have long commanded brigades and their regiments soon go out of service. They are officers of great value, and if refused cannot well be replaced.

C. A. DANA.

WASHINGTON, *July 9, 1864—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

If General Canby's troops arrive in time, I respectfully suggest that they be sent here without disembarking at Fort Monroe. Only one division of Hunter's army has passed Cumberland. His advance is at

Cherry Run. Low water in the Ohio River is given as the cause of delay. Rodes' division is said to be with Breckinridge. No important change reported since my telegram of last evening.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

If you think it necessary, order the Nineteenth Corps as it arrives at Fortress Monroe to Washington. About the 18th or 20th is the time I should like to have a large force here; but if the rebel force now north can be captured or destroyed I would willingly postpone aggressive operations to destroy them, and could send in addition to the Nineteenth Corps, the balance of the Sixth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 10th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have ordered the remainder of the Sixth Corps to Washington. On account of scarcity of transportation I do not send wagons or artillery, but they will follow if you say it is wanted. I think most of the 3,000 cavalry sent are fit for duty. They certainly must have reached Baltimore with the other troops. If the Nineteenth Corps reaches Fortress Monroe in time you can take it also if you deem it advisable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 1.05 p. m. 10th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Forces enough to defeat all that Early has with him should get in his rear south of him, and follow him up sharply, leaving him to go north, defending depots, towns, &c., with small garrisons and the militia. If the President thinks it advisable that I should go to Washington in person I can start in an hour after receiving notice, leaving everything here on the defensive.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 1.20 p. m. 10th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

After the dismounted cavalry had left here I learned accidentally that it was composed of detachments from all regiments. My order was worded to send the dismounted cavalry, but I never intended that

detachments should be sent, but that organized regiments should go. If I had thought of the matter I would have ordered so many regiments to be dismounted and their horses turned over to the detachments, and sent them back to their regiments.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 11.20 a. m. 10th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A dispatch not signed by Lew. Wallace, but approved by him, to the newspaper press states that they had a severe battle to-day near Monocacy bridge, and that our troops were defeated and are now retreating on the Baltimore road. Knowing the character of the source, you can judge of its reliability. Nothing further from Hunter. I do not deem it safe to withdraw any forces from Harper's Ferry till he forms a junction. Please inform me what forces besides Ricketts' division have been sent to Baltimore in order that I may know the means of defense to arrive at that place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 9, 1864—11 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

As the arrival of the Nineteenth Corps is very uncertain, I think the remainder of the Sixth Corps should be sent to this place. I have ordered all troops from the North to be stopped at Baltimore for the defense of that city.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 9, 1864.*

I. First Lieut. C. B. Phillips, Engineer Corps, will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, for duty.

II. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck for orders.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have nothing of importance to report as occurring along the lines during the past twenty-four hours. About 5 p. m. yesterday the

enemy opened his batteries all along our front, and kept up a cannonading for some half hour. In front of the Ninth Corps there was some musketry, but not of any great extent, the enemy firing from his breast-works. The object of this demonstration is unknown. Possibly an assault may have been designed, but abandoned at the last moment. About the same time, or a little later, a force of the enemy, estimated at two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a couple of squadrons of cavalry, were seen to pass out of the enemy's works and move down the Halifax road. A deserter came in last night who left Weldon yesterday morning. He reports the road nearly repaired, there being only a small break at Reams' Station, around which passengers have to walk. He states the enemy have but small forces at Weldon, Goldsborough, and Raleigh; no depot at Stony Creek, though he heard supplies had been forwarded to that point and wagoned from thence to Petersburg. He reports Hampton's cavalry at Stony Creek and guarding the road from thence to Reams' Station; saw no infantry as far as he went, viz, Reams' Station. When the passengers got out here to walk he took to the woods and came into our lines.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

I have just received a dispatch from General Canby of the 2d instant. He will send 20,000 men. The first division, 6,000 strong, he thought would reach Fort Monroe by the 8th or 10th instant, and the remainder would follow as fast as transportation could be provided. Under the circumstances I think it may be as well to defer the raid ordered yesterday until these troops arrive, when we will make a combined movement of infantry and cavalry that will enable the latter to get off in good order and remain absent until they have perfected the work of destruction on the roads south.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I saw Colonel Comstock last evening when your telegram was received. Your orders in relation to making regular approaches and sending the Second Corps and cavalry to destroy the Weldon railroad shall be executed as promptly as possible. Some little delay will be necessary to enable me to complete the line of redoubts which are necessary to protect the left flank of the army after the departure of the Second Corps. This delay will, however, be advantageous, because the cavalry are not yet in condition for very active service. In reply to an inquiry when he would be ready General Sheridan telegraphs: "My command is recruiting rapidly, but it is not fit for hard work yet; if required for active service at once I can turn out about 9,000 men." Every day's delay will strengthen Sheridan. The engineers say the redoubts will be ready by the 12th. This will enable Hancock and

Sheridan to get off on the 13th. How far do you think the infantry support should go? The whole distance, forty miles, or only part of the way?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Send in the balance of the Sixth Corps to be forwarded to Washington. They need not take their artillery or wagons with them. The rebels have crossed the Monocacy, and Halleck gives it as his opinion that one-third of Lee's army is with them. They are now calling urgently for troops, and I am in hopes with Wright the enemy will not be able to get back.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 9, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

An accident has delayed the receipt of your telegram of 6 p. m. till this moment. The Sixth Corps has been ordered and will proceed at once to City Point.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery belongs to the Sixth Corps. General Hunt desires its services, to be in charge of the siege guns, it being drilled in this duty. Can I retain it?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

You can retain the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Have you any evidence in the last three days that Longstreet's corps is still here? I am afraid that it, too, may have gone.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Telegraphed you at 3.50 p. m. this day the account of two contrabands, who represented themselves as servants to officers on the staff of Lieutenant-General Anderson, now commanding Longstreet's corps. They asserted positively that all three of the divisions of this corps were in our front, occupying the center of their line, Beauregard on the left and A. P. Hill on the right. I have no doubt Longstreet's corps is here.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 10th.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

In consequence of the losses in the recent raids of Generals Kautz and Wilson more horses will be required than I had estimated for. In addition please cause 1,200 cavalry and 250 artillery horses to be sent to Capt. E. J. Strang, assistant quartermaster, at this depot. The horses are required immediately. The cavalry horses are for General Kautz.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—3.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, City Point:

The major-general commanding directs that the grain-sacks of the army be collected for use in the siege operations. If you have any on hand please send them to Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

There are 8,000 empty grain-sacks here which will be sent to General Burnside, in accordance with your orders. The corps commanders might obtain a great number by saving those issued to them daily.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 9, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

Two contrabands, servants for officers on General Anderson's staff, came into General Birney's front this morning. They came out to graze their horses in front of A. P. Hill's corps, some distance beyond

the breast-works. They state that General Anderson's headquarters are on Sycamore street, south of the city, near Lieutenant Creek, about half way between the line of works and the city; that A. P. Hill's corps is on the right, Longstreet's in the center, and Beauregard is on the left; that all of A. P. Hill's corps is at the front, a portion of which moved up day before yesterday and occupied the extreme right, reaching to the railroad; think it is Heth's division. All three divisions of Longstreet's corps are at the front. Of this they are positive. They know but little about Beauregard's position. Beauregard's headquarters were near Covington's house, on the Chesterfield side of the river, about a week ago, but informant thinks they have since been moved. General Longstreet was visiting in Macon, Ga., at last accounts. He was rapidly recovering from his wound. Two houses were burnt in the city yesterday from the firing. The custom-house was also struck. One of the railroad bridges crossing the Appomattox, called the Government bridge, was slightly damaged. They are building a new pontoon bridge near the Government bridge. The commissary department was moved to near the canal basin a few days ago on account of its close proximity to our shell. They know little about the railroad communications other than that the officers of General Anderson's staff, some of whom are from South Carolina, have had no letters from home for a long time.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

[Indorsement.]

3.50 P. M.

Forwarded for the information of Lieutenant-General Grant.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, of Ransom's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division, that left the hospital at Raleigh, N. C., on the 6th of June, 1864, and has been at Weldon, N. C., until yesterday morning, gives the following information, which we think reliable: At Weldon Colonel Hinton's regiment, Sixty-eighth North Carolina, stationed on south side of the Roanoke, and a small force of infantry and cavalry about two miles this side on the railroad; not more than 2,000 in all. The Sixty-eighth North Carolina is the last regiment raised in North Carolina, and is composed of conscripts, many of whom are old soldiers. At Raleigh about 2,000 infantry of the late organizations, also a small force at Goldsborough, which, informant thinks, with the force at Weldon, comprises all the considerable force left in the State. Informant remained at Weldon from the 6th of June till the 8th of July, with several men from his regiment that had been left there to guard the regimental baggage left behind. He took the train for Petersburg early yesterday morning, which came

to within a quarter of a mile of Reams' Station, where the passengers got out and walked to the station to take another train for Petersburg. At this point informant took to the woods and came into our cavalry on the Jerusalem plank road. He understood that the road was completed, save a few hundred yards, and that a train would run through this morning. At Stony Creek depot he reports a large force of cavalry, and understood Wade Hampton was in command; saw fortifications, rather extensive, but no infantry. Considerable cavalry on the road from Stony Creek to Reams' Station; well guarded at all points. No considerable amount of commissary stores at Stony Creek. Understood large quantities had arrived there and were taken by wagons to Petersburg. Informant is gentlemanly and intelligent, and undoubtedly has stated all, and no more than he has seen and believes to be true. Scout Carney returned this a. m. from a newly established depot on the Weldon railroad near the Steele farm, about one mile above Colonel Wyatt's place. Our agent there, a free negro, has lately been to Petersburg and reports nothing of importance. They have finished the Weldon railroad, and run a train through to Weldon last evening for the first time. The non-combatants of Petersburg are engaged, as informant says, "in making willow baskets for the sharpshooters." (Probably fascines.) Large numbers of them are being made, and he says, "they will fill them with dirt." Many of the citizens of Petersburg have left the city. Others have constructed bomb-proofs on their premises and intend remaining. All of which is respectfully forwarded.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

JULY 9, 1864.

Maj. B. F. FISHER,

Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

From rebel signal station at Archer's, 8.30 a. m.:

Colonel BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

One gun-boat above the bridge and one schooner below. No movements observed this a. m.

(Same to A. B.)

F. FULLER,

Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

NEAR JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 9, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER,

Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

A train of sixty-five army wagons moved this p. m. in direction of Petersburg on Richmond and Petersburg road.

T. R. CLARK,

Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *July 9, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. B. F. FISHER:

The enemy have been at work on their batteries both east and west of the plank read. A strong force has been engaged all day on their new line, beginning in rear of Gregory's house and extending to left.

At 3 p. m. artillery was seen passing to our left near Weldon railroad. Owing to heavy dust and smoke could not count pieces, but supposed there were at least four, judging from the time they were passing.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

[JULY 9, 1864.—For "Orders" from headquarters Army of the Potomac, relative to operations against the intrenched position of the enemy, see Part I, p. 159.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 9, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Julius White, volunteer service, having, in compliance with the instructions of the War Department, reported to the major-general commanding, is assigned to duty with the Ninth Army Corps, and will report for further instructions to Major-General Burnside, commanding the corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—3.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

The commanding general directs that you have prepared and sent to this army at once a bridge train of twelve canvas boats, complete in every respect, like the train of twenty-four boats you prepared for this army in the spring. The trucks should have the modifications suggested at that time.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

General A. A. HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch ordering twelve canvas boats received. This train will have to be made up in Washington, as I have not the trucks, wagons, &c., here. I telegraph my officer in Washington to let me know how soon it can be completed, and will inform you as soon as I get his reply.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Although I have telegraphed to Washington to have the bridge train prepared that you ordered to-day, if there is an emergency in the case

I believe I can prepare one here much earlier that will answer the purpose, as I happened to take the precaution to bring sixteen extra canvas pontoons with me. By reducing the length of a sufficient number of balk and chess of the wooden bridging now here, and using army wagons, which, I think, can be made to answer, I will try and get this up as a serviceable, not, of course, a perfect, train, probably within a couple of days, if you so order it.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, City Point:

There is no emergency at present requiring the additional canvas pontoon train, so we can wait for it from Washington. Should an emergency arise, I will advise you of it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

I have nothing new to report this morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

General Wright is ordered to move at once to City Point. General Ferrero is ordered to move up to the Williams house and report to you. The commanding general directs that you arrange your troops in the same manner as when General Wright was at Reams' Station. Colonel Bryan, commanding cavalry detachment, picketing the left, will be ordered to report to you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report no changes in my lines since last report. I have 1,600 at work on the works near the plank road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have 1,600 privates, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, on fatigue at the redoubts under Captain Mendell. The details are made from my reserve brigades, which extended my line previously. To make the same extension will require the details to be relieved. If General Wright's picket-line is to be relieved to-night it will be a difficult operation. If it is to be done I would like to know how many men he has on.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The Sixth Corps is ordered to move at once, and their pickets must therefore be relieved with as little delay as practicable. The commanding general directs that you confer with Major-General Wright by telegraph as to the strength and location of his picket-line. General Ferrero's division is ordered to the vicinity of the Williams house, and will to-morrow partially relieve your fatigue details.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Major Duane is directed to send back the working party on the redoubts to you. It is important that no delay should occur in the movement of any part of General Wright's command, and the commanding general directs that his pickets be relieved at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—10.25 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The commanding general directs that no time be lost in relieving the pickets of the Sixth Corps, as it is important that it should be done at once. The working detail can be arranged to-morrow morning.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

There will be no delay in relieving the Sixth Corps pickets.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 10.50 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS:

Since I last occupied General Wright's line some of my troops have been used in making the connection with the Fifth Corps on the new line, so I cannot extend so far to the left. I am sending everything there, however.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Will you have my pickets relieved at once? They will remain on till relieved by you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 9, 1864.

General H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

It will not be possible for me to relieve your line at once. I have telegraphed to General Meade to know whether it shall be done to-night, as it is a difficult operation, considering none of my people know the ground, and I have large details out on fatigue.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

JULY 9, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

I have 1,400 men on picket. Brigadier-General Grant is my corps officer of the day, and is left behind in charge.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

The brigades now in reserve will probably be ordered to-night to take the position occupied a few days since, when the Sixth Corps moved to Reams' Station. As the Sixth Corps is now moving to City Point, whether or not the details now on fatigue will be relieved is not yet known.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

The following changes in the dispositions of troops will take effect at once: The reserve brigade of General Gibbon's division will be

posted on the left of his present line. All the reserve regiments of the Third Division, under command of the senior officer, will be posted in the intrenchments near the Williams house, connecting with General Gibbon's division. The reserve brigade of the First Division will be placed on the left of the brigade of the Third Division, extending the line toward the plank road. The working party on the redoubts, it is understood, will be relieved to-morrow morning.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 9, 1864—11.40 p. m. (Received 11.50.)

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: General Miles has 1,643 muskets; 500 of this number are on the working party, and some 150 on our picket, making 650, and leaving only, say, 1,000 here for duty. We cannot, therefore, wholly relieve the Sixth Corps picket of 1,400 men. We will relieve as much of the Sixth Corps line as possible, but shall have nothing left for the rifle-pits.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—General Miles is the only reserve on second line of this division.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. A. MILES,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to say that it is probable that your brigade will be ordered to-night to take the position occupied a few days since when the Sixth Corps moved to Reams' Station. It is not known whether or not the details now on fatigue duty will be relieved.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I take it for granted that the Sixth Corps pickets remain on the line to the left of my picket-line. If this is not so, and I am expected to relieve any of them, please let me know.

Respectfully,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—11.45 p. m. (Received 11.50.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Will you direct the commanding officers of the troops of the Third Division and First Division to report to me at my headquarters as soon as their troops are in motion to take up position on my left? Two batteries will be required to be placed in position near the Williams house road. Will you have them report to me?

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, in answer to circular from headquarters Second Corps, this date, that I have no brigade in reserve, my brigades being all in the front line, owing to the extension of my line in front of the left of Fifth Corps. I have a few regiments in reserve.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DIVISION OFFICER OF THE DAY, THIRD DIV.,
July 9, 1864.

Maj. J. HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my tour of duty as division officer of the day for the 7th instant: No unusual movements were noticed along the enemy's front. The total strength of the picket now on is 500 men besides officers. There are eighty-three posts, averaging about six men to the post. There is no reserve at present, all the men being on the line. If, however, it is the desire to establish a grand reserve for the line it might be done by reducing the posts to the ordinary strength of three men and a corporal. My own impression is that where, as is now the case, the picket is relieved every twenty-four hours and all the men are required to keep awake during the twenty-four hours, it is more desirable to have the line as it now is.

In reply to communication received at 2 o'clock this a. m., relating to a report of the corps officer of the day, in regard to the picket-line of this division, and directing me to report "why the omissions mentioned were not reported to him (division commander) at once, and also why they were allowed to exist until my attention was called to them by the corps officer," I would report that the change I made was so simple, and did not to any extent change the line, that I did not consider it necessary to report the matter till I sent in my regular report.

In answer to the second interrogatory I would reply that corps officers arrived at that portion of the line before I got there in the morning, and therefore noticed the defect before I could. The statement that there was a gap in the line is not, I submit, strictly correct. The line of posts at this point (*a*) are thrown in echelon, in order, as I suppose, to occupy a little breast-work (*b*) running part way across the

open field. I inclose a rough sketch.* The change I made was simply to fill the two pits then unoccupied. This part of line has been called weak, but when we consider that an enemy advancing across this open field would be exposed to a fire from two directions, it seems to me to be rather the strongest part of the line. The picket-line might easily be established where the vedettes now are and vedettes still thrown out from there. This would make it a straight line, and could be easily done at night by sending out a small fatigue party to prepare the pits quietly. One deserter came into the lines and was sent to division headquarters. Several cases of neglect of duty were noticed, and charges will be sent in during the day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MEIKEL,
Lieut. Col. 20th Indiana Vet. Vols., Div. Officer of the Day.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet along the lines during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 171, headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Organizations.	Left command.	Present when discharged.	
		Officers.	Men.
1st New Jersey Volunteers	June 4	5	166
2d New Jersey Volunteers	May 30	19	230
3d New Jersey Volunteers	June 4	16	177
5th Maine Volunteers	June 28	10	87
67th New York Volunteers	June 20	21	166
2d Rhode Island Volunteers	June 5	9	196
7th Massachusetts Volunteers	June 14	15	165
10th Massachusetts Volunteers	June 20	10	137
2d Vermont Volunteers	June 20	9	126
Total		114	1,450

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps at once to City Point and embark it there and report to Major-General Halleck upon arriving at Washington. You will take your artillery and trains to the vicinity of City Point and park them there under charge of a suitable guard. General Ferrero is ordered to the Williams house, and General Hancock is ordered to dispose his command as he did when you moved to Reams' Station.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

Direct Colonel Bryan, commanding cavalry detachment picketing on the left, to report to General Hancock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, &c.:

I am ordered to march my corps to City Point. There will be about 11,000 men and they will start within an hour. Can't you furnish me with a small boat for my headquarters, horses, orderlies, &c.? Please acknowledge.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Army Corps:

Transportation is now ready for 5,000 men. Boats will be here in time for the balance. A small steamer can be furnished for your headquarters, &c. Will you please inform me when the head of your column will reach here?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have received dispatch from General Hancock in reply to mine, stating that it will not be possible to relieve my pickets at once on

account of the difficulty of the operation. I have 1,400 men on picket, which, if not relieved, will be a serious diminution of my force. My picket officers are, of course, available to assist in relieving their men.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

General Hancock has been ordered to relieve your pickets at once. His working parties on the redoubts are ordered to be sent back to him immediately.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 9[?], 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have been fighting these guerrillas for some days past, capturing 1 (sent to General Wright's headquarters) and killing 6. I have lost 1 lieutenant killed, 1 lieutenant missing, and 2 men missing. I have ordered out a squadron to scour the country in that direction.

Very respectfully,

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9.20 p. m.

The corps will move at once to City Point, there to embark for Washington, in the following order: First, Second Division; second, First Division; third, trains and Artillery Brigade. The pickets will be withdrawn under direction of Brigadier-General Grant, as soon as relieved by other troops, and will follow the corps to City Point. The trains and artillery will not accompany the corps, but will be parked in the vicinity of City Point, the former under charge of the chief quartermaster of the corps and the latter under charge of the chief of artillery. General Russell will cause the three companies of the Second Connecticut Artillery, ordered to report to Colonel Tompkins, to do so to-night, and they will compose the guard for the artillery and trains.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
July 9, 1864—10.30 p. m.

This division will move at once, following the Second Division. Order of march: Second Brigade, Third Brigade, First Brigade. The

trains and artillery will not accompany the corps, but will be parked in the vicinity of City Point, under charge of the chief quartermaster of the corps. The pickets are to be withdrawn under the direction of Brigadier-General Grant as soon as relieved by other troops, and will follow the corps to City Point. A staff officer will be sent to conduct the leading brigade. The others will follow in order.

By command of Brigadier-General Russell:

HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that last night was one of unusual quiet on my front. Everything progressing favorably.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

In sending in your recommendations for general officers you are desired to state whether the officers you nominate have heretofore been recommended for promotion; and, if so, when.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I have received no instructions to nominate general officers; should be glad to do so if authorized. Have any orders been issued?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

A circular was issued to corps commanders on the 7th instant, calling upon them for recommendations of officers deserving promotion to the rank of general. A copy was prepared for you and was supposed to have been sent. A duplicate will be forwarded at once.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 1.40 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS:

We are very much in need of sand-bags; where shall I apply for them? It is of the utmost importance that we have more heavy artillery if we remain in our present line.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to reply to your dispatch that sand-bags are furnished upon requisition of the engineer officer on Brigadier-General Benham, at City Point, approved by the acting chief engineer of the army, and that siege artillery is supplied upon the recommendation of the chief of artillery, approved by the commanding general of the army; that at present the additional heavy artillery you have asked for cannot be furnished.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: My dispatch of 2.15 p. m. should have explained further that since it is intended that the operations against the enemy's intrenchments shall be by regular approaches, the batteries and other works of the adjoining fronts must be determined by the wants of both, and that under the existing circumstances it is considered best by the commanding general that no more siege batteries should be established unless in conformity to the approved plans of the whole siege-works.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received. I have no engineer officer. The one I had Captain Harwood, has been relieved upon my own request, because of his indisposition to personally superintend his work upon my line, in trusting it to enlisted men. Will the sand-bags be furnished upon my personal requisition? My men are being killed and wounded hourly for the want of them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Please have the requisition for sand-bags made through Lieutenant Benyaurd, engineer, who is on duty with the engineer company on your front. The commanding general considers it better to have the requisitions go through the regular channel. An engineer officer will be at once ordered to your staff in place of the officer relieved.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The order for siege operations will be out in an hour or two, and the chiefs of engineers and artillery will at once arrange for the batteries, &c.*

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

General Ingalls was directed to send you all the empty grain sacks he had on hand. He reported at 6 p. m. that he had 8,000 which he would send you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that no change of importance has occurred on my lines since my morning report.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Hon. CHARLES A. DANA:

Will you please send any news you have of interest.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* For order referred to, see Part I, p. 159.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Wallace reports Early at Urbana with 20,000 men threatening communication between Baltimore and Washington. Truth of report very doubtful. I am about to start for Washington.

C. A. DANA.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Williams informs me I have been assigned to your corps. I have horses and other equipment to get, and was authorized to return here before I was assigned. I will endeavor to be out to-morrow.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything was quiet along my lines last night. There was very little picket-firing during the night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing worthy of mention has occurred on my front during the past twelve hours.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on my front since the morning's report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864—8 a. m.

Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that all was quiet during the night, except a smart picket-firing on the working parties after 12 m.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I did not see the engineer officer on his return to-day from the front, but, from investigation since made, I am satisfied that the rifle-pit spoken of in my dispatch of 11 this a. m. will, if continued, enfilade a part of the line of the First Brigade. At the time of writing, 8.15 p. m., everything is very quiet along the line and further than the above no change.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram of yesterday, I have the honor respectfully to state that my command is recuperating very rapidly, but is not yet fit for hard work. If required for active duty at once, I can turn out about 9,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Col. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that you are authorized to send out three good scouts from your command to the Danville railroad for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of damage already repaired, and the general condition of the road at present; as also to gather all important information regarding the enemy's force, condition, and movements. The quartermaster is directed to furnish the men with fresh horses.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
Camp Jones' Neck, July 9, 1864.

Capt. L. SIEBERT, A. A. G., *Third Division, Cavalry Corps:*

CAPTAIN: Your letter, calling for a statement of alleged depredations, so far as my division is concerned, on the recent expedition against the enemy's communications, has been received. As your communication is not accompanied by any specific instances cited, my statement therefore must necessarily be general. Whatever depredations were committed or captures made, none were authorized except what was absolutely necessary for the service of the expedition. This authority is clearly set forth in the standing orders of this division, copies of which are submitted.* Every effort was made by me that could be, without neglecting the more important duties of the expedition, to prevent the depredations that I felt were going on, but it must be apparent even to the enemy how impossible it is to check entirely the evil dispositions of men that exist in every command, however few or many, on an expedition such as we were engaged in, where we were constantly on the move, marching over forty miles per day, with an enemy harassing our front and rear occupying the attention of the officers. I do not think that in any instance the outrages committed by our men exceed those committed by Morgan's command in his raid through Indiana and Ohio last year, of which I was personally cognizant, and what has occurred in this way on the expedition is not more than attend the invasions of a territory by whatever foe.

Whenever my attention was called to individual instances of plunder, steps were immediately taken to punish the depredators; but the failure to get any conclusive testimony of guilt only shows the difficulty of detection. At Dinwiddie Court-House a lady reported to me that her husband's watch had been stolen by a soldier whom she pointed out. The man was instantly arrested and closely searched in my presence, but no watch was found upon him. If the lady's testimony can be obtained, that soldier can still be punished by a court-martial or commission. Until we started on the return my division had the advance. General Wilson called my attention to the fact that there was much pillaging found to have taken place after my command had passed. On the return the Third Division had the advance, and my attention was repeatedly called to houses that had been robbed before my command came up. One instance was particularly noteworthy. Doctor Niblett's, on the 27th ultimo, was found to have been robbed of everything valuable; but the provost-marshal was unable to get any clue to the perpetrators, even with the doctor's assistance. I find, therefore, that these irregularities are not incident to any particular command.

Every effort will be made hereafter to correct this evil in my command, but I can only hope to be partially successful. The absolute necessity of detaching small parties to collect subsistence and forage, the giving-out of horses, dismounting of men, and seeking for remounts, gives opportunity for plundering, the entire correction for which there does not seem to be any means. Inspections immediately after former expeditions having failed in the desired results, such investigation after ten days would be useless, particularly in this instance, where everything was abandoned that could in any way hamper our retreat.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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*See Part II, p. 45.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

Has General Grant gone to the front to-day, or is he at his headquarters?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 9, 1864.

SENIOR STAFF OFFICER AT HEADQUARTERS,
City Point:

Has General Grant gone to the front?

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires me to say that he will be at City Point during the day.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLER,
Chief Quartermaster, Bermuda Hundred:

Send a steamer at once to Point of Rocks to take me to City Point.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 9, 1864—6 p. m.

Colonel SHAFFER:

Letter received.* Do not trouble yourself about the order. It is all right now and better than if it had not been disturbed.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. all the Troops of the Dept. of Va. and N. C.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864—8.25 p. m.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE,
Comdg. North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Fort Monroe, or
THE SENIOR OFFICER IN COMMAND OF FLEET OFF FORT MONROE:

I have received from Captain Smith a communication requesting me to forward a communication from the Navy Department to Mr. Mallory

* Not found.

of the C. S. Navy Department, but he says that you have unfortunately omitted to inclose that communication, and desires me to inform you of the fact in order that you may send it by the next mail, and in hope that this may reach you before you leave for Wilmington.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 9, 1864.*

Colonel ABBOT:

One hundred and thirty-nine boxes ordnance stores have arrived for Captain Hatfield.

P. P. PITKIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 9, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Telegram of yesterday received. Have ordered the nine mortars mentioned yesterday to Captain Hatfield. More are being delivered; will telegraph you to-morrow at what rate. Twenty thousand 8-inch shells are ordered to Fort Monroe for you. Commence sending them from New York on Monday.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Burton wishes to change four of the 8-inch mortars last sent for Coehorns. I respectfully request authority to do so, as it, in my judgment, is a decided improvement.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

You can make the change of Coehorns for four 8-inch mortars with Colonel Burton.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

Come up to-morrow if you possibly can, and as early as possible.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General BROOKS,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Will you please ride over here and see me this morning?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

General BUTLER:

I will come over immediately.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKS' HEADQUARTERS,
July 9, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

The engineers promised by you to build a wharf at Jones' Landing did not report. It is very necessary that the capacity for landing should be increased. The volunteer engineers can do it quicker and better than the quartermaster's department.

Respectfully,

W. V. HUTCHINGS,
Captain and Acting Chief Quartermaster, Tenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS, *Tenth Corps:*

The infantry details will not be needed till Monday. No work tomorrow. Please tell Captain Hutchings that an engineer detail to build that wharf will report on Monday morning.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 9, 1864.]

Brigadier-General WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

Officer of the picket on General Terry's front reports troops moving in large bodies to our right.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BROOKS' HEADQUARTERS,
July 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Further information from General Terry's front shows previous dispatches to have been exaggerated. The body of troops seen to move is probably not more than a regiment.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLER,
Quartermaster, Bermuda:

Three boxes containing Sawyer shell, directed General Butler, came up on the mail boat last night. Please send them out as soon as possible.

GEO. A. KENSEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Artillery.

BERMUDA, *July 9, 1864.*

Colonel KENSEL:

I have just returned from City Point. I have found two boxes marked General Butler which came up from City Point this a. m. No notice of their arrival was sent to me. The Mattano left here at 11 o'clock with orders to report to Point of Rocks to take General Butler on board. Please telegraph me if she is not about there and I will telegraph.

C. E. FULLER.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLER:

The Mattano has arrived. She went above Point of Rocks, but is now here. Send up the two boxes of shell this afternoon.

GEO. A. KENSEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, [*July 9, 1864.*]

Lieutenant-Colonel JACKSON,
Chief of Artillery, Tenth Corps, Brooks' Headquarters:

General Butler wishes to make some experiments with 6 and 12 pounder Sawyer shell to-night. There is a 6-pounder steel Sawyer gun somewhere on the line. Please send it and a Napoleon to these headquarters before dark.

GEO. A. KENSEL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Artillery.

[JULY 9, 1864.]

Lieutenant-Colonel KENSEL,
Assistant Inspector-General:

Colonel Jackson has received your dispatch, and has gone to the front to make arrangements about withdrawing guns from the parapet.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

General Ord can be assigned to the command of your corps during your absence, if you think it advisable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I think General Martindale perfectly competent to the command, and he knows the situation perfectly, which General Ord would have to learn. It would seem to be a want of confidence considering the shortness of time that I am to be absent, and I think General Martindale would feel hurt by it.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

I have received a dispatch from General Grant asking me if it is possible to add to your force from the forces in my front. I have 2,435 old troops to hold my lines with. I have the negro troops, which you have returned as worthless for your purposes, and the 100-days' men. I could send you a brigade of 100-days' men, but their want of discipline would probably render them liable to the same objection which you urge, and justly, against the negroes—want of training and experience. I have sent for General Brooks, to consult with him to see where, if possible, we can spare troops for you. As you had made no application to me for any additional force, while I knew such force would be desirable, yet I felt the necessity for them here was great, and, therefore, had not ordered them forward. Do me the favor to make the application to me for anything which you may think I am able to furnish, before sending to the lieutenant-general.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864. (Received 12.25 p. m.)

Major-General BUTLER:

When I sent my dispatch for more troops direct to the headquarters of the Armies of the United States I was under the impression that it would be impossible for you to send me any troops from any portion of your line, and did not know but that by a concentration of some portion of the line of the Army of the Potomac I would be able to get some relief from there. This was my only reason for sending my dispatch direct.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 9, 1864.

Major-General SMITH,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

General Weitzel showed me your telegram in relation to forwarding your suggestions in regard to negro troops. My reasons for not forwarding them sooner are that I had a conversation upon the subject with the lieutenant-general, in which your recommendations were substantially to be carried out, as a portion of them have already been. The colored battery has been withdrawn from the front and sent for drill to Portsmouth, in order that the experiment of using negroes for artillery may be tested fully. A very competent brigadier-general for those troops under your command has been appointed, and they will be at once reorganized, and I doubt not the lieutenant-general will attach to our command the negro troops now in General Burnside's corps. The delay has also been rendered necessary by the expected arrival of other negro troops in this department. I beg leave to assure you that it was from no disrespect to your suggestions, as they are valuable, but from a belief that the interests of the service required a little delay, that they have not been forwarded. After receiving this, if you prefer, you are at liberty to forward them directly, with a copy of this note.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

I propose to avail myself to-night of ten days' leave of absence granted me by lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States. I have turned over this command to Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fortress Monroe:

Please inform me by telegraph of the arrival of the first transport with the advance of the Nineteenth Army Corps from New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 9, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fortress Monroe:

Troops arriving from New Orleans will be sent immediately forward to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
Portsmouth, Va., July 9, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Maj. J. S. GATES, *Bowers' Hill:*

MAJOR: You will suspend the movement ordered for to-morrow and concentrate the force ordered for your expedition on the defensive line in front of Suffolk, reporting to Colonel Lord, Twentieth New York Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Vogdes:

S. L. McHENRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *July 9, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 3.15 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

All quiet here. Five hundred and two prisoners of war were sent to New York this p. m.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 9, 1864.

Commander W. H. MACOMB, U. S. Navy,
Senior Naval Officer, Sounds of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment received a communication from Col. D. W. Wardrop, commanding at Roanoke Island, inclosing a communication from you relative to an improper traffic going on in the region of Columbia, in Hyde County. I am obliged to you for the information and shall take immediate measures to stop the trade. To accomplish [this] I have ordered the quartermaster's steamer Ella May, with two smooth brass 6-pounders aboard, to proceed to Roanoke Island and report to Colonel Wardrop, who I have directed to place on board a suitable number of gunners and sharpshooters, in command of a competent officer. He will then send them to the region referred to with such orders as he may deem best to accomplish the purpose. Upon the return of the expedition Colonel Wardrop has been authorized to detain the Ella May at Roanoke Island for temporary service. He may with her be able to render you much assistance in communicating with the fleet in various parts of the Sounds. Colonel Wardrop also incloses a letter from you relative to the man R. Oberman. His case will be attended to, for I mean, with your kind co-operation, to put a stop to all this illegal traffic.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 9, 1864.

Col. D. W. WARDROP,
Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers,
Commanding Sub-District of the Albemarle, Roanoke Island:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication and inclosures relative to the

traffic going on in the region of Columbia, and also of Elizabeth. The general to-day sends you the steamer Ella May, the best light-draught for the purpose here, with two brass 6-pounders and 125 rounds per gun. He desires you to place on board a good commissioned officer, with a suitable number of gunners and sharpshooters, and send the whole to destroy the bridge at Columbia, and inflict such other damage upon this line of communication with the rebel army as will best prevent the sending of supplies to the enemy. The exact mode of procedure must, of course, in a measure, be left with the officer in charge. You will, however, give him most unmistakable orders against pillaging and plundering. The matter of the man Oberman the commanding general will attend to at the earliest opportunity. The steamer Ella May you are authorized to detain temporarily for service with you after her return from this expedition. The commanding general has informed Commodore Macomb of this, and said that "Colonel Wardrop may with her be able to render you much assistance in communicating with the fleet in various parts of the sound," so that if at any time you are able to aid the navy with her please do so. When the Ella May is finally ordered to New Berne you can retain her guns to mount in the field-works. They are ordered to be invoiced to your ordnance officer. In accordance with your request, the general has directed the ordnance officer to invoice to your ordnance officer six 32-pounder smooth, long, two 32-pounder carronades, and four 6-pounder brass guns, with 125 rounds of ammunition for each gun, and carriages, implements, &c., complete. The horses will be sent you as soon as possible. Captain James' attention has been called to the matter of the diseased animals, and he will take measures to regulate this.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. JUDSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch to General Halleck referring to what I may think in the present emergency is shown me. General Halleck says we have absolutely no force here fit to go to the field. He thinks that with the 100-days' men and invalids we have here we can defend Washington, and scarcely Baltimore. Besides these there are about 8,000, not very reliable, under Howe, at Harper's Ferry, with Hunter approaching that point very slowly, with what number I suppose you know better than I. Wallace, with some odds and ends and part of what came up with Ricketts, was so badly beaten yesterday at Monocacy that what is left can attempt no more than to defend Baltimore. What we shall get in from Pennsylvania and New York will scarcely be worth counting, I fear. Now, what I think is that you should provide to retain your hold where you are, certainly, and bring the rest with you personally, and make a vigorous effort to destroy the enemy's force in this vicinity. I think there is really a fair chance to do this if the movement is prompt. This is what I think, upon your suggestion, and is not an order.

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 10, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 a. m. 11th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have sent from here a whole corps, commanded by an excellent officer, besides over 3,000 other troops. One division of the Nineteenth Corps, 6,000 strong, is now on its way to Washington, one steamer loaded with these troops having passed Fort Monroe to-day. They will probably reach Washington to-morrow night. This force under Wright will be able to compete with the whole force with Ewell [Early]. Before more troops can be sent from here Hunter will be able to join Wright, in rear of the enemy, with at least 10,000 men, besides a force sufficient to hold Maryland Heights. I think, on reflection, it would have a bad effect for me to leave here, and with General Ord at Baltimore, and Hunter and Wright with the forces following the enemy up, could do no good. I have great faith that the enemy will never be able to get back with much of his force.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 10, 1864—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent no troops to Baltimore except Ricketts' division and the dismounted cavalry. Two divisions, the balance of the Sixth Corps, are now on their way to Washington, the advance having sailed at 10 a. m. The remainder are embarking and starting as fast as the steamers are loaded. I have sent General Ord to Washington. I would give more for him as a commander in the field than most of the generals now in Maryland. Probably it would be well to send him to Baltimore to command and hold the place, forcing into service for the purpose, if necessary, all citizens capable of bearing arms. He should also have discretion to move out against the enemy. All other force, it looks to me, should be collected in rear of the enemy about Edwards Ferry and follow him up and cut off retreat if possible. All losses sustained by loyal citizens can be paid back to them by contributions collected from rebel sympathizers after the enemy is got rid of.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 10, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Orders, No. 225, of July 7, 1864, would take the Eighteenth Corps from the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and leave it a separate command, thus giving a third army in the field. As the Tenth Corps is also serving here, I would not desire this change made, but simply want General Smith assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Corps, and if there is no objection to a brigadier-general holding such a positon, General W. T. H. Brooks to the command of the Tenth Corps, leaving both these corps in the department as before, the head-

quarters of which is at Fortress Monroe. When the Nineteenth Corps arrives, I will add it to the same department. I will take the liberty of suspending this order until I hear again. I will ask to have General Franklin assigned to the active command in the field, under General Butler's orders, as soon as he is fit for duty.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your telegram of 6 p. m. yesterday is received. Whether you had better come here or remain there is a question upon which I cannot advise. What you say about getting into Early's rear is perfectly correct, but unfortunately we have no forces here for the field. All such forces were sent to you long ago. What we have here are raw militia, invalids, convalescents from the hospitals, a few dismounted batteries, and the dismounted and disorganized cavalry sent up from James River. With these we expect to defend our immense depots of stores and the line of intrenchments around the city; but what can we do with such forces in the field against a column of 20,000 veterans? One-half of the men cannot march at all. The only men fit for the field was Ricketts' division, which has been defeated and badly cut up under Wallace. If the remains can hold Baltimore until we can re-enforce it I shall be satisfied. I sent invalid troops from here this morning to assist them. I can draw nothing from Harper's Ferry until Hunter effects his junction. When Hunter's army gets within reach and the Sixth Corps arrives what you propose can probably be done. Sullivan's division has reached Hedgesville, and Crook's is passing Cumberland. How strong these are, and where the remainder of Hunter's army is, I cannot ascertain. Rumor says that it has lost almost everything and is badly cut up. Only one battalion of heavy artillery has reached here; the other two went with Ricketts, and what is left of them is probably retreating on Baltimore. We are impressing horses to remount the cavalry. It arrives destitute of everything; there is necessary delay in preparing it for service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 10, 1864.*
(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

A telegram of the 9th from Baltimore, 11.30 a. m., states that the operator at Monocacy reports severe fighting near that point, the advance of the enemy being within three-quarters of a mile of Monocacy on the road from Frederick to Georgetown. Another telegram at 1 p. m., from a point thirty miles east of Monocacy, states that the reports from Monocacy by the last train that left that place were that a battle was then in progress. Later advices report that our troops under General Wallace were driven back. The rebel troops are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, under Breckinridge, Brad. Johnson, and McCausland. Telegrams of to-day report our forces still

retreating toward Baltimore. A part of Ricketts' division are covering the retreat. Hunter, on the 9th, reports himself at Cumberland, and says his advance division was then on Cherry Run. He is moving forward as rapidly as possible. Sherman has effected lodgments across the Chattahoochee at two points, viz, near the mouth of Soap Creek and at Roswell. He will make these points secure before crossing his main army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 10, 1864—11.40 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Not receiving any reply from General Lee to communications sent on the 8th, I begin to believe it possible that he may have gone on the Maryland campaign, taking with him considerable re-enforcements from the army in your front. I think it advisable to make a reconnaissance around toward the Weldon road, pushing out skirmishers to make the enemy develop himself, and to ascertain if this be the fact. Sheridan might get up 3,000 of his best cavalry to move with such a reconnaissance. The object would be solely to ascertain if the enemy still occupies his position in full force, and if this can be ascertained without going to the Weldon road, either by swinging around a heavy line of skirmishers from Hancock's front to drive in the enemy's advance pickets and make him develop behind his works, or if it is certainly known by deserters who have come in within the last twenty-four hours that no movement has taken place it will be satisfactory.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864—12 midnight.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: No movements have been reported by deserters; on the contrary, they all agree in stating Hill's, Longstreet's, and Beauregard's forces to be in our front. A negro woman came in to-night, who lives near the Weldon railroad, who says she heard the soldiers say that yesterday General Lee made it known he would grant a thirty-days' furlough to any soldier who would capture a Yankee soldier. I think this plausible, as he undoubtedly desires to know what detachments, if any, you are making. Last night the Sixth Corps when leaving made a great deal of noise, beating marches, blowing calls, and making bon-fires of their camps. This attracted the attention of the enemy, and this morning at daylight they advanced on a portion of the Second Corps pickets, crying out "The Yankees are gone." Our pickets received them with a brisk fire, driving them back, when all was quieted, and has remained so during the day. The reconnaissance you suggest can be made. I see no advantage in swinging round the left of the Second Corps, as I am satisfied it will only result in confronting the enemy in his works, but the corps, with the cavalry, can be sent on the Weldon road, which will, I have no doubt, develop a force of the enemy, and perhaps bring some out of the Petersburg lines; will it take to-morrow, however, to get the cavalry up here.

There have been several deserters in to-day, some coming in as late as 10 a. m., up to which time there had been no changes in Hill's or Longstreet's corps; they knew nothing of Beauregard's corps. Unless otherwise directed, I shall send the Second Corps to the Weldon road as soon as I can get a brigade of cavalry up here to go with it. I have just learned that two men from the Forty-eighth Mississippi, Mahone's division, Hill's corps, have been captured by our men, they having come into the trenches to exchange papers. These men say they have heard nothing of any recent movement of any part of their army, and that Hill and Longstreet are now in our front. I have a scout out who expects to get into Petersburg, but I do not look for his return before to-morrow night.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Armies:*

GENERAL: Your letters with reference to Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Sackett are received. I have directed inquiries to be made for the effects of the late General Wadsworth, and if they can be found will take great pleasure in restoring them to his widow. I have also taken measures to ascertain the condition, and whereabouts of Colonel Sackett, and the information you ask shall be conveyed to you as soon as it can be ascertained. I regret, however, that it is not in my power to permit Mrs. Sackett to visit her husband at this time. The reasons that induce me to withhold my consent are applicable to the route she proposes to take, as indicated by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:*

In conformity with instructions contained in paragraph 2 of orders dated June [July] 9, we submit the following plan for the operations against the enemy's works in front of the line occupied by this army:

First. The lines of the enemy being in front of the crest that overlooks Petersburg, the object to be attained is the possession of this crest, which will probably decide the fate of Petersburg.

Second. The general direction of the enemy's line from opposite the right of the Ninth Corps to the left of the Fifth is north and south; opposite the left of the Fifth Corps, near the plank or Jerusalem road, the line turns to the west, forming an angle with the first, somewhat greater than a right angle.

Third. The line is indented, and thus affords to a certain extent flank defense. At intervals batteries are placed, which may be increased in number almost at will. At certain parts, and notably at the angle and to the west of and near the plank road, there are strong redoubts prepared for guns, and within the angle the ground is favorable for the construction by the enemy of interior intrenchments.

Fourth. The salient, formed by the redoubt at the angle of the enemy's line, flanks that part of the line in front of the Ninth Corps. Its distance from the line of the Fifth Corps varies from 400 to 800 yards. From the salient to the redoubt south of it, some 500 yards, the works face a space of apparently smooth open plain. Between the Fifth Corps and the salient a ravine commences, rapidly deepening becomes quite deep in front of the Ninth Corps, which has passed it at one point and effected a lodgment within about 150 yards of the enemy's line and immediately in front of one of his batteries. Toward this General Burnside is running a mine, with the intention of destroying the battery and immediately assaulting the works, and if possible gaining the crest overlooking Petersburg.

Fifth. To render an assault successful, it is necessary to destroy the obstructions, abatis, palisades, &c., in front of this line, to silence, if practicable, the guns, and especially to capture or effectually silence the redoubt at the salient of the enemy's line, which not only flanks that line, but sweeps the ground on which the supports to the assaulting column must pass.

Sixth. To destroy or to occupy the salient regular approaches are the proper means. The ground in front is favorable as a whole, and in the reports of the chief of artillery and myself of the 6th instant this plan was proposed. The recent reduction of force of the army will not, it is understood, permit the occupation of any ground in front of the south line of the enemy's defenses, and we are therefore limited to such operations as we can effect on a line parallel to that of the enemy facing east.

Seventh. To effect this the lines now occupied by the Fifth Corps should be advanced as far as practicable, if possible to the edge of the ravine before mentioned, and as much artillery as can be safely and advantageously used placed in battery. Artillery should also be placed in position in Burnside's front, not only for his direct fire, but to bear upon the salient and batteries in front of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps.

Eighth. The enemy's fire being silenced approaches should be made if practicable across the ravine, and possession so gained of the angle, and the way cleared at the same time for the assault by the Ninth Corps. The mine should not be sprung until all the preparations for an assault are made.

Ninth. The crest above the enemy's present line may be crowned with batteries by him. Its possession gives the defense great advantage over the attack. If the assault is successful an immediate and vigorous attempt should be made to get possession of the crest. Should it fail the assaulting troops should make good a lodgment as far in advance as practicable, and operations be continued from the salient to get possession of the crest behind it. To do this it will probably be necessary to occupy more ground to our left.

Tenth. Should these operations offer to the enemy in front of the Eighteenth Corps means of annoyance, which are not at present very apparent, the necessary measures must be taken to overcome them as they develop themselves.

Eleventh. The advantages of position on the part of the enemy, with the restricted numbers which will prevent our making use of the ground which would envelop him, will make the success of our operations difficult and probably costly, both in time and men.

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.
HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

The above project, being in conformity with my views, is approved and adopted. The operations against the salient on the plank road and the battery in front of the Ninth Corps will be at once commenced.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 10, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

General Wright left at 10 a. m. His troops number 11,000. They are embarking rapidly. There are boats enough here now for 7,000. I expect more boats will arrive in time. General Wright's artillery and trains are left behind.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Four deserters from Finegan's (Florida) brigade, one from the Ninth Regiment, the others from the First Battalion, came into our lines this morning on the front of the Fifth Corps. They state that night before last they relieved Wright's brigade, which went in reserve. Their brigade had been in reserve for more than a week. They have little knowledge of what is going on outside of their division. The troops have been at work lately constructing fortified passages, to enable the reserves and troops from different points on the line to re-enforce any part of the front without having to uncover themselves. They all complain of short rations. A quarter of a pound of bacon, three-quarters of a pound of corn meal, and a little sugar and coffee once a week has been the ration for some time past. Absurd camp rumors regarding Early's movements are afloat in their division but they know nothing reliable concerning him.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two colored men, representing themselves to be firemen lately employed on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, came into the lines of the Second Army Corps about 8 o'clock last evening. They left Petersburg about dark. They live near the railroad shops, and not being permitted to go about the city or the lines can give little information except on railroad matters. One train ran through to

Weldon night before last, the first since the repair of the road. There are now at Petersburg belonging to the Weldon railroad fifteen engines, twenty-one passenger-cars, and thirty box-cars. It was intended that these cars and engines should have been run off last Friday. Mr. Alsop, the yard superintendent, said that General Lee had given an order that it was unsafe yet to run them through, and that notice would be given when it could be done. The engines were all fired up yesterday afternoon, and our informants fearing they would have to go south with them made their way into our lines, coming by the way of the Six-Mile Station. They have not been through on the road since it was cut. They understand that large quantities of supplies have been drawn by wagons from Stony Creek Station, the larger part of which are taken across the Appomattox on the upper bridge near the canal basin, and from there to the depot of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad near Dunlop's house, about one mile and a half above Petersburg.

One of these men, while near the provost-marshal's office at Petersburg a few days since, heard portions of a conversation between General Beauregard and the provost-marshal, Major Kerr. General Beauregard remarked that "If I had two lines of battle I would attack them at once, but I have hardly a line and a half." Our shell have done considerable damage in the city, particularly to the Government railroad bridges across the Appomattox River. Three deserters from the Sixty-first Virginia Regiment, Mahone's old brigade, of Mahone's division, came into the lines of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, about 3 o'clock this a. m. They make the following important statement, which we think reliable, as previous information goes to corroborate it: That on the return of Mahone's division from their expedition down the Weldon railroad, four or five days since, they relieved Wilcox's division, which was then lying on the extreme right of A. P. Hill's corps and adjoining Longstreet's right; that Wilcox's division went to Chaffin's Bluff on the north side of the James. They all speak positively of this, and think there can be no doubt of it. Heth's division forms the extreme right of the line, not extending to the railroad by a considerable distance. Finegan's brigade is in reserve to the rear of Mahone's division. A division, which they think is Hoke's, is in reserve directly in rear of Longstreet's right, their left. They think the force with Early is as follows: All of Ewell's old corps, Breckinridge's entire division (three brigades, one of which is McCausland's brigade of mounted infantry), Maryland Line, Col. B. T. Johnson.

NOTE.—Latest estimates of the above force would foot up about 15,000 infantry, 1,000 mounted infantry, 500 cavalry; total, 16,500. The greater portion of Ewell's artillery was left behind at Chaffin's Bluff.

All of which is repectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. C. BABCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Above dispatch sent for your information. Pickets and signal officers report the passage this a. m. of several trains, confirming the above statement of the negroes that the enemy is running off his rolling-stock for security. The report of Wilcox's division going to Chaf-

tin's Bluff would account for the troops seen going some days since from Petersburg. I am of the opinion the estimate of Early's forces is too low. I should think he had in the Valley nearly 25,000 men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report:

Another train of nine box-cars and two platform-cars has just passed south on the Weldon railroad. The platform-cars seemed to be loaded with material, timber or ties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The officer on station at the plank road did not see any but one train go down the railroad, but from what I could ascertain along the line there have been manifestly several trains that have passed down this morning.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 10, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

Intercepted rebel message:

Colonel BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

No movement of importance visible in enemy's camp about Cobb's. One gunboat and one transport above pontoon bridge and two schooners below it.

(Same to A. B.)

P. S.: Very hazy to-day.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 10, 1864—4 p. m.

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Intercepted messages:

2 P. M.

Colonel BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Thirty-five wagons have passed open space going from enemy's front toward Cobb's.

W. S. L.,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

2.30 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Horsemen, wagons, and ambulances have been constantly passing pontoon bridge, coming from Prince George side toward Cobb's. Heavy clouds of dust on the Prince George side indicate unusual activity of the enemy.

W. S. L.,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

Have seen the smoke from a locomotive at the Weldon railroad depot for an hour past. Four more wagons, apparently loaded, just passed toward city on Richmond and Petersburg road.

CHAS L. DAVIS,
Captain, Signal Corps.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 10, 1864—7 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

At 4 p. m. a small body of infantry, numbering about 250, moved to our left near Weldon railroad. Seemed to be a picket relief, as they marched toward their line. Nothing further since last report.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

I do not understand how these men could march to our left and toward their line also.

B. F. FISHER.

They marched from lead-works in southeast direction, and would, necessarily, strike their picket-line in front of the left of Second Corps or Sixth Corps line.

J. B. D.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information the following report which has just been received:

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 10, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

A train of ten box-cars and one platform-car has just passed south on the Weldon railroad. Could not tell what it was loaded with.

DUFF,
Lieutenant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
By order:

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—8.50 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following changes have taken place in my line since last report: All the reserve troops have been placed in line to extend my line to the left, taking up the intrenchment vacated by Sixth Corps. I have relieved Sixth Corps picket-line. General Ferrero has reported to me with his division and forms the left of my line, extending nearly to the plank road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

The picket officer of the day reports that this morning at daylight the enemy's pickets advanced on the right of General Birney's line, crying out, "The Yanks have gone." They were fired upon and a number killed. The firing extended to the right and left. They probably inferred that we had gone from having heard the "marches," "boots and saddles," &c., and having seen the fires, caused by burning refuse material, which continued until 3 o'clock. If General Crawford will put in his reserve brigade I can get a brigade. I can get one or two brigades now in reserve for the left, which does not now extend to the plank road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Is it necessary to say anything to General Warren about this? Is it worth while to make any change?

A. H. H.,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864—2.30 p. m. (Received 2.45 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Your dispatch received. As material changes will be made in the lines as soon as the redoubts are finished, probably to-morrow, the commanding general considers it unnecessary to make any new disposition of the troops of the Fifth Corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have nothing new to report since my report of this morning. The interior arrangement of my line has been somewhat modified, so as to

consolidate the troops of each division. Several contrabands and deserters have been sent up during the day, notice having been given in each case to Major-General Humphreys.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—9.05 a. m.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The following just received from Colonel Bryan:

Trains of cars are passing on the Weldon railroad in rapid succession. Since sending the two negroes four trains have passed, and another is now going.

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864. (Received 9.40 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I will send out to Colonel Bryan and find which way the cars were going, but I have no doubt they were going from Petersburg. The negro I sent this morning stated that the Weldon railroad was done, and fourteen to fifteen engines and passenger-cars ready to go out.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The negroes this morning sent over to your headquarters say that all the citizens have moved out of Petersburg to Dunn's Hill; that the town is out of provisions, &c.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received:

Another train has passed, say between 10.30 and 11 a. m., going south, so my scouts report.

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Jordan's Point, July 10, 1864.

Col. T. M. BRYAN, Jr.,
Commanding Provisional Brigade, Cavalry:

Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has been ordered to send out a regiment from his command and relieve the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, now doing duty with you.

Very respectfully, &c.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT CAVALRY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I send you by bearer a negro woman who lives in sight of the railroad near Doctor Gurley's house. She says the cars passed up once yesterday toward Petersburg and came back. Had on them soldiers as they went toward Petersburg. She saw three trains go out from Petersburg this morning; the cars were empty. She says General Lee told the soldiers yesterday if they would capture for him one Yankee he would give the man who did it thirty days' furlough. A scout sent out in front of the Gurley house got within twenty or thirty yards of the enemy's pickets and saw the men in little pits, very much like our infantry skirmishers or pickets use; says that in the one on the road there were two, and a few moments after four others with bayonets fixed came walking down the road toward it. They did not see him, as he was concealed by bushes. He is of the opinion that their line is a picket-line protected by small rifle-pits.

I send this in Colonel Bryan's absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. CARPENTER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

The following changes in the dispositions of troops is ordered and will take place at 1 p. m. to-day: The right brigade First Division to relieve the right brigade of General Gibbon's division, which will take position on General Gibbon's left. The regiments detached from the Third Division return to their proper commands, and General Birney will then occupy that portion of the line vacated by the right brigade of the First Division. Division commanders are requested to be present during these operations, so that in case of any trouble during the shifting of troops the necessary orders may be given to meet the emergency. In case of any firing or indications of an advance of the enemy at the hour mentioned, the movements will be postponed until further orders.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I have relieved the Sixth Corps picket-line by the brigade of General Miles. The whole brigade is required for this purpose, leaving none of it for the earth-works near the Williams house. In relieving my own picket-line I shall be obliged to supply the place of the 150 men of General Miles' brigade now on that line by a detail from the front line of my division, which will somewhat weaken that front line. I think, however, that the line of earth-works can be held, even with this reduction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILES,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Your brigade will remain on its present duty probably for a tour of three days. During that time it will be under the immediate orders of the major-general commanding the corps, so far as performance of picket duty is concerned. You will please communicate with the corps commander by reports and otherwise several times daily. You will also please report to me direct anything of moment that occurs. Please inform me at once how many posts you have and how many supports and reserves, and the strength of each. You will have to make some arrangement to allow part of your men to rest and sleep. Please let me know how long a tour of duty your command will stand with the rest which you can give them. In case you should be attacked and driven in you will occupy and hold the rifle-pits near the Williams house, on the left of General Gibbon. You will direct the rations due to-morrow morning to be issued in your present position. Of course, you will strengthen your picket-line by all the means in your power.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the regiments of this division ordered to General Gibbon's command have returned, and are now in the rifle-pits which were held by a brigade of the First Division, Second Corps, which has been removed to another position. No changes have taken place in the intrenchments of this division, and no new roads have been opened since my last report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

SIR: During the night I complied with orders by sending all of my reserve regiments to the left, placing them in position there. As these regiments are not my most reliable troops, and are taken from each brigade, and of course not properly organized for efficient service detached, I would suggest to the major-general commanding corps my preference to relieving all of the First Division, taking its front, thus allowing that division to move to the left. As at present arranged my brigades are disorganized and my command is not in hand.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning, and to say that it has all along been his understanding that you had a reserve brigade, or at least a portion of a brigade, regularly organized in reserve, as the other divisions had, and not that each brigade had regiments in reserve. A similar movement to this was effected the other day, when it was believed that the brigade sent by you to the left was an organized one. As such a movement was likely to occur again, it seems that it would have been better to have had such a brigade for that purpose instead of detached regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—8.45 a. m.

General SETH WILLIAMS:

All quiet during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet during the day.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FREDERICK T. LOCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a few exchange shots were fired this morning about 3 o'clock between the pickets in front of the

left brigade of my advanced line. The fire was opened by the enemy's pickets and replied to by about fifty shots from mine, after which the line was again quiet as before. No loss occurred on our side. Occasional shots were fired from the enemy's battery opposite the right of our line, seemingly directed to the fortifications near the First Division. Some two or three were thrown to my left toward the Second Corps from a battery on the enemy's right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.

General WARREN:

General Hancock desires that I should move to the left and occupy about 400 yards of the line now held by Birney. I can do this if you approve and would recommend it, as otherwise I may be called upon to send my reserve brigade to the extreme left, the whole of the Second Corps being in line at present.

Respectfully,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

General CRAWFORD:

The major-general commanding authorizes you to move up on the line now occupied by General Birney, as you propose.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

The troops will at once embark in the order of their march, under the direction of the division commander. On their arrival in Washington the troops will not disembark, but the boats will remain in the stream until further orders from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report almost entire quiet along my line during the night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS.
July 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet without change on my line to-day. This evening there is some little firing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the night has been unusually quiet on our line, and nothing worthy of note having occurred. Captain Rogers has gone into position on the artillery line with his batteries.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 10, 1864—8 a. m.

[Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet on my lines during the night, except in front of the left of Hartranft's brigade, where there was some musketry firing. I commenced throwing up cover for a new battery, last night, on the left of Battery Morton, for the better protection of Hartranft's left, which turns rather abruptly to the rear, exposing his line to an enfilading fire.

Very, respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JULY 10, 1864.]

General FERRERO:

The commanding general directs that you send the batteries that are with you to report to these headquarters at an eary hour in the morning, and your batteries will be sent to replace them.

Yours, very respectfully,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: One battery was sent to you yesterday. The other one is now in position and can be relieved at any time, but I cannot send it away until it is relieved by another.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Two batteries are needed here. The orderly conveying this can guide them here, it you choose to have him wait.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1864—9.50 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Cavalry Corps:

A band of guerrillas is reported as infesting the old Norfolk road. The commanding general directs that they be looked after and that the other roads be well scouted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Capt. C. N. TURNBULL,
Engineer Department, Army of the Potomac:

General Sheridan wants fifteen pontoon boats; if he can't get that many, say twelve. The general desires you to see Major Duane, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac, and if we are to have a pontoon train have Major Duane order it here at once so that it may be put in shape.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

Col. J. I. GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, you will send a regiment from your brigade to relieve the Eighth Pennsylvania, now on duty with Colonel Bryan, at headquarters Army of the Potomac. The Eighth Pennsylvania, on being relieved, will return to your brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Division of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 10, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE T. BALCH,
Assistant Chief of Ordnance:

DEAR CAPTAIN: Will you please order that all ammunition shipped to me shall be sent on barges or schooners? I have orders to keep my train afloat, except the daily demands, and have no facilities for transferring from steamers to barges here. If the quartermasters understand this from the ordnance officers all trouble will be avoided. I require about twenty sets of powder measures, a dozen gunner's levels, some dozen pounds of chalk, with a large supply of friction-primers, say 50,000, and of assorted fuses, say 20,000. Please direct them and all my train to be invoiced to Captain Hatfield. I constantly receive invoices myself. He is my acting ordnance officer, and I am reponsible for nothing personally.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 10, 1864—6 a. m.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Train, Broadway Landing:

Lieutenant Sargeant with his detachment did not arrive until it was too late to put the mortars in position. Six wagons have been unloaded and sent back, but the rest of the mortar train stand near here. Can I keep it until dark to-night? It will cause much trouble if I try to unload it to-day and to find transportation and load it again to-night.

THOS. S. TRUMBULL,
Major First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

Did the general leave my paper with General Grant?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 10, 1864.

General BROOKS,
Tenth Army Corps:

He did.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 10, 1864—11.35 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

I have seen Lieutenant-General Grant upon the matter upon which we were conversing, and he informs me that he has come to the conclusion to recommend you for appointment as major-general. Will that alter your wishes upon the acceptance of your resignation?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Grant's Headquarters:

Will you do me the favor to ask the general if he has acted on the paper handed to him yesterday by General Butler? If not, will he not please act on it soon?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 10, 1864—a. m.

[General TURNER:]

GENERAL: The general commanding the corps directs me to say that a deserter reports an intended attack of the enemy at daylight this morning. No serious attack is apprehended, still the necessary precautions will be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. CURTIS TYLER,
Major, &c., Aide-de-Camp, General Smith's Staff.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 10, 1864—2.40 a. m.

Respectfully referred to brigade commanders, who will have their commands under arms before daylight, and every precaution taken—Colonel Bell, Colonel Curtis, Colonel Duncan, Lieutenant-Colonel Coan.

By order of General Turner:

ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Captain, Forty-seventh New York, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 10, 1864.

Col. J. R. HAWLEY,
Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to send you the inclosed statement of the percentage of sick among the troops of this command, and to call your attention to the fact that the sanitary condition of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers is worse than that of any other regiment of the division, and, also, that the other regiments of your command, while comparing favorably with those of the First Brigade, show a much larger sick-list than those of the Third Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Percentage of the sick among the troops of the First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

Troops.	Commissioned officers.			Enlisted men.		
	Present	Present sick.	Per cent. sick.	Present	Present sick.	Per cent. sick.
First Brigade.						
85th Pennsylvania Volunteers	15	1	6.7+	396	77	19.4+
39th Illinois Volunteers	16	3	18.7+	519	102	19.6+
62d Ohio Volunteers	24	1	4.2+	522	87	16.⅔
67th Ohio Volunteers	20	2	10.	545	106	19.4+
Total	75	7	9.3+	1,982	372	18.8—

Percentage of the sick among the troops of the First Division, &c.—Continued.

Troops.	Commissioned officers.			Enlisted men.		
	Present	Present sick.	Per cent. sick.	Present	Present sick.	Per cent. sick.
Second Brigade.						
7th Connecticut Volunteers	16	3	18.8—	489	101	20.7—
7th New Hampshire Volunteers	22	1	4.5+	406	45	11.1 -
6th Connecticut Volunteers	21	2	9.5+	555	77	13.9—
3d New Hampshire Volunteers	27	7	26.—	548	70	12.8-
Total	86	13	15.1+	1,998	293	14.7—
Third Brigade.						
11th Maine Volunteers	21	3	14.3—	503	39	7.8 -
100th New York Volunteers	19	.....	.....	426	20	4.7—
24th Massachusetts Volunteers	21	3	14.3—	589	51	8.7—
10th Connecticut Volunteers	24	3	12.5	523	43	8.2+
1st Maryland Cavalry	29	4	13.7+	677	35	5.2—
Total	114	13	11.4	2,718	188	6.9+
Company M, 1st U. S. Artillery	1	.....	.....	109	5	4.9—
1st Connecticut Light Battery	4	.....	.....	126	3	2.4—
5th New Jersey Battery	5	.....	.....	126	3	2.4—
Total	10	.....	.....	361	11	3. +
Total First Division	285	33	11.5+	7,059	864	12.2 +

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 10, 1864.

Col. J. B. HOWELL,
Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. First Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to send you the inclosed* statement of the percentage sick among the troops of this division and to call your attention to the fact that each of the four regiments of your brigade is in a worse sanitary condition than any other, with but one exception, in the command, and that the average of the First Brigade is nearly 19 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. in the Second Brigade, and 7 per cent. in the Third Brigade.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 10, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have had the telegraph wire repaired below here, and I have got reason to believe that the inhabitants along the line protect and harbor the men that destroy it. My officer reports they were fired upon three times from houses on Cabin Point. What course shall I pursue in regard to citizens along line?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

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* See Terry to Hawley, next, *ante.*

FORT MONROE, *July 10, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

General HALLECK:

None have arrived yet.

J. W. S[HAFFER],
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 10, 1864—1 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Steamer Crescent has just arrived with troops from New Orleans, and has been ordered to Washington.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

CITY POINT, *July 10, 1864.*

Col. J. W. SHAFFER:

Yes; order them all to Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SUFFOLK, *July 10, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General VOGDES, *Portsmouth, Va.:*

My scouts report nothing in my way this side of Smithfield. Claiborne's regiment Georgia cavalry are at Harden's Bluff, on the James River. I can easily whip them.

J. R. SHAFFER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Captain Johnston for the information of the brigadier-general commanding the district.

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 10, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

All quiet here.

JAS. BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 10, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The undersigned have good reason to believe that an effort will be made to release the 17,000 Confederate prisoners that are now at Point Lookout. We beg leave to call your attention to it.

B. F. CAMP.
R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
July 10, 1864.

General PALMER:

The following are the contents of a letter just received by flag of truce. Any reply? I will send letter proper by a. m. train:

HEADQUARTERS,
Kinston, July 8, 1864.

General I. N. PALMER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, New Berne, N. C.:

GENERAL: Mrs. Bourne, of South Carolina, arrived here safely last evening. She leaves for her home this morning. I should have answered your communication of June 24 before, but Mrs. Colonel Folk wished to send a bundle to Colonel Folk. I was waiting to receive it from her. The package arrived here last night, which I forward to you. You will please forward it to him if he has left. I send also a package of letters by flag. You will please forward them to prisoners. I send also two trunks of Miss Jane A. Clark and sisters. The box for Mrs. W. C. Whitford was not received. If you will have it sent out to Street's Ferry I will have it forwarded to her. Miss Cole will be received if she has permission to leave your lines. An ambulance will be at Street's Ferry in readiness to convey her up on Monday the 11th instant at 10 a. m. I was very sorry to learn by Mrs. Bourne that my pickets fired on your flag near Swift Creek on the 6th instant. It was the fault of the officer in charge of the flag. He should have advanced only two men with the flag when coming in sight of the pickets instead of bringing his troopers all in abreast together in a thick country like that he was passing through and a narrow road where the pickets could not see his flag.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. WHITFORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *July 11, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 12th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Yours of 10.30 p. m. yesterday received, and very satisfactory. The enemy will learn of Wright's arrival, and then the difficulty will be to unite Wright and Hunter south of the enemy before he will recross the Potomac. Some firing between Rockville and here now.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *July 11, 1864—12 noon.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

General Wright has just arrived, and a part of his corps will soon be in. He will take position, until ready for the field, near Fort Sumner, on the Potomac, above Chain Bridge. We can give him transportation, but very little or no artillery. Please send up his batteries as nearly ready for the field as possible. Enemy close to our lines on Rockville road, skirmishing with our cavalry and pickets. His cavalry advance is pretty strong, with artillery and infantry behind, but how much not ascertained. Accounts from Wallace indicate that he was badly cut up. Militia ordered from New York to Baltimore delayed by the Governor for some reason not explained. Pennsylvania will do nothing to help us. The President has seen your telegram about putting Ord in Wallace's place at Baltimore, but has given me no orders on the subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General W. T. H. Brooks has tendered his resignation, which I approve. If General Ord is not already assigned to duty, or if on temporary duty, I wish to have him assigned to the command of the Tenth Corps, and ordered to it as soon as he can be spared.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Your dispatch of 12 just received. It would seem to quiet all apprehension about Lee or any considerable portion of his force being gone, and, therefore, obviate the necessity of making any demonstration. Unless necessary, I would prefer being quiet until we make a real move, and will take what you report as being sufficient evidence of Lee and his forces being still in our front. There is great alarm felt in Washington. Wallace has been whipped at Monocacy bridge, and driven back in great confusion. He had with him a part of Ricketts' division. I have sent Ord up there to command Baltimore, and to press into service every able-bodied man to defend the place, and asked that Wright be sent with his two divisions and the one division of the Nineteenth Corps, a portion of which passed Fort Monroe about noon to-day, to form a junction with Hunter, who must be at Harper's Ferry to-night, and for them to follow up in the enemy's rear. Taking all together everything looks favorable to me, but I want to avoid the possibility of Lee getting off with a great part of his force without taking advantage of it. I think you had better order Sheridan to get ready for service as soon as possible, but with the assurance that his troops will not be used until it is necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Nothing of importance occurred on the lines of this army during the past twenty-four hours not previously reported. The redoubts to cover the left flank will be completed to-day and the contraction of the line made by their occupation effected either to night or to-morrow. This contraction will leave the Second Corps free, the lines being held by the Fifth Corps and Ferrero's division. A negro came in this morning who lives near Doctor Gurley's house; he reports the enemy having an earth-work where the road from Gurley's house crosses the railroad; infantry in it. Does not know of any guns; says the infantry pickets extend along the railroad about half a mile below Aiken's house, which is below Gurley's; their cavalry pickets extend to Reams' Station and beyond; at Reams' Station reports cavalry in considerable force; trains are reported as passing up and down the road; contents unknown.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864. (Sent 11.15 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Sixty-first Virginia, Mahone's division, came into our lines last night between 12 and 1 o'clock; he brings important information. Wilcox's entire division went to Chaffin's Bluff (or farm) about a week ago, and is there now to the best of informant's belief. Heth's division was under marching orders yesterday with two days' cooked rations; they were expected to move at 4 p. m.; informant being on picket could not say whether they had moved or not. Wilcox's division went to Chaffin's Bluff to relieve Heth's, the latter division returning to our front, took a position on the right of Mahone's, extending nearly to the lead-works; this was about the 4th instant. Informant has heard of no other movements; saw some men from the division commanded by Breckinridge two days ago that were visiting in his division. He understands Breckinridge to be in Butler's front. General Early is absent with only Ransom's, Gordon's, and Rodes' divisions, according to informant's belief. The rest of his force he has taken from the Valley.

NOTE.—Early has certainly one brigade, McCausland's, that was under Breckinridge in the Valley, but it has never been in our front; also B. T. Johnson's Maryland Line was under Breckinridge at Cold Harbor. We think informant's statement correct, otherwise the force in front of Butler must be very small. General Ewell is in Richmond on the retired list, physically unable to do field duty. Informant heard the major of his regiment make this statement a few days since. No troops are being received via the Weldon railroad, of this informant is positive, though he states a very few furloughed men and convalescents may be returning that way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

Above forwarded for your information. This is the first intelligence of the return of Breckinridge and is not relied on. Have you any information of Wilcox being at Chaffin's farm, or what troops are in front of Butler? Up to yesterday I was under the belief Wilcox was in my front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Wilcox's division crossed the pontoon bridge at Drewry's Bluff about the 2d or 3d, and took station at Chaffin's Bluff, where I think it still remains. Deserters come in daily in Butler's front, all saying they belong to Pickett's division. There is no other force between Swift Creek and Howlett's house. All the prisoners captured in Maryland say they belong to Breckinridge's command, but they may belong to McCausland's, Johnson's, and Imboden's brigades and Ransom's cavalry, all under Breckinridge, whilst the division he brought from West Virginia may still be here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following just received and forwarded:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—2 p. m. (Sent 2.20 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The station north of the City Point railroad in front of Fort Clifton, reports a large column of dust rising in front of the Eighteenth Corps and southwest of Petersburg, but fails to indicate the cause of it, though I suppose they were unable to tell. There is much traveling upon the Petersburg and Richmond road in both directions, by horsemen, ambulances, and wagons. The following rebel messages taken:

"Colonel BRENT:

"One gun-boat above and one below the pontoon.

"W. S. L.,
"CO. BUR."

"L. H. B.:

"Are you going this p. m. and at what time? When shall H. be ready? Answer.
"ROUX."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain, &c.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: A deserter from Eighth Alabama, Mahone's division, just received from Colonel Bryan, commanding detachment Cavalry Corps. He states that Hill's entire corps left the front yesterday at 5 p. m. Informant was in town when they moved, having a pass from General Sanders, commanding his brigade, to purchase mess stores. Came out of Petersburg about 8 p. m., and found his corps had moved toward the Weldon railroad with McIntosh's battalion of artillery. Could not find out where or which way they went after they reached the railroad. Was told in Petersburg that the corps was moving, citizens thought to Pennsylvania. Informant thinks they have gone south down the railroad. About 2 or 3 o'clock this a. m. he saw a train of twenty or more box-cars going into Petersburg, also another about the same length at 4 or 5 o'clock. The cars were all closed and no soldiers to be seen on them; thought they run heavy as though they were loaded. That Longstreet's corps and Beauregard's forces had closed up the space left by the removal of Hill's corps. Informant saw the old line Hill had occupied filled up again by Longstreet's corps and the Washington Artillery moved into the works vacated by McIntosh's battalion. That there are no double lines now, or any reserves. Informant came out of the city along the line nearly all the way. He says it is the same in length as before.

J. C. BABCOCK.

Above just received. It confirms the intelligence sent at 10.30 from another deserter. There appears no doubt that Hill's corps or a portion of it moved last evening, but there is nothing to indicate the direction taken. It may prove a movement on our left flank due to the withdrawal of the Sixth Corps. I have directed the cavalry on our left to push out scouts in all directions.

GEO. G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have questioned the last deserter from Mahone's division, Hill's corps. He tells a straight story; that he left his division yesterday at 7 a. m. on a pass into Petersburg; that on his return at 7 p. m. the division was gone, bag and baggage, hospitals and all; that he understood they moved up to the railroad, which he took advantage of by going to the railroad outside the works and following down the railroad till he got out some three or four miles, when he slipped across and came into our lines. He says he could hear nothing of his division along the railroad, and saw no stragglers. He says Heth's division left at the same time, and that he heard in Petersburg a report that Hill's corps was going to Pennsylvania. Per contra, the signal officer on the Jordan house reports two trains filled with troops and having artillery as passing into Petersburg from Richmond at 4 a. m. this morning. I think there is no doubt Hill has moved, but in what direction is as yet uncertain. It may be on our left flank or it may be to join Early.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

If Hill's corps has gone we must find out where it has gone and take advantage of its absence. If your cavalry does not succeed in ascertaining to-day where it has gone, I think it will be advisable to get up all the well-mounted men of one division of Sheridan's cavalry to-night and push it out until definite information is obtained. If they have gone to Washington we will try to carry Petersburg before detaching further from this army. The best way to accomplish this will probably be by turning the enemy's right with Hancock's and Warren's corps and Sheridan's cavalry, with heavy columns of assault from Burnside's and Smith's corps on one well chosen point on the front of one or the other of these corps, probably about the Hare house.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

No further information has been obtained of the enemy's movements since last dispatch. All efforts of our scouts to get through the enemy's pickets on the railroad have failed, and the cavalry I have here is so miserable they have done nothing. I have no doubt Hill's two divisions that were in my front yesterday moved last night, and as nothing has been heard or seen of them on our left flank I conclude they have been sent to re-enforce Early. Intelligence of Early's success, combined with the knowledge of the departure of the Sixth Corps, together with a confidence in the strength of his lines and his capability to hold them with a diminished force, has doubtless induced Lee to send Hill

in hopes of thus transferring the seat of operations to Maryland and Pennsylvania, by drawing the greater portion of your army there to defend Washington and Baltimore. I have ordered a division of cavalry here, and expect it will be up during the night. I have also drawn the Second Corps from the line it held and by daylight to-morrow will have it massed ready for a move in any direction that may be desired. I am a little doubtful of sending the cavalry division alone, as all the information I have obtained places all of Hampton's cavalry south of the Appomattox, at Stony Creek, Reams', and Dinwiddie Court-House, evidently posted in anticipation of another raid on our part. There are two negroes out in the enemy's lines, who are expected back during the night with some definite information. I shall not give any orders to Hancock or the cavalry to-night, but await the arrival of the latter and more definite information or your instructions. I should have mentioned as confirming Hill's movement that heavy clouds of dust were observed to-day on a road leading northwest from Petersburg on the north side, and that the following intercepted rebel message was read by our signal officer:

L. H. B.

Are you going this p. m. and at what time? When will H. be ready? Answer.
ROUX.

There is said to be an officer of the name of Roux on Lee's staff. I had commenced the erection of batteries and other preparations for siege operations on Warren's front, but if there is any probability of his being moved the guns and materials would have first to be sent to the rear; also, Burnside should have some time to prepare to cover his left flank. He has been ordered to make his arrangements.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 11, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Forty-eighth Mississippi, Harris' brigade, Mahone's division, has just been forwarded from the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps. He came into our lines about 10 o'clock last evening. He states that he left his brigade at their breastworks about 7.20 p. m. yesterday. He had just returned from a visit to Davis' (Mississippi) brigade, of Heth's division, which lay on the right of Mahone's old brigade and formed the left of Heth's division; that Davis' and Cooke's brigades, of Heth's division, had cooked rations, and were under marching orders, expecting to move at dark. He does not know that any other brigades in Heth's division were under marching [orders] or not. He knew of no marching orders having been issued to his division (Mahone's), or any part of it.

NOTE.—The deserter from the Eighth Alabama, who reported the movement of Hill's entire corps, has been confronted with informant to ascertain, if possible, why their statements are so opposite. Having discussed the matter and comparing times we have concluded that both

may be telling the truth. Informant left his brigade at 7.20 p. m., more than an hour before the other passed along the line, finding the corps had moved. Informant came to our pickets about 8 o'clock last night to exchange papers and trade, at which time he had no idea of deserting. In conversation with our pickets, having learned that deserters were well treated, he was induced to remain on this side. Though a deserter, he is a man of considerable intelligence, and may think it is dishonorable to disclose such an important movement to the enemy. We forgot to mention that the deserter from the Eighth Alabama Regiment saw the wagon trains of Anderson's old division (Mahone's) harnessed and ready for a move, and the camp of the division hospital broken up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal-General:

Have you heard anything from the scouts you were to send to Petersburg, or from any others?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Scouts to agent from Petersburg went out this p. m. and return in the morning. Nothing later than the deserter from Mahone's division.

Respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

[JULY 11, 1864.—For Williams to Hunt and Duane communicating Meade's approval of report of 10th instant (p. 125), see Part I, p. 287.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The enemy are at work on their new line in the rear of front line west of the Gregory house. A train of six box-cars backed out from the lead-works at 6 a. m., and having gone a few hundred yards returned toward the city.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 11, 1864—9 a. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

A small party of rebels is engaged upon the line of works to the left and rear of Gregory's house. They are digging in a ditch in the front of the line, which now appears much larger than a rifle-pit. All quiet in other directions.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Same to General Warren.)

RIVER-BANK, SPRING HILL, *July 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Captain NORTON:

The enemy are throwing up a redoubt with a heavy abatis nearly in a direct line between my station and the railroad station, about one mile and a half east of railroad station, on their last line of breastworks.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 11, 1864—1 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

The only movement of troops seen to-day was a detachment of about 250 infantry who marched from their picket-line to the camps in the woods north of station and near Petersburg. No troops seen in direction of Weldon railroad. A train of four box-cars passed into city at 11 a. m. No large columns of dust. The woods south of Petersburg have been on fire.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

It is the answer to my inquiry whether columns of dust were seen from his station.

B. F. FISHER,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following reply to your question of this afternoon:

JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 11, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

The column of dust extends across the Appomattox and about two miles beyond in a northwesterly direction.

CLARK,
Captain.

The signal officer upon the station near Fifth Corps headquarters reports:

Parties of enemy still at work shoveling on line of intrenchments to left and rear of Gregory's house.

LYON,
Lieutenant.

By order:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report from the plank road station:

This p. m. discovered the enemy engaged on a new work about one mile and a quarter due north from station on the distant edge of the plain in rear of Gregory's house. The work is curved, with two faces fronting east and south, and seemed to be of considerable strength. It is built with embrasures, and is about a quarter of a mile in length. The enemy have also been at work since noon on their second line west of plank road.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 11, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

A huge column of dense smoke rising for the past hour in front of Ninth Corps, south-southwest from here, now disappearing. A few men seen in works at Farley's. Some of them have blue pants. Horsemen, ambulances, and wagons passing to and fro on the Richmond and Petersburg road.

Rebel messages:

L. H. B.:

Are you going this p. m.; if so, what time shall H. be ready? Answer.

ROUX.

8.15 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One gun-boat above and one below the pontoon.
(Same to A. B.)

W. S. L.

Colonel BRENT:

All quiet this a. m.

W. S. L.

The station that received the messages to Colonel Brent is at a point southwest from here, and near the Richmond and Petersburg road.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Captain CLARK,
Signal Officer on Jordan's House, near General Smith's Hdqrs:

CAPTAIN: You failed to make a report to me this a. m. of matters reported to Colonel Burton. Hereafter you will place in the telegraph office a message for me prior to, or simultaneous with, the one you may hand to a member of Smith's staff. You must strictly bear in mind that you are connected with this army, and that you report to me. How about the cars with troops?

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JORDAN HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 11, 1864—2 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

I have made no report to Colonel Burton. At the request of Lieutenant Paul, of Colonel Burton's staff, I directed Sergeant Sleeper to report to him to assist in diverting the fire of the 13-inch mortar. I report no movement of troops on railroad. A heavy column of dust in Petersburg, extending about two miles in a northwest direction.

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 11, 1864.

Capt. T. R. CLARK,
Signal Officer, Eighteenth Corps:

Is column of dust all on this side of Appomattox, or does it extend from Petersburg across the Appomattox and two miles from it in a northwest direction?*

B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report from the officer at the station near Eighteenth Corps headquarters:

JULY 11, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

I report no movement of troops on railroad. A heavy column of dust in Petersburg, extending about two miles in a northwesterly direction.

CLARK,
Captain.

By order:

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

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* For reply, see p. 150.

JORDAN HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 11, 1864—3.40 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at this point says he made no report to Colonel Burton as stated. Neither did any cars go into Petersburg to-day with his knowledge.

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

WALTHALL HOUSE, *July 11, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Intercepted the following rebel messages:

E. B.:

Enemy has opened another mortar battery. It is near Beasley's house. It carries an 11-inch shell. This makes four mortars bearing on this place; the other three are at Battery No 1.

V. H. B.

G. G. A.:

I am going to Richmond to-morrow. Can I do anything for you?

CALDWELL.

CALDWELL:

Call at corner of Eighth and Main streets and get a small book which Mr. D. Seal has for me.

B. E.

6.50 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No movements of troops discovered to-day. One vessel above and one below pontoons.

W. S. L.,
At C.

No movements of any importance seen this p. m. Heavy smoke still hangs over woods in front of Ninth Corps.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

GENERAL: I submit the following report of an inspection of the hospitals at City Point, made pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th instant.

The number of men on duty there, and the corps to which they belong, are shown in the following table:

	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Cavalry Corps.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Sergeants	8	4	3	3	.....	1	19
Corporals	7	5	6	6	6	1	31
Muscians	56	13	6	37	1	.....	113
Privates	207	98	113	100	76	13	607
Total	278	120	128	146	83	15	770

They are employed as nurses and attendants, both day and night, cooks, orderlies, clerks, in transferring the sick and wounded from ambulances and wagons to tents, and from tents to river transports; in pitching and policing tents, making temporary bedsteads, trenching the ground, digging wells, preparation of and cleaning sinks, filling and emptying bed-sacks, watering the avenues, cleaning the streets and alleys, erection of arbors, cutting and hauling of wood for kitchens, carrying provisions and supplies from the depots to the kitchens, unloading quartermaster's and subsistence stores from vessels and guarding the same; burying the dead, removal of offal and dead animals from the vicinity, both on land and water, &c. I am enabled to specify these various duties because the number of men, 770, appearing to be unnecessarily large, I examined the subject closely. I found that there were about 3,200 sick and wounded, and 900 tents, covering an area of several hundred acres, the police of which alone requires a large number of men, particularly in the absence of guards and sentinels, of which there are none now. The condition of the establishment, and my observation while in it, induce the belief that these duties are well performed, and that there are no idlers there. Indeed, a number of enlisted men having asked to be sent to their regiments for being, as they felt, overworked, and being refused, left without permission. Stragglers and shirks are immediately turned over to the provost-marshal.

The concurrent opinion of all medical officers with whom I have conferred is against the employment of convalescents for hospital duty; while it is imperfectly performed, it retards their own complete recovery. My own observation shows this opinion to be correct. Few of the duties detailed above can be performed except by well and able-bodied men. It requires strength and activity to raise and carry wounded patients on stretchers from wagons to tents, and especially over the rugged and hilly road to the river transports; to pitch tents, to dig sinks, wells, and graves; to cut and haul wood, or even to raise a sick man to his bath, or to change his clothing in bed, particularly during the oppressive weather. Besides, some men would be found to have no fitness for such duties. This and experience should not be lost sight of in the employment of nurses and attendants.

The following table exhibits the number of sick and wounded in the six hospitals, and the name of the chief medical officer in charge of each, July 10, 1864:

	Remaining—				Nurses, cooks, attendants, guards, police—enlisted men.	Surgeon in charge.
	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick and wounded officers.	Total.		
Second Corps	679	85	11	775	278	Dr. Burmeister.
Fifth Corps	365	90	.....	455	120	Dr. Faxon.
Sixth Corps	339	31	3	375	128	Dr. McDonald.
Ninth Corps	274	72	13	359	146	Dr. Wheeler.
Cavalry	380	35	21	436	83	Dr. Mitchell.
Colored	141	6	6	153	15	Dr. Tremaine.
Total	2,178	319	54	2,551	770	

Remarks.—Since preparation of above the following numbers have arrived: Sixth Corps hospital, 295; Ninth Corps hospital, 300; hospital

for U. S. Colored Troops, 59; total, 654. As the Surgeon-General has directed that no more sick are to be sent to Washington this number may be expected to be on the increase daily.

The hospitals and appointments are in admirable condition. The patients are clean and neatly clad, the bedding is comfortable, the tents are well aired, and the dispensaries are well supplied with everything. Order and comfort prevail throughout. The condition of the cavalry hospital in charge of Doctor Mitchell could hardly be improved.

Guards.—For want of a sufficient force, at present there are no guards in or about any of the hospitals. One hundred men, with a complement of officers, could be well employed in guarding public property, preserving order, and enforcing police regulations, thus allowing the labor of the men already there to be applied more immediately to the sick and wounded, which will be necessary when their numbers shall be increased.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 11, 1864.*

Until further orders, sutlers whose commands are with this army or which may join it from time to time, will be permitted to supply their respective commands with such articles as are included in the Wilson bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the provost-marshal-general of this army. Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Wilson bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph 5 of a circular issued by the provost-marshal-general of this army November 7, 1862. Attention is called to paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 105, of December 11, 1863, from these headquarters, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors ordered by officers, and to paragraphs 7 and 9 of Special Orders, No. 227, of August 24, 1863, from these headquarters, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers. Sutlers and traders will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice. The orders above cited are published as an appendix to this order.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Camp Near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862.

The following "regulations to govern trade" having been approved by the major-general commanding this army are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

* * * * * * *

5. No sutler or trader will be allowed to keep or sell within the lines of this army, any wines, liquors, or intoxicating drinks of any kind whatever; nor will these articles be passed within the lines, excepting when ordered by an officer for his own use, with the approval of his brigade or

division commander, and having his own name marked on the package, the sutler or trader in such cases acting merely as an agent in procuring these stores for the officer named.

* * * * * * *

7. The provost-marshals of corps and divisions are charged with carrying these regulations into effect, and will promptly report to this office every arrest and seizure made under these orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Patrick:

J. P. KIMBALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *December 11, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. All packages containing liquors and wines ordered by an officer shall be turned over to the officer ordering the same within twenty-four hours after reaching the point of delivery, * * * and be kept by such officer in his own private quarters or tent. A longer detention of the liquor by the sutler shall be regarded as evidence of his keeping the same for sale, and subject him to the penalties of the law and existing orders attached to such offense.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 24, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

7. The attention of the commanding general has been called to the abuses likely to arise in the employment, as authorized, of agents for supplying the wants of officers. Unless this privilege is properly enjoyed and officers are careful not to give their names except in cases where the article is in reality for their immediate personal use, and unless officers exercise some discretion in the amount and number of supplies sent for, the commanding general will be obliged to withdraw the privilege altogether and compel officers to look to sutlers alone.

* * * * * * *

9. The following decision, given at these headquarters on 2d of June last, is now published for the guidance of all concerned:

The agents provided for in paragraph 3 of General Orders, No. 78, of August 20, 1863, must be one of the regular appointed sutlers or some person properly connected with his establishment. As there are from fifteen to twenty sutlers in each division, the commanding general directs that the number shall not be increased. Generals of divisions, brigades, and corps can designate one sutler already attached to some organization in their commands for the purpose of supplying whatever is wanted for headquarters.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 20, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. Supplies for officers may be procured by sending an agent with a list of the articles to be obtained signed by a general officer and approved by the provost-marshal-general, or by his authority.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 11, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing new to report this morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I send a deserter from Hill's corps, who says that Hill moved last night toward the railroad; how far he went the deserter does not know. The people of Petersburg say he is going to Pennsylvania.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I send to provost-marshal-general a deserter from Sixty-first Virginia.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864. (Received 11.50 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The prisoner I sent up from the Sixty-first Virginia this morning was from Hill's corps, and said nothing about the corps having moved. He deserted from picket.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Following just received:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
July 11, 1864.

Colonel MORGAN:

My pickets and scouts report heavy skirmishing in the direction of Reams' Station; began about 8 a. m. and continues at intervals. I have sent out scouts to try and ascertain. Have we any troops in that direction beyond my lines?

T. M. BRYAN, JR.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864. (Sent 12.15 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your corps in readiness to move at a moment's warning. In the event of Hill having moved against our left flank, you will be directed against him. Direct General Ferrero to hold himself ready to move also.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864. (Sent 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you concentrate your corps at once in the vicinity of the Williams house, destroying your present intrenchments; those that must be destroyed during the night will be first attended to, if all cannot be destroyed simultaneously. General Warren is directed to occupy the redoubt to-night and to arrange his picket-line with a view to your corps being withdrawn at any moment. Your picket-line will connect with his on the right and occupy the general direction and position of your present position. General Ferrero will be directed to move at daylight to the position designated in the communication to-day.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 11, 1864. (Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I understand from Colonel Morgan that it is a question between withdrawing to-night and in the morning. Would it answer the purpose to destroy the intrenchments during the night and move the com-

mand, say, at 3 a. m.? It is so dark to-night I am afraid the troops might get into confusion. I will have to leave my main picket-line as it is to-night, connecting with General Warren, and establish the new line at daylight. I shall withdraw my artillery and trains at once.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say that if you move your command at 3 a. m., as you propose, it will answer every purpose. Your command may move to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Upon looking over my last dispatch it occurs to me that the last paragraph may convey an erroneous impression. I meant that your corps may be moved to-morrow from its position near the Williams house on some one of the proposed operations.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—12.15 p. m.

The command will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice, it being stated by deserters that Hill's corps is moving against our left.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

The following movements are ordered for to-night: The divisions will be withdrawn from the present intrenched line and massed near the Williams house. The breast-works now occupied by the troops must be destroyed by 3 a. m., at which hour the divisions will move as follows: The Second Division will withdraw by the left along the breast-works; the First Division will withdraw by the left toward the Williams house, either by the road leading by General Wright's old headquarters or by the intrenchments. The Third Division, Major-General Birney, will withdraw by way of the Jones house and plank road. The artillery will be withdrawn under the direction of the chief of artillery. Staff officers from these headquarters will indicate the positions for the

divisions to mass. After the troops are withdrawn the picket-line will be established nearly along the present line of breast-works, under special instructions to corps officers of the day. The wagons now with the command will be parked under the direction of Captain McEntee, assistant quartermaster, on the road from the Williams house to Wells' house, taken by the corps in moving to the present position.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—12.20 p. m.

Colonel BRYAN,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

Information received from deserters, indicating that Hill's corps moved last night, the commanding general directs that you send out scouting parties to ascertain whether it moved along the Weldon railroad or southward. These scouting parties should go to Reams' Station, Colonel Wyatts', &c.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864. (Sent 1.30 p. m.)

Colonel BRYAN,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

General Sheridan was ordered yesterday to send out some cavalry along the old Norfolk road to look after guerrillas. It may be this cavalry. Are you certain the direction in which you hear the firing is Reams' Station?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—6.25 p. m.

Colonel BRYAN,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

Have you heard from any of your scouting parties? How long did the firing in the direction of Reams' Station continue? Have you heard anything further about it?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The deserters came in my lines with the information, and I sent out scouts at once. Will send two more, as you ordered.

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864. (Sent 6.25 p. m.)

Colonel BRYAN,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

The commanding general directs that you hold your command ready to move with Gregg's division, which will be up on the left to-night, with three days' rations and two days' forage. It will move by daylight to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have an intelligent negro acting as scout for me, who gives me the following report: The enemy have infantry pickets in my front from Aiken's house past Doctor Gurley's and extending about half a mile below in the direction of Reams' Station. The cavalry then take up the line, and at Reams' Station are in considerable force—cannot say how many. He heard them talking among themselves, saying they had not men enough to make the line as strong as it should be—"not enough to give them the regular distance." These were their words. At the point where the road from Doctor Gurley's strikes the railroad they have an earth-work on the west side of the railroad; there is infantry in it: does not know if any guns. A train of cars passed about daylight this a. m., going toward Petersburg. Do not know further as to what they contained. This negro, referred to above, lives just between the pickets and has the entrée of the enemy's lines by day, coming to mine at night. He is trying to get his wife and family through, and I have promised him protection if he does.

Very respectfully,

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold yourself ready to occupy the redoubts along the plank road at a moment's warning. General Hancock is ordered to hold himself ready to move at a moment's warning, and will be directed against Hill's corps, should it be ascertained that that corps is moving against our left flank. Deserters report it to have moved last night. In the event of Hancock moving you will occupy the redoubts.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I send you a deserter from Heth's division, who left their picket-line last night. He says they were under orders to march at the time; did not know where. Wilcox's division, he said, went to the north side of the James River last Friday.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—8.40 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general desires to know whether you can occupy the redoubts in the day—that is, withdraw in the day such part of your troops that are now in position and which must be placed in the redoubts.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The redoubts can be occupied by my troops in the daytime.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you occupy the redoubts to-night and that you arrange your picket-line, having in view that General Hancock may be ordered to leave at any moment. General Hancock is ordered to concentrate his command to-night in the vicinity of the Williams house, destroy his intrenchments, and establish a picket-line in the general direction and position of his present line of intrenchments and connect the right of his picket-line with yours. General Ferrero will be ordered to move at daylight and occupy the line from the last redoubt on the plank road across to the old Norfolk road.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

General G. K. WARREN:

I am ordered to withdraw and mass near the Williams house, and am informed that you are ordered to arrange your picket-line with the [*sic*] view.* I wish you would let me know what dispositions you pro-

* See Humphreys to Hancock, 9.10 p. m., p. 158.

pose to make and where the left of your picket-line will be, as I am ordered to connect. It will be nearly daylight before my arrangements are completed for abandoning my line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Your dispatch received. I send you my instructions* to Generals Crawford and Griffin. Crawford's picket-line is to connect with yours. You can confer with him as to where his line will rest.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-Generals CRAWFORD and GRIFFIN:

Brigadier-General Griffin will put sufficient force to-night on his left on the plank road so as to be able to hold it with General Crawford's line reduced to a strong picket-line. Brigadier-General Crawford will occupy the large redoubt and the batteries on the plank road near it with a brigade. He will also occupy the redoubt near his own headquarters with a sufficient force, and will leave his picket-line in its present position connecting with that of the Second Corps. These movements are to carry out the accompanying order† from headquarters Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: Your letter of instructions of 9.30 p. m. is not at all clear. It directs that I occupy the plank road on my left with a sufficient force so as to be able to hold it with General Crawford's force reduced to a strong picket-line, and in the next clause you indicate that General Crawford shall occupy nearly the same ground with the brigade. I would furthermore state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that I have but one brigade in reserve, which is encamped about 600 yards from the plank road. If the order just received contemplates the moving of this brigade I would ask that a staff officer be sent to me to point out the position it is intended to hold.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Warren to Crawford and Griffin, 9.30 p. m., next, *post.*
† See Humphreys to Warren, 8.50 p. m., p. 162.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—11.55 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: My orders are for you to strengthen your own left to the extent indicated. I suppose you do not need a staff officer from me to show you where that point is. You can use any part of your reserve brigade necessary to enable you to hold that point. You have nothing special to do with the part assigned to General Crawford.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: Cavalry scouts from the left (Colonel Bryan's command) report that Hill's corps left Petersburg at 5 p. m. yesterday, going southward, and that sharp skirmishing was heard in the direction of Reams' Station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the two square redoubts now being built will be held by your troops, and that you must be prepared to occupy them at a moment's notice, as the Second Corps may be required elsewhere.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that no change has taken place during the night. There was slight firing along the front of one division.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that information received this morning shows that Hill's corps has been withdrawn from our front, and appearances indicate that it has been sent northward. A division of cavalry has been ordered up on our left to make a reconnaissance in connection with the Second Corps, to-night and to-morrow, to ascertain where Hill is. Should it turn out that Hill's corps has been detached from Lee's army, Lieutenant-General Grant proposes that Hancock's and Warren's corps shall make a detour to the left and endeavor to take Petersburg by assault from the west, while your corps and Smith's make a joint heavy assault at one point, say near the Hare house. The commanding general desires you to make such examinations as are necessary to determine how your left should be refused in the event of such a plan being adopted, so that you will be prepared to take up a line for the protection of your left flank. General Ferrero will be ordered back to you if the plan is adopted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—10.10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to report that nothing worthy of note has occurred on my line to-day. About 5 p. m. the enemy attempted to communicate with us by flag of truce, but it proving to be only an attempt to exchange papers I would not permit it. The ordinary skirmishing continues.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet along my lines to-day, except the firing of a battery on our right, which had range of us, but threw their shells too much to the rear, without doing any damage of consequence.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, with the exception of slight firing at one point on my line, there has been quiet during the past twelve hours. Nothing new to report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My batteries have been firing during the day at intervals at the houses in my front, to drive out sharpshooters. The houses appear to be pretty well riddled. A working party of the enemy was discovered about 2 this p. m. of considerable numbers. Tents were pitched in their rear. Roemer's battery was opened on them, and they soon retired. Captain Twitchell is using one of his guns, light 12s dismounted, in mortar practice, with very good effect, several shells exploding in the enemy's lines.

A white flag was displayed on the enemy's works at 5.30 p. m. Orders were immediately issued to cease the firing, but to hold no communication with the enemy until I should receive orders from your headquarters, which matter was reported promptly. A soldier from their works came out and offered to exchange papers. This was refused, and the firing recommenced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General FERRERO,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you change your position at daylight and occupy the redoubt on the old Norfolk road and the line extending from that point to the last redoubt on the plank road, which will be occupied by General Warren's troops. The short line of trench from the redoubt on the old Norfolk road to the swamp on the left you will also occupy. The line indicated is that upon which your troops have been at work to-day. You will throw out a suitable line of pickets in front. General Hancock is ordered to concentrate his corps in the vicinity of the Williams house by daylight and establish a picket-line in the general direction and position of his present line of intrenchments. In the event of his being detached, you will see that a proper connection is made between your pickets and those of General Warren. I will notify you of such change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send here at once a division with its artillery. The division commander will leave his division at some convenient point on our left on the Jerusalem plank road and report in person for instructions at these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 11, 1864—3 p. m.*

General HUMPHREYS:

Dispatch for General Sheridan received by me at 2.30 p. m. I have sent it by an officer who should deliver it to General Sheridan by 3.30 p. m.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Signal Station, July 11, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

General Gregg's division will report to you without delay with three days' rations and two days' forage.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 11, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inclose you the within copy of a telegraph dispatch* just received from the major-general commanding Army of the Potomac. General Sheridan directs that you move your division at once in compliance with the within dispatch. You will take three days' subsistence and two days' forage.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 11, 1864—5.15 p. m.

The division will move at 6.30 to Jerusalem plank road in the following order: First, Second Brigade; second, First Brigade; third, ambulances, ammunition wagons. All wagons (regimental and other, save those for the headquarters for each brigade) will be at once sent to the division train. One wagon will be allowed to each battery for forage. The commander of the First Brigade will place one regiment in rear of the wagons and ambulances.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg:

H. C. WEIR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

Col. J. B. McINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you detail one regiment from your command for picket duty, to relieve Captain

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* See Humphreys to Sheridan, 2.15 p. m., p. 166.

Moffitt, commanding Third Indiana Cavalry, at Cocke's Mill, to-morrow, July 12, at 6 a. m.; the men to be provided with three days' rations and forage. This regiment will picket all the roads in the vicinity of Cocke's Mill, particularly the road toward Prince George Court-House, and the road to the left of the church on Prince George Court-House road near Cocke's Mill; the commanding officer to send diagram of the position of his pickets as soon as possible, and to report in writing once a day at least the condition of his line.

I am, colonel, with high regard, your obedient servant,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Have you any recent information from Wilcox's division? It did cross the James River early this month and was said to have gone to Chaffin's Bluff. I would like to know if it is still there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, consists of Scales', Lane's, McGowan's (now Conner's), and Thomas' brigades. We have deserters this morning from Thomas' brigade, which is on their right and rear from the Junction to Swift Creek. They report Scales' brigade holding the line from Swift Creek to the Appomattox. McGowan's (Conner's) and Lane's brigades are in our front opposite Deep Bottom. We had deserters from them yesterday. Allowing 300 men to a regiment, the division has 5,700 men. Thomas' brigade is very small, about 800 men. McGowan's (Conner's) is reported not over 1,000 men. Lane not over 1,200, probably not over 1,000. Of Scales' brigade we have no accurate information. Calling it 1,200 strong and the division has 4,200 men. We have no accurate information as to Lee's whereabouts. Some say he is at Petersburg and some at Richmond. I am inclined to think he is not at either place.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 11, 1864—12.25 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

Colonel Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore are here, and are, of course, desirous to go forward on their mission. If you desire them to go, and will trust to me to get them through the lines, I think I can accomplish it.

The means I should adopt would be to send to ask Ould to meet Major Mulford at Port Walthall. They will explain to you if you desire it, or will inform me before they go, the subject of their mission.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Hill's corps was moved from its position at 5 p. m. yesterday, citizens say, to go North. Have your scouts or men from the observatory discovered any movement of troops between Petersburg and Richmond? Please make an effort to ascertain about this. I am not willing to let Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jaquess go through our lines until I know the object of their going.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I have caused the matter in relation to the moving of Hill's corps to be investigated. I cannot hear of any movement of any troops either over the turnpike or railroad or over Chaffin's farm. It is certain that none have been moved by daylight and that none have been moved at night over the railroad, because we can hear them. They might go over the turnpike at night without our hearing them. Five deserters are just in from our front from Pickett's division, but they have heard nothing of any movement of any troops. I will take every pains to keep you informed upon this and kindred subjects.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I have seen and heard Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jaquess. You may effect an interview between them and Commissioner Ould, and permit them to pass through our lines if they will be received by the other party.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 11, 1864—3.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of seven passenger and two freight cars loaded with troops has just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received and is respectfully forwarded:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 11, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of thirteen cars partly loaded with troops just passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I have the honor to make the following statement as to the organization of my siege train proper: My headquarters are at this landing, where I have two wharves and room for more if required. My ordnance is all afloat, being landed only as called for. I have a tug and a train of fifty wagons placed at my disposal by General Ingalls, and four 8-horse artillery teams, harness, &c., belonging to Captain Korte's (Third Pennsylvania) battery, in my command, as commander of siege artillery of General Butler's army. I have a telegraph at my headquarters. I have four companies, under command of Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, with Eighteenth Army Corps. They serve ten 30-pounder Parrotts, ten 8-inch mortars, and ten Coehorn mortars, and one 13-inch mortar. I have one company and a half, under command of Captain Brooker, First Connecticut Artillery, with Ninth Army Corps, with another company awaiting orders. They serve six Rodman guns and four 8-inch mortars, with six Rodman guns ready parked for forwarding at an hour's notice. The remaining five and a half companies of my regiment serve the heavy and some of the light guns, in position on the Bermuda Hundred lines, where, as commander of the siege artillery for General Butler's forces, I also command Company M, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and Companies A and H, Thirteenth New York Artillery (both heavy); total, thirty-one guns and two heavy mortars. For unloading ammunition I have a permanent detail of two companies (125 men) of One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard (100-days' men). They are in camp near my headquarters. By this statement you will see that my command is now fully employed.

Should it be decided to place more siege artillery in position, I would respectfully request that Colonel Tidball's regiment, Fourth New York, be assigned to my command until the return of the Second Connecticut Artillery. With one battalion of this regiment I should propose to relieve four of my companies in the Bermuda Hundred lines, which, with the other two battalions of the Fourth New York Artillery, would then

be available for siege operations on Burnside's and Warren's fronts. I have made arrangements to draw my ordnance supplies direct from the depot, Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, being my ordnance officer. I have a laboratory on my wharf barge where I am filling 500 cartridges a day, with any other work required to be done.

My batteries are supplied with ammunition by the following plan: Each battery commander reports at 6 p. m. to his battalion commander his expenditure during the preceding twenty-four hours and his supply on hand. By my mounted orderlies these reports are brought to my headquarters by 11 a. m. on following day. A supply train is at once started in time to arrive at battalion headquarters by dark, when foot orderlies from the different batteries are ready to conduct the teams to their destinations. This system works perfectly. I keep 100 rounds on hand per gun or mortar at the batteries. I require a record kept of all projectiles which fail to take the grooves and all fuses which work badly. Although my line is over thirteen miles in length, and my command over 2,000 men, I find no difficulty and no confusion, so perfect is the working of the above system.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

P. S.—My train afloat at landing consists of six 100-pounder Parrotts, fifteen 30-pounder Parrotts, twelve Rodman guns, ten 10-inch mortars, six 8-inch mortars, sixteen Coehorns, ten 8-inch siege howitzers. I have made requisition for twenty more 8-inch mortars.

H. L. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Will you please send an officer as soon as possible to General Burnside's headquarters to report to Captain Turnbull, U. S. Engineers, to superintend the construction of the battery at the Taylor house.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROOKS:

GENERAL: No paper was handed the lieutenant-general by General Butler that he has any recollection of.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

General Rawlins telegraphs that no paper was handed the lieutenant-general by General Butler that he had any recollection of in answer to me for me urging prompt action. Please ask the general about it.

W. T. H. BROOKS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS:

General Butler says he sent you yesterday a note on this whole subject, and is now awaiting an answer from you.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

No note of any kind has been received from General Butler.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROOKS,
Tenth Army Corps:

Have any prisoners or deserters come in to-day? Please answer, and, if so, forward them at once, as I wish some information touching an important matter.

By command of Major-General Butler:

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

(Copies to Generals Terry and Foster.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Commanding at Deep Bottom:

Please call for fifty volunteers for an arduous and difficult but serviceable expedition, with two commissioned officers of the rank of second lieutenant, to report to Lieutenant Chambers, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, at 4 o'clock, at your pontoon bridge. Telegraph me when you have the men.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

JULY 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenants Sharp and Linsley and fifty men, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, volunteered for the within duty, and left pontoon bridge on Tug No. 4 at 5 p. m.

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 11, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have the men from the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers under Second Lieutenants Sharp and Linsley. I directed them to take two days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. If there are any other instructions for them please telegraph.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 11, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. J. B. Howard is hereby relieved from duty as acting chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and will report to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, for duty as chief quartermaster of that corps.

II. Capt. R. P. Johnson, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and will report to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding Eighteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty in the quartermaster's department of that corps.

III. Capt. Henry Page, assistant quartermaster, is hereby appointed acting chief quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and will report as such to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Cavalry Corps.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 11, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff:

How many vessels with the Nineteenth Corps from New Orleans have passed Fort Monroe for Washington up to this time? Please keep these headquarters advised of the vessels as they pass, that the Lieutenant-General commanding may be informed of the probable time they will reach Washington.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 11, 1864.

Major MULFORD,
Fort Monroe:

You will come up to-morrow in the New York if she is at your disposal; if not, come in the mail-boat.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *July 11, 1864.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Operator at Cherrystone says he saw yesterday department orders to send three gun-boats to Washington. Steam-tug bringing it from Cherrystone has mysteriously disappeared. Will send Vicksburg and Morse to Washington, Emma to Annapolis, Cuyler to Point Lookout until Minnesota can clear her moorings foul of other anchors.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., July 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch just received. Reports have been made to you at 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. every day since I have been here. On my arrival I found here the gun-boats William Bacon, five guns; Currituck, five guns; in all, eight long 32s, one 12-pounder (rifle), one 24-pounder (rifle). On the receipt of your dispatches there were added the Fuchsia, five guns, and the Resolute. Yesterday the Currituck, Resolute, and Fuchsia were ordered up the bay. Other vessels are to be ordered here to-day. The transfer of prisoners to New York is diminishing the force here in consequence of the guards necessary to accompany them. Three guards of seventy-five each have already been sent. The tri-monthly report sent to General Augur yesterday exhibits the strength of the command here. Is your direction to report twice a day to be understood as additional to those regularly made heretofore?

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Point Lookout, Md.:

Give all facilities to telegraph department for transmitting dispatches to Cherrystone and Fort Monroe by boat.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. J. JACKSON,
Hart's Island, New York Harbor:

Order the three companies of the Seventh New York Volunteers to proceed without delay to the Army of the Potomac, via Old Point Comfort. Acknowledge receipt.

By command:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 12, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Vague rumors have been reaching us for two or three days that Longstreet's corps is also on its way to this vicinity. Look out for its absence from your front.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

At the request of General Canby General Reynolds was appointed to command of the Nineteenth Corps. I presume, however, that he will command only what remains on the Mississippi. General Gillmore is appointed temporary commander of the portion that may arrive here. General Ord has been appointed to command the Eighth Corps and troops in the Middle Department in place of General Wallace. I think the matter of a permanent commander of the Tenth Corps should be delayed till present difficulties are over. The order respecting General Butler and the Eighteenth Corps was made precisely to carry out your views as expressed in your letter and telegram. If not satisfactory please make for the Adjutant-General a draft of one that will embrace exactly what you desire. Only about half of the Sixth Corps has landed and only one transport of the Nineteenth Corps. Till more arrive and are organized nothing can be done in the field. I think, however, that Washington is now pretty safe, unless the forces in some part of the intrenchments, and they are by no means reliable, being made up of all kind of fragments, should give away before they can be re-enforced from other points. A line thirty-seven miles in length is very difficult to guard at all points with an inferior force. The forces in our front seem to be those previously named. Prisoners and citizens say that parts of Hill's and Longstreet's corps are expected. If this be true the enemy in your front must be very weak indeed. Nothing heard of Hunter. The breaking of the wires to Baltimore and Harrisburg has cut off all communication with him and with General Howe at Harper's Ferry. It seems to be the impression here that the enemy is massing his forces to attack us to-morrow. The boldness of this movement would indicate that he is stronger than we supposed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 1.20 p. m. 13th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch announcing General Orders, No. 228, of July 11, received.* I have made strenuous efforts to discover if any troops besides Ewell's corps have left here. I believe now others have left. I now have infantry and cavalry out near Reams' Station, where the enemy are found intrenched. The night of the 9th a deserter from Hill's corps came in,

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* See Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 210, 214.

who stated that he left his corps in the morning on a pass to go into Petersburg. Returning in the evening he found the corps gone. Other deserters since in state that the corps has not moved.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 1.20 p. m. 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Give orders assigning Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright to supreme command of all troops moving out against the enemy, regardless of the rank of other commanders. He should get outside the trenches with all the force he possibly can and should push Early to the last moment, supplying himself from the country. This will not place General Wright over General Augur, who commands the defenses, but will place him in command of such of his troops and commanders as may be sent outside. The Sixth Corps has all reached Washington and Baltimore, and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps must reach there during to-morrow, besides the dismounted cavalry sent from here. This, with Hunter's force, must be sufficient to guard all our fortifications and leave an abundant force to go outside. To this time re-enforcements have been sent from here as fast as transportation could be provided, and then hospital steamers have been used at that. Longstreet's corps is here, deserters being received from it within the last day. General Ord should move out from Baltimore cautiously the moment it becomes evident the enemy has left his front, or so weakened it as to enable him to do so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 12, 1864.*
(Received 13th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

It appears that the Senate at their late session adjourned without confirming the appointment of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers. The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that a new letter of appointment has this day been issued for that officer with original date of rank October 30, 1863, which will be forwarded you by mail.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send two dispatches containing the latest information from scouts and deserters. They change the whole face of affairs, and would indicate a movement on our left flank, a negro at work yesterday afternoon near the railroad asserting positively that he saw troops passing

south. It may be that they are preparing to meet another attempt on our part to destroy the road, or they may themselves be endeavoring to get in our rear. As soon as our cavalry is up I will send out to feel for the enemy.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 11, 1864—11.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Two deserters (brothers) from the Eighth Georgia Regiment, of Anderson's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, have been forwarded from the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. They came into our lines between sundown and dark this p. m. One of them states that he came out on picket last night about 100 yards in front of the works and had not been relieved when he left. His brother left the line of works about dark, and states that all of Longstreet's corps is there and in the same position it has been occupying for the last week or more. Their brigade occupies a position at a sharp angle in the works running back from a deep ravine. One brigade of their division is to the right of their brigade, and Robertson's [Gregg's] and Law's brigades to their left, reaching to the Norfolk railroad. They think Beauregard's forces stretch from the Norfolk railroad to the Appomattox. That Kershaw's division, of their corps, is on their right, joining A. P. Hill's corps, and Pickett's division on the extreme right of the line on the north side of the Appomattox. Nothing is known by either of informants of any movements of A. P. Hill's corps or any part of it. There were rumors in camp last night that some of the troops were cooking rations ready for a march, but up to 6 o'clock today there were no signs of any movement in their corps.

NOTE.—The deserter who brought information of the movement of the entire corps of A. P. Hill stated positively that Longstreet had moved up and occupied the place vacated by the corps.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.
Per JNO. C. BABCOCK.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS:

A deserter from Finegan's (Florida) brigade came into our lines about 9 o'clock last night. He has been out on picket since last Friday and has not been to the line of works but once during the time, and that was Sunday night. Last night just before he came into our lines his post was relieved by a friend, who told him that all of Heth's division and one brigade of Mahone's division, Wright's, was on the move; that it was understood we had again cut the Weldon railroad, and that they were moving in that direction down the railroad; that more were going. This is all he knows concerning the movement, but he thinks his friend's

statement reliable and believes the movement to have been made; if they met with no force on the railroad they would make a demonstration in our rear. Scout Carney returned this a. m. Our agent was at Ennis' farm yesterday cradling oats in sight of the railroad. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock he saw troops passing south on the Halifax road; thinks there was a division; was told by a man who came up from Reams' Station that they crossed just below Reams' and went to Proctor's on the Jerusalem plank road. Could not learn whose division it was. There was a brigade of cavalry at Ennis' house last night; was there at 3 o'clock this morning. Our agent has been constantly in sight of the railroad for the past two or three days. No troops have been moved on the railroad either way to his knowledge. The cars have been running regularly since the road was repaired and the supplies have not been taken into the city, but unloaded at lead-works and issued from that point to the troops. Arrangements have been made with our agent to find out more particulars concerning this movement, where the force has really gone, and what it is.

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two trains of cars came up the Weldon railroad—one train of eight box-cars and two platform-cars, loaded, apparently, with grain; the other train of six platform-cars was empty. About 2,000 infantry marched toward Petersburg, along the Weldon railroad, entering the line of works near the lead-works. Everything else in the enemy's lines seems quiet, though small working parties are digging in the vicinity of the Gregory House.

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12—8.30 a. m.

General GRANT:

The above just received. This looks as if the troops seen yesterday moving down the railroad were the relief to the infantry guards on the road, and the body now mentioned are the relieved returning. Gregg has come up with his division and has been ordered to reconnoiter toward Reams' Station and Proctor's Tavern. I hope he will get some information.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 12, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The last news I have had from Maryland was to the evening of the 10th. At that time Wallace had been beaten at Monocacy, and was retreating toward Baltimore in disorder. I got a dispatch from the President dated yesterday; but it gave no news of the invasion. But-

ler last night sent a party of fifty men across from Deep Bottom to Dutch Gap. At 2.30 this morning they crossed to Cox's Wharf and captured one officer and twelve men, burned a mill, shop, and dwelling, and captured a quantity of small-arms, a galvanic battery, two boxes of powder and a torpedo, and returned without casualty.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Headquarters Armies of the United States:

I send you the latest information received. It shows how conflicting is the information we receive, and how accurately the enemy is posted in our affairs. Mahone's division, of Hill's corps, has now been positively placed in our front, on our left and rear, and on its way to Pennsylvania.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

General Crawford sends the following, received 10 a. m.:

SKIRMISH LINE FIRST BRIGADE,
July 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel STRANG:

COLONEL: The troops in front of our line belong to Mahone's division, Hill's corps. The regiment in our immediate front is the Eleventh Alabama Sharpshooters. The communicative rebel with whom my agent conversed asked if our Second Corps had not moved, and also if we had not contracted our lines. He said they knew all about our movement. A deserter from the Second Corps went into their lines yesterday morning and gave them considerable information. He said that their regiment was usually put out to the front when an attack was expected. Mahone's division was formerly Anderson's division, opposite us last winter. No paper was obtained, but one would be given in the afternoon. I did not allow any paper to go, save Harper's Weekly. The rebel was very anxious to see our latest papers; did not know anything about the Maryland campaign.

W. B. KIMBALL,
Captain, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, &c.

FRED T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The latest intelligence from Gregg, at 2 p. m., he had met the enemy's cavalry, both on the Reams' Station road and also on the plank road near Proctor's Tavern. I have moved my headquarters to the Prince George Court-House road, about half a mile west of Birchett's and near the Fifth Corps hospital.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Gregg reports encountering the enemy in force, cavalry and infantry, behind earth-works, at Reams' Station. No report from the force sent down the plank road. Hancock has sent a division to support Gregg and holds the balance of his corps ready to move. I have no doubt that by to-night the enemy will have all of Hampton's cavalry at the scene of action, supported by one or more divisions of infantry. With a superiority of cavalry it will require all of Hancock's corps, and if the enemy are strongly posted and re-enforced from Petersburg it may be difficult for him to dislodge them. It becomes a question whether, under existing circumstances, it is judicious to make the attempt now, or whether we had better wait till all of Sheridan's cavalry can be brought to bear and some of our absent troops returned. I should like to have your views on this.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864—8.20 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

The present move is not intended as anything more than a reconnaissance to determine the position and designs of the enemy, and especially to determine if A. P. Hill's corps has left its position in our front. I would not permit any attack against the enemy in an intrenched position. It may be advisable even to direct your troops to start back to-night. What is the distance from Gregg and his infantry support from the other two divisions of the Second Corps? Unless near enough to be readily supported I would certainly direct their return to-night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your directions have been received and the necessary orders sent to Hancock and Gregg. Hancock's two divisions are at the Williams house in front of the left of Warren's line, with pickets on the line he picketed before we contracted our lines. His third division is supporting Gregg, and is down the plank road three miles from the Williams house, and four miles from Reams' Station, in good supporting distance. The last report from Gregg, 6.40 p. m., he had withdrawn from Reams' Station and intended to move down the plank road to Proctor's Tavern to feel the enemy in that direction and ascertain if they had infantry there. He reported to Hancock that he did not require the division sent him. Hancock has been instructed to withdraw the division sent to Gregg to-night, and to-morrow, after daylight, to withdraw his corps within the line held by the Fifth Corps and ready to support that corps. Gregg is ordered to take a position on the plank road in front of our left, and to picket strongly in front of the left of the infantry and round on his own front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following reports just received from the signal stations at Jordan's house and near plank road:

JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 12, 1864—6 p. m.*

Same as usual along this line. Enemy are strengthening their works on the plateau opposite.

CLARK,
Captain.

NEAR PLANK ROAD, *July 12, 1864—6 p. m.*

No movement of troops since this a. m. Trains have been seen on Weldon railroad near lead-works, but none south of that point. The enemy have been at work almost all day on their lines north of station.

DUFF,
Lieutenant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 12, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

A heavy smoke hangs over everything in view. Enemy very busy about Farley's this p. m. The steam reported in direction of Whitehead's has been visible all day and may be a steam-mill. Intercepted rebel message:

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No movements of troops in enemy's camp about Cobb's this p. m. Three gun-boats off Point of Rocks and one gun-boat above pontoon.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

General headquarters is located near the Prince George Court-House road about half a mile west of Birchett's house.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

* * * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. R. De Trobriand, volunteer service, is assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps, and will report for further instructions to Major-General Hancock, commanding that corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—3.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I am about to move my headquarters to the Ginn house. My troops are now moving. Is General Ferrero to take any part of the picket-line, or is it understood that I am to keep it all? If I hear nothing to the contrary I will leave a division to hold the line as indicated in your confidential note of yesterday. The line will, however, be contracted somewhat at daylight.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—4.45 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

To prevent any accident I wish to inquire whether my pickets are to be relieved by General Ferrero, as your telegram does not state explicitly, and I do not like to withdraw without a full understanding. When General Ferrero establishes a picket-line am I to withdraw mine?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Major-General Humphreys directs me to inform you that General Ferrero is to picket from General Warren's left over to the Norfolk road.

CHAS. E. CADWALADER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 12.40 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

If you have to leave to-day I would like to have you leave your pickets on your right where they are in contact with the enemy, and if you leave please also communicate direct with General Crawford. I have a good deal of work to do everywhere on our new line, and am working so many men that I could not have so many ready to fight as I would like.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

General G. K. WARREN,
Fifth Corps:

My picket-line on the right in sight of the enemy will not be relieved under any circumstances until dark, and then only after due notice to General Crawford.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Davies reports his command within one mile and a half of Reams' Station. About one regiment of cavalry is resisting his advance. He finds the road frequently obstructed by felled trees; nothing as yet heard of the enemy's infantry. On the plank road the enemy's dismounted cavalry are strongly posted in the woods; the force is about one brigade. A sharp skirmish took place on the plank road beyond Warwick Swamp, in which we had some casualties. The force on the plank road is not strong enough to advance to Proctor's, eight miles distant, and no more can be sent there. I will state that the cavalry horses of this command are suffering for water, not having had any since yesterday afternoon. There is no water to be had anywhere in this vicinity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

(Copy to General Humphreys.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—2 [4] p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 2.15 is just received. After carrying out the orders you have received from General Meade you can camp near the left of our line where you can find water, probably at Lee's Mill, as it is understood there is no water at Sturdivant's Mill, which would be the better place. General Meade desires you to picket the road on the left of Colonel Bryan's detachment after your return. Without indicating to you any line of operations, I would suggest that after determining what is on the Reams' Station road, you should recall the main force sent in that direction and proceed toward Proctor's Store, and ascertain what is in that direction. If necessary to your safety I will send a force of infantry to the cross-roads near Gary's Church to hold that point during your advance. I will send a division or more, if necessary.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 3.50 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Bryan:

An orderly from General Gregg has just arrived—time not noted. He left the advance about two miles from the junction of the plank road and the Reams' Station road near Reams' Station; slight skirmishing was then going on, but nothing severe.

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Gary's Church, Va., July 12, 1864.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Davies reports his advance within one mile of Reams' Station. Dismounted men are seen behind works near the station and cavalry formed in rear. Whether these dismounted men are infantry or cavalry the general cannot decide; nor can he ascertain since they are behind works. General Davies has fired a few shots with artillery without reply from the enemy. The country is very unfavorable for cavalry operations, being heavily wooded.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—5.25 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

General Davies reports to General Gregg at 3.30 that he has been skirmishing with the enemy, and finds them strongly posted behind earth-works about one mile long, with flanks protected, and expresses the opinion that the whole division could not get to Reams' Station. I have sent Barlow's division to the cross-roads to give General Gregg an opportunity of using his whole force on either road to ascertain what is there. One Union man stated that Wickham's brigade was in Davies' front, with Hill's corps at the station. His note is rather illegible, but I understand General Davies to say several other citizens contradict the report about Hill's corps. The Union man says two of Hill's corps were at his house last night.

Respectfully,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JULY 12, 1864—6.40 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The following just received from General Gregg:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Major-General HANCOCK:

General Davies' brigade having returned from Reams' Station, I put my command in march for Proctor's, but, unfortunately, when my regiments fell back over the bridge to-day, some officer ordered it to be destroyed. Mounted troops cannot pass over it at all, and it will require so long a time to repair it that I have sent two mounted regiments around by Lee's Mill, to approach Proctor's in that direction. The infantry which you have ordered here will not be required. If the infantry is at Proctor's their presence will as certainly be known by going by Lee's Mill as by the plank road.

D. McM. GREGG.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—8 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Smyth, brigade commander of the division on picket, reports that a force of the enemy struck tents and moved from his front about an hour since. He is on my right. He could not tell the number, but thinks it one or two brigades. By the dust he judged that they moved to our left.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

This dispatch, just received, is forwarded. It confirms my idea that the enemy will re-enforce the force at Reams', and not allow themselves to be dislodged without making all the resistance possible.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—8.30 p. m. (Received 9.45 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

Your telegrams of 5.25 and 8 p. m. received, and your course and that of General Gregg approved. The re-enforcement of the enemy as reported by Colonel Smyth is in accordance with my expectations. I do not believe you can dislodge the enemy from the railroad without employing all your corps, and then the operation will depend on the capacity of the enemy to detach. I have submitted this in full to the lieutenant-general commanding, and am awaiting his orders. In the meantime you must remain where you are and be prepared either to advance or withdraw. If the former, I shall require the cavalry to assist you, and would suggest your ascertaining whether they are well supplied with ammunition. If not, send at once for it, and also see that they do not get out of forage and subsistence.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The lieutenant-general commanding considers the object of the reconnaissance has been accomplished, and he does not desire any further operations of an offensive character. You can therefore make your arrangements to withdraw to-morrow after daylight to the position indicated, in rear of the left of the line of the Fifth Corps. You will give the necessary instructions to General Gregg to picket strongly all the line now picketed by Colonel Bryan and cover his position at Lee's Mill, or such point as is most convenient for him to water. You will

confer with General Warren as to withdrawing General Gibbon's pickets. General Warren has so much of his force employed in the trenches and working parties that it may be necessary you should furnish him some force to assist in picketing his line. If so, I desire you to furnish it. The line of pickets need not be so far out as before you vacated your recent position, but the cavalry pickets in front of them should be strong, with good reserves, so that Warren could be notified of any advance of the enemy. This dispatch is predicated on the supposition that the enemy remains on the defensive. If to-morrow morning any movement is reported which looks like an advance on their part you will exercise your judgment about meeting it, whether to check them by advancing or retiring to the position now occupied by Warren and Ferrero. When you have withdrawn Gregg should report to Warren and to these headquarters. Bryan should be directed to report to Warren.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

I understood from General Meade this morning that you were to relieve part of my picket-line. I do not know that it can be done in the daylight. My picket-line now strikes my old breast-works near the Strong house, which would be a very good place for you to break off in case I move. While I am here I keep up the line running near Smith's and Temple's to Sturdivant's Mill, but if I move my picket will be withdrawn. If I move during the day I will leave on the men on the extreme right in plain sight of the enemy.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—9.50 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

I have just returned to my headquarters and find your dispatch about relieving your pickets. I have sent word to General Crawford to do it to-night. I hope you will not have to withdraw your picket-line before to-morrow night, as I will have to work all day to-morrow before I can make the line secure. The enemy perhaps will feel us to-morrow to see what is going on, and I have made all arrangements I can to meet such a contingency.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.50 is received. Unless the enemy appears here in the morning, I am ordered to withdraw to the rear of your headquarters as a reserve to cover the left flank. Colonel Smyth, commanding one of General Gibbon's brigades, pickets from the left of your line to

the road leading from the plank road by the Williams house to the railroad, and he will be ordered to remain there under your orders till you relieve him to-morrow night, and if you wish that picket-line to be extended to the left as far as the plank road it will be done. These troops will be from General Gibbon's division, whose headquarters will be at the Southall house, and the rest of his division will be in that vicinity. Since writing the above I have received orders from General Meade which direct me to leave the picket-line, as suggested above, from your left to the plank road beyond the Williams house. The rest of my command will be across the railroad behind General Gibbon. As soon as I leave, I have directed General Gregg to report to you, and also Colonel Bryan, who pickets nearest to you. If you should hereafter relieve my present picket-line there are several small roads leading out from the vicinity of the Jones house to that line which might be picketed by cavalry to give the infantry warning. Most of my picket-line is protected by abatis and slashing, and all the ground lately occupied by my line of battle is so protected, offering great facilities against attack.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have destroyed all my intrenchments.

W. S. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Upon further reflection, I think the best arrangement you can make with General Warren will be for your corps, while in reserve, to picket Ferrero's front. I do not like relying on the colored troops for this duty in so important a position, and would prefer employing them on working party. I have made this suggestion to Warren. It will probably require a brigade. In taking your position to-morrow, I would like you to be as near supporting Warren's left as you can conveniently find suitable ground, and, if necessary for this purpose, you can order away any camps or trains or hospitals you may find occupying suitable grounds.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Order concerning picketing in front of Ferrero has been received and will be executed, at least until General Warren relieves them. I shall leave on my infantry picket from General Warren's left by the Williams house to the plank road, relieving all to the left of that, which will be covered by the cavalry. This I suppose to meet the general's views, and will so notify General Warren. When I last saw Colonel Bryan he feared his negro scout had been captured, as he had not returned at last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 11.45 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The order for the withdrawal of the corps appears to direct General Gregg to take up Colonel Bryan's picket-line, though they are ordered to report to General Warren. Is it intended to withdraw Colonel Bryan's and put General Gregg's command on the same line? Colonel Bryan's command is tolerably familiar with the country now.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—12 midnight.

Major-General HANCOCK:

It is not intended to withdraw Colonel Bryan (or relieve him), but to place him under the command of General Gregg, so that there shall be but one head of cavalry, and as General Warren commands the left flank, it is designed [that] General Gregg should communicate with and report to him what occurs instead of [to] yourself, as he has been doing to-day. He is also instructed to report to these headquarters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—11.15 p. m. (Received 12.40 a. m. 13th.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: Two prisoners of Sixth Virginia Cavalry, captured to-night, report Fitz. Lee's division and Rosser's brigade in my front, and as having engaged me to-day. They say they know nothing of any infantry on the plank road or at Reams'. They know nothing of a movement of Hill's corps.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

(Copy sent General Meade 2.40 a. m. 13th.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—3.10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The division officer of the day reports that he has heard a few shots fired in his front to-night; that the cars have been running frequently, and that the dogs at the house in his front have barked continually as though there was some disturbance near.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—5.15 p. m.

General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major general commanding directs that you move your division down the Jerusalem or plank road at once to the point where the Reams' Station road intersects the Jerusalem road. General Gregg has two regiments of cavalry at this point now. You will hold the cross-roads in order that General Gregg may move with his whole division down either road without any apprehension of an attack on his rear. At dark, if there should be no trouble, and the cavalry be returning without difficulty, you can withdraw your division to the position you now occupy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—7.40 p. m.

General BARLOW,
Commanding Division:

Unless something of importance transpires requiring you to remain, before this reaches you, the major-general commanding directs me to say that you can at once return to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—8.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: General Gregg is unable to say at this moment whether he will push down the Jerusalem road to-morrow or not. If two regiments which he has sent out do not succeed in finding out what force is on the road, he (General Gregg) will push down the Jerusalem road in the morning with his whole division, and in that case will need my assistance to hold the cross-roads. Under these circumstances, I feel bound under my order to remain here to-night. My headquarters are on the left of the Jerusalem road at the house of Mr. Davis, just a little north of the cross-roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEAR CROSS-ROADS, *July 12, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 7.40 p. m. is just received. General Gregg may have to move his division down the Jerusalem road in the

morning and may require an infantry force here. Under the circumstances I decided to remain unless otherwise ordered. I have previous to this informed you of the circumstances of the case.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the portion of your picket-line directly in the presence of the enemy will not be relieved until after night, when it can be removed absolutely on due notice to Brigadier-General Crawford, who will either take it up or form a new line as General Warren may direct. If the corps should move, therefore, that part of your line not yet relieved on account of its proximity to the enemy will be left on till after dark.

Respectfully,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant-Colonel GILKYSON,
Sixth New Jersey Vols., Division Officer of the Day:

The general commanding the division directs me to say you had better have your headquarters at General Crawford's, of the Fifth Corps, so that in case it is necessary for him to communicate with you you may be easily found.

JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT CAVALRY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—5.40 p. m. (Received 6.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. MORGAN:

General Gregg met the enemy in heavy force about 2 p. m. beyond my extreme post across Warwick Swamp. The Second Pennsylvania went in dismounted and were forced to fall back with a major and lieutenant wounded, and a number left in the hands of the enemy. I suppose he must have advanced eventually, as my informant writes: "Firing is now heard in the direction of Reams' Station." General Gregg's headquarters are opposite Alley's farm at the point where the Reams' Station road forks from the Jerusalem plank road. Colonel Gregg's headquarters are on Alley's farm. Four regiments of rebel cavalry were seen in the fight.

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

PICKET OUTPOST,
Jerusalem Plank Road, July 12, 1864. (Received 4.45 p. m.)

Col. T. M. BRYAN, Jr.,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: General Gregg asked me to go with General Davies' advance to show the road to Reams' Station. He met the enemy about one mile from our pickets and drove him to his earth-works, about one mile and a half this side the railroad. He was opening on them with one piece when I left. Colonel Gregg has been skirmishing on the plank road or near it.

Respectfully,

JAS. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Brigadier-General Ferrero, commanding division of the Ninth Corps, who occupies the line on your left, will be at once ordered to report to you and receive your directions. He moved from the Williams house at daylight to take up his position and should now be there.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. P. S. Davis, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, in Crawford's division, was severely wounded about 5 p. m. last evening. All quiet during the night in my front.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

The camp of general headquarters Army of the Potomac has been moved to a point about three-quarters of a mile east of General Burnside's headquarters.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Hancock has been directed to withdraw his corps to-morrow after daylight from his present position near the Williams house, and to mass it at some convenient position in rear of your left. He has

also been directed to withdraw the pickets which he has hitherto had in advance of his former position. This he is to do after conference with you, as I desire you to picket your front from there. Your line leaves the enemy around to Ferrero's left. General Ferrero and his division were this morning placed under your orders, and I wish you for the present to consider them as part of your line and command. As there are many demands on your corps, I have directed General Hancock to furnish you such force from his corps as you may require to enable you to do the picketing above ordered. I am somewhat doubtful of depending on the colored troops for this duty, and perhaps while the Second Corps is in reserve it would be well to assign the picket duty of Ferrero's division to that corps. This would render available more colored troops for working parties, which duty they perform very well. General Gregg, in command of a cavalry division, has been ordered to picket strongly all the ground in front of your left, which has hitherto been held by cavalry and infantry pickets. After General Hancock is withdrawn General Gregg has been directed to report to you all that occurs in his front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—9 a. m.

General GRIFFIN:

The detail working on the redoubt near General Crawford's headquarters will cease working at that point. The finishing will be done by the engineers and troops ordered to occupy it.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

General WARREN:

A prisoner just in says that Heth's division and other troops have gone down the railroad toward our left or Reams' Station. The report was that it was for the purpose of trying to turn or attack us in the rear. I have sent the man to army headquarters in order to enable the information being sifted out. He is from the Florida battalion, and seems to be very candid. I believe his story has some truth.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] JULY 12, 1864.

The officer in charge of the Coehorn mortars on General Ayres' right will serve the mortars and receive orders while in his present position according as General Ayres directs.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move out your brigade quietly to-morrow at 4 a. m., and mass it a little to the right of General Griffin's headquarters. Reveille call will not be sounded. You will take at least one day's rations in haversacks. Lieutenant Parke, of your staff, has received verbal instructions for you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. WINTHROP,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—2.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the troops of A. P. Hill's corps still picket the front of my division.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I have just returned from examining our left and find my proposed arrangements very incomplete as yet, and anticipate an effort of the enemy to press us back to-morrow morning. I wish, therefore, you would have Colonel Carle's brigade under arms by 3 a. m., prepared to sustain Colonel Lyle, and moving out in that direction at that time. I shall also have a brigade from Ayres in the vicinity a little later and be there myself. I then mean to put all the axes I have at work by means of these two brigades, and put the ground around Colonel Lyle in the right condition. If necessary, I shall drive the enemy's skirmishers in. Let Colonel Carle's men have their breakfast and dinner with them. You had best, I think, be at hand yourself in person to-morrow morning early on the left. After to-morrow I shall have affairs all snug.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I send you this communication. I think if you extend our pickets, relieving General Hancock's to-night as far south as the

woods south of the Jones house, it will do for us. To-morrow I shall have a large force chopping wood and clearing away for our artillery, and then we can shorten our line if needed. Please relieve so much of General Hancock's picket to-night.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

I wish you would relieve my picket-line up to the point where you propose to break to the left to connect with Ferrero. I will keep the remainder of my line on as long as I am here, but it will assist me, in case I am ordered to move suddenly, if you will relieve the right of my line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
July 12, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to report nothing of special importance occurred on my line during the night. The noise of railroad trains and steam-whistles was quite plain during most of the night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general asks if the noise of railroad trains came from the Richmond and Petersburg or Weldon and Petersburg road?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 2.15 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

A brigade officer of the day of General Willcox's division reports that he thought trains were moving on the Richmond road, coming and going all night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

As far as ascertained the trains were on the Weldon road, this side the river. Further information will be forwarded when received.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864. (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I regret that the last dispatch proved to be incorrect. All the noise of the running of trains I am now informed was heard from roads running to the south of Petersburg. The cars were running from 10 p. m. till daylight.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—9.40 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

It has been pretty quiet on my line to-day. To-night there is some little firing, and probably will be more when my working party building a battery get at work.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
July 12 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: Just before midnight several bright lights were shown from different points on the enemy's line, but the night passed with the usual picket-firing. The noise of the railway trains attracted general attention. This morning there was a ringing of bells in the town. As the cars pass, for the most part, in the night would it not be well to instruct certain batteries to open. I would also call attention to the necessity of a system of signaling on the lines.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 12, 1864.]

Colonel LORING:

COLONEL: It is difficult to distinguish which road the trains were running on. The train heard by myself was apparently coming up on the Weldon road. The sound passed from south to north. But the Second Brigade officer of the day reported the fact, and before answering your note fully it will be necessary to send down on the lines where he is. As soon as possible I will report again.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX.

JULY 12, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Colonel LORING:

COLONEL: Captain Alberger, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, brigade officer of the day, who reported the noise of the trains, says he thinks it was on the Petersburg and Richmond road; that trains appeared to be coming and going all night.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—1.50 p. m.

[General A. E. BURNSIDE:]

GENERAL: I am provoked to find that Lieutenant Spencer incorrectly reported the statement of Captain Alberger with reference to the cars. Fearing a mistake, I sent for the captain, who says the cars were running below Petersburg—that is, on the south side, and going and coming continually from about 10 o'clock till after daylight.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General FERRERO, *Commanding Division, Ninth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you report to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, for instructions in your present position and be under his orders.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

General D. McM. GREGG, *Comdg. Second Division, Cavalry Corps:*

MY DEAR GREGG: I learned last night that the object in calling on one division of cavalry was to make a reconnaissance to ascertain the whereabouts of Hill's corps, and that you would not be out for more than two or three days. I send O'Keeffe out with this; if he joins you write me the news; also, if any water can be obtained on the left of the infantry, except at Lee's Mill.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 12, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: My command is massing at this point on the plank road, where Colonel Bryan's regiments are. The dam at Sturdivant's Mill is entirely dry, and I am not able to find any water for my horses. I will water my artillery horses here. I do not learn that any water for a large number of horses can be found but at Lee's Mill.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

Deserters and scouts report this morning that Hill's corps or a part of it moved down the Weldon railroad yesterday, and that one division

went to Proctor's Tavern and some part was at Reams' Station. The commanding general directs that you move your division to those places and ascertain what force of the enemy occupies them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The commanding general expects frequent reports from your command, as it is important to know everything that may throw light upon the position of the enemy and of his detachments. That the enemy is not at certain points may be as important to know as that he is at others.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The signal officer reports that 2,000 infantry went into the intrenchments from the Weldon railroad this morning. It is probable that you will find the cavalry at Reams' Station, supported by infantry. Colonel Wyatt's, a few miles above Reams' Station, is the point where the infantry brigade picketing the railroad is said to be posted.

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Gary's Church, Va., July 12, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have sent six regiments and a battery to Reams' Station, distant three miles and a half; toward and to Proctor's, if possible, 900 men. These commands have just started. I have two regiments and a battery at this point to support either command if necessary. At the bridge over Warwick Swamp three mounted pickets only have been seen. I will hear from my commands frequently and will report as required.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you make your reports to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, whose headquarters are on the plank road not far from the Williams house. He has telegraphic communication with general headquarters. You will also receive your orders from General Hancock and in every respect consider yourself under his command.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Captain WEIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I am within one mile and a half of the railroad station, having driven the enemy's pickets about two miles. They now make a stand with, I should judge, a regiment. The country is very thickly wooded, the road very narrow and hilly, also obstructed with felled trees we have had to clear away. I have not yet seen any place where artillery could be used. The enemy's force, as far as seen, is cavalry.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
July 12, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Capt. H. C. WEIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have been skirmishing and feeling the enemy since last report. He has a very good position, protected by breast-works and secure on both flanks, about one mile in extent. I have found them too strong to venture an attack on every part of their line. I opened on them with one piece, to which they did not reply. I could only throw into their skirmish line, as there is no position where a gun can reach their main force. They are very quiet, behaving much as they did at Saint Mary's Church, evidently waiting for a development of my force and seeking information, as small bodies of mounted men are continually riding off on both their flanks. I can also see behind their lines dust, indicating the movement of a large force. I have not engaged my whole command, as I have not deemed it prudent to place them in this position, where there is but one narrow road through a bad swamp in my rear. The First New Jersey and First Pennsylvania have both been and are now in action. I do not believe that this command can reach Reams' Station, or even the division.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Major Wing reports to me hearing from a woman living here that Wickham's brigade is in my front, and that Hill's corps is at the station. Two of his men were at her house last night. Several other citizens corroborate this.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: I sent word by Captain Weir a few minutes since that I would send a division of infantry to the point where the Reams' Station road intersects the plank road. The order* has already gone to the division commander.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Morgan to Barlow, 5.15 p. m., p. 189.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 12, 1864—10.45 p. m.

General D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock directs me to say that he has received a dispatch from Major-General Meade to the effect that the object of the reconnaissance has been accomplished, and directing that unless the enemy take the offensive he withdraw his command behind the intrenchments. Major-General Meade directs that you relieve the command under Colonel Bryan, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, taking up his picket-line, holding it with strong reserves, and covering strongly Lee's Mill, or such other place as you may find more convenient for water. When the Second Corps withdraws behind the intrenched line you will report to General Warren for orders. General Meade also directs you to report to his headquarters. If you have any further information about the enemy please communicate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c., City Point:

This report* respectfully forwarded for the information of lieutenant-general commanding. Is there any news from Maryland that can be communicated without detriment to the public service?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received and is respectfully forwarded:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 11, 1864—8 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

* * * *

A train of seven freight and two passenger cars, loaded with troops, just passed toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

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* Next, *post*.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

On Kautz's expedition Elder's battery lost all its guns and equipments. The inclosed requisitions are to remount it. My own belief is that a battery should never be remounted where it loses its guns, without an investigation, and I therefore forward the requisitions to the lieutenant-general commanding for his judgment. This is probably all right, but we lose guns too easily when there is no penalty attached to the loss except to get new ones.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I examined a deserter on Saturday, who gave me a very intelligent and graphic account of Hunter's proceedings near Lynchburg, which he received in a letter from his family, which came to him via Gordonsville Junction. He had no doubt that the road was open, upon inquiring of him particularly upon that subject. Further information will be obtained and forwarded.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 12, 1864—12 m.

General WEITZEL,
General Butler's Headquarters:

Nothing has been heard from Baltimore since the report of Wallace's defeat at Monocacy and retreat toward Baltimore. There seems to be little apprehension in Washington, and it is thought there that the enemy will recross the Potomac on hearing of Wright's arrival. Some of them are reported in a dispatch just received as passing between Rockville and Washington.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Have you heard whether the enemy have yet run cars from Richmond north to Gordonsville? If you have any scouts who can go out and ascertain certainly I would be glad to have them go.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—12.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The Virginia Central road is running as far at least as Gordonsville. Will send a refugee with particulars.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

I have the honor to inclose a package received by flag of truce in the manner shown by the inclosed note* to General Brooks, together with a Richmond paper of this morning. Colonel Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore are here awaiting any answer, if it concerns them. I have received no answer from my flag of this morning. The bearer will await an answer from you if you do not choose to send it by telegraph.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

The communications from General Lee and Colonel Ould, the latter of which you have seen, are both on the same subject. Your action in the matter is satisfactory.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 12, 1864—6.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

SIR: A flag of truce in charge of Captain Hatch, assistant adjutant-general, and assistant commissioner of exchange, C. S. Army, arrived at my outpost and was met by Captain Davis, my assistant adjutant-general. Robert Ould, commissioner of exchange, was of the party and presented a communication of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, Va.:

SIR: A communication from Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, of the date of July 8, 1864, to General R. E. Lee, requesting that Col. James F. Jaquess and J. R. Gilmore, esq., be allowed to meet the undersigned at such place between the lines of the two armies as may be designated, having been referred to the War Department, I am directed to request you to notify Lieutenant-General Grant that I will be in attendance at some convenient point between Deep Bottom and Chaffin's Bluff (say at Mrs. Grover's) on Thursday, July 14 instant, at 1 p. m., to receive any communication which the above-named parties have to make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

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*Not found.

The original of this I forward by orderly. Mr. Ould requests that an answer be sent to him at 1 p. m. to-morrow whether the parties will be able to meet him at the time stated in his communication; also, if the place is agreeable. I would request that Ruffin's house be substituted for Mrs. Grover's, the latter being one of my reserve picket stations.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—7.05 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

Since writing my first communication I have received the inclosed* from Deep Bottom, which, I take it, covers the whole matter in question, and have returned the following answer:

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Commanding Deep Bottom:

Please inform Mr. Ould that Colonel Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore will meet him at the time and place proposed, 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 14th, at Ruffin's house, between Deep Bottom and Chaffin's farm.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BERMUDA, *July 12, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

GENERAL: Three refugees, who state that they left Richmond last Sunday afternoon, have been received from the navy. They were picked up at Haxall's yesterday morning. They appear to be intelligent men. Shall I send them to your headquarters?

JOHN CASSELS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

JULY 12, 1864.

Capt. JOHN CASSELS,
Provost-Marshal, Bermuda Hundred:

Send them at once.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 12, 1864—10.40 a. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

First Lieut. David W. Chambers, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery (One hundred and fifty-second Regiment), has conducted of his own planning a very gallant, successful, and serviceable expedition,

* See Ould to commanding officer at Deep Bottom, embodied in next, *ante.*

capturing and destroying a large amount of enemy's property, 1 officer and 15 men. Please send me by telegraph word that he will be appointed to the first vacant captaincy in his regiment. Such acts as his earn promotion, and prompt recognition is the way to get gallant service.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 12, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The following message has just been received and is respectfully forwarded:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 12, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Four pieces of artillery came from the direction of Petersburg into the road one mile and a half east of railroad station going north. At this point lost sight of them.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. N. ROGERS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Forwarded to General Grant.)

JULY 12, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram received. Have ordered an officer to report as directed to Captain Turnbull.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

JULY 12, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Captain TURNBULL,
U. S. Engineers, Headquarters General Burnside:

By direction of General Hunt I have ordered Lieutenant Douglass, First Connecticut Artillery, to report to you for the duty of supervising the construction of the battery at Taylor's house. His company will serve the guns there. He will probably arrive at General Burnside's headquarters by noon, having no horse.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 12, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The truck of the 13-inch mortar broke down last night at fifth discharge. If you will send up another truck with two screw-jacks we will shift the mortar and try to rebuild the old truck or wait orders. Lieutenant Hall has just been killed by a sharpshooter. I shall try and make arrangements to send body home.

T. S. TRUMBULL,
Major.

JULY 12, 1864.

Colonel BURTON,
Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps, Headquarters of General Smith:

The 13-inch mortar is reported as having broken the car. Do you desire it repaired with a view to further use?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 12, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The car upon which the 13-inch mortar is placed is broken. It is desirable to have the car repaired for further use.

H. S. BURTON,
Colonel.

JULY 12, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
City Point:

The 13-inch mortar has broken its truck car. Can you send a platform-car upon which we can shift the mortar while we repair it?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 12, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Your dispatch is received. I will furnish the car.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

JULY 12, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Major TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery, Hdqrs. General Smith:

Will send the car and jack-screws, also forge and battery wagon, with iron and what else you require if you desire it. The car must be repaired. State what you want. Have you a good mechanic?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

JULY 12, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The volunteer party of two officers and fifty men called for by General Butler last evening have just returned. They, in connection with part of a company Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, landed at Dutch Gap at 9 last night; crossed at 2.30 this morning to Cox's Wharf, where they captured 1 officer and 12 men; burned a mill, shop, dwelling, and outhouses, capturing a quantity of small-arms, a galvanic battery, two boxes of powder, and a torpedo. No casualties on our side. Please send copy to General Butler.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 12, 1864.*

It has been brought to the knowledge of the brigadier-general commanding that in some of the regiments of this corps, he hopes in not more than one, officers are in the habit of associating on terms of familiarity with the enlisted men of their regiments, even to the extent of playing certain games together. If a proper sense of propriety and pride of profession will not stop this pernicious habit it is useless to issue orders on the subject for the government of officers. Any enlisted man hereafter found associating with officers, either playing at games, or otherwise, will be brought to trial for disobedience of orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., July 12, 1864.*

In order to relieve the detachment of dismounted cavalry, which has been for many days on picket on the left, the following arrangements will go into effect: Brigadier-General Terry, commanding First Division, will send 200 men, properly officered, to report to Brigadier-General Ferry, commanding Third Division, who will thereupon relieve the dismounted cavalry, replacing them on the picket-line by the troops from General Terry's command. General Ferry will re-enforce these troops by at least 200 men from his own command. General Ferry will send 300 men of the 100-days' men to report to General Terry, to take post on the picket-line, diminished by 200 of his old men transferred to General Ferry's front.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks:

ED. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Powhatan, Va., July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: Is it expected that I will give all the aid in my power to repair and keep up the U. S. military telegraph line from this place to Swan Point in preference to working on the fortifications here?

Very respectfully,

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 12, 1864.

Col. G. S. INNIS:

You will do all you can to keep the telegraph in repair.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 12, 1864—4.35 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have reached here with the advance of the two divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and received orders to go to Washington and shall start to-night. It will be one week before the rear of the column gets here. Colonel Shaffer will continue to report the ships with the number of troops as they arrive.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT MARY'S DISTRICT,
Point Lookout, Md., July 12, 1864—9 a. m.

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 12, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND:

All quiet. Colonel Hoffman arrived here this afternoon. The U. S. steamer R. R. Cuyler arrived this afternoon. The Minnesota is expected to-morrow.

JAS. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 13, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 12.15 a. m. 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Summary of evidence gathered from deserters, scouts, and cavalry reconnaissance by Gregg on our left, shows that none of Hill's or Longstreet's corps have left our front. Two brigades (Lane's and McGowan's) of Wilcox's division, Hill's corps, are on north side of James, in Foster's front; two brigades (Thomas' and Scales'), same division, same corps, are between Walthall and Appomattox; Pickett's division in Butler's immediate front, and, deserters say, Davis' brigade, of Heth's division, Hill's corps, is in reserve in rear of Pickett. Gregg ascertained by reconnaissance that Fitz. Lee's division and Bowers' [Rosser's] brigade cavalry are at Reams' Station, intrenched, and the citizens say some infantry, though he found no infantry. Mahone's division, Longstreet's corps, is in front of the Fifth Corps. Evidence of this seems positive. Deserters from Mahone's division (Florida regiments) say that Heth's division has returned to his old position in reserve. Its movement seems to have been made down the railroad, fearing Wright was moving in that direction, but finding he was not it has returned. Progress of work good as could be expected under such hot sun.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1864—4 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your telegram of 12 m. yesterday is just received. General Wright has already been assigned to the command of the troops to go to the field. I have telegraphed to General Ord as you directed. He reports Ricketts' division to be reduced to an aggregate of 2,488. The only other force he has is 500 colored, 200 sailors, 3,000 militia, and a body of armed citizens. The remains of Ricketts' division are the only forces that can take the field. I telegraphed you this morning the number of available troops here for the field, and also the most reliable estimate of enemy's strength. Nothing whatever about Hunter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 13, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 14th.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Deserters are coming in daily, giving the position of every division of the rebel army. Some are in to-day from Longstreet's corps, giving the position of two of his divisions, and the third we know to be in front of Butler, who has probably received fifty deserters from it in the last week. Boldness is all that is wanted to drive the enemy out of Maryland in confusion. I hope and believe Wright is the man to assure that. The advance of two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps passed Fort Monroe yesterday, and I hope the whole of them will reach Washington within the next twenty-four hours.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have nothing particular to report beyond what was contained in special dispatches of the transactions during the past twenty-four hours. Gregg's cavalry was withdrawn last night to Lee's Mill, from whence he pickets toward Reams' Station and along the railroad to the left of the army. I deem it proper to retain him there for the present, as he obtained undoubted evidence from prisoners that Fitz. Lee's division and Rosser's brigade of cavalry were at the station. He could hear nothing of infantry beyond the reports of citizens, who stated that Hill's corps was at the station, supporting the cavalry. This probably meant Heth's division, which from other sources we had reason to believe was on the railroad guarding it and supporting the cavalry. There appears to be no doubt that up to noon yesterday, and even later, Mahone's division, of Hill's corps, was in front of the Fifth Corps. The preparation of batteries in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps and the running of the gallery for the mine made good progress yesterday notwithstanding the excessive heat. The engineers have established a depot at a convenient point, and are collecting gabions and other material for operations. The heavy guns will soon be put in position in front of the Fifth Corps, and an effort made to silence the fire of the batteries in the salient on the plank road. In the meantime the enemy is busily employed strengthening his line, and can be seen preparing another one in rear of the one now occupied.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 13, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

General HUMPHREYS:

It is reported from Washington that Longstreet's corps is moving down the Valley. Inquire of Babcock to examine deserters and ascertain all he can that is positive about Longstreet's corps, and send it to Colonel Comstock. A dispatch from Washington announces the destruction of the Gunpowder bridge on the Philadelphia railroad, the capture of two trains with General Franklin, and that the enemy are in front of Washington on the north side.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
Aide-de-Camp, City Point:

I send you a note from Mr. Babcock, containing a copy of a statement from the provost-marshal-general's department, forwarded on the 11th July at 11.45 p. m.* The deserters from Finegan's brigade, on the left of Hill's corps, that came in this morning, stated that Longstreet's

* See p. 177.

corps was on their left. Specific information respecting Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, and Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, and Beauregard's command may be obtained from General Butler's department.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 13, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.45 a. m. 14th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

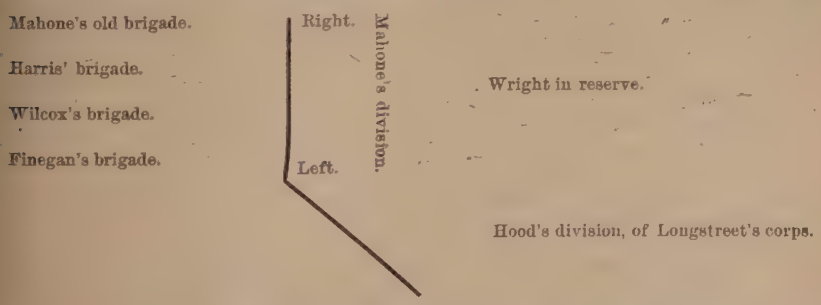
Forage does not come forward fast enough. There are but a very few vessels in the river. I beg you to compel the proper officers to push it forward direct to this point.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 13, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Five deserters from the First and Second Florida Battalions, the Fifth Florida Regiment, of Finegan's brigade, Mahone's division, were forwarded from the Fifth Corps headquarters this a. m. They came into our lines about 3 o'clock this a. m. They report that Wright's brigade returned from the right yesterday morning and took position in the rear of Mahone's division. That Heth's division came back at the same time and took their old position on the right of the line. This was currently reported, none of informants having seen any of Heth's troops returned. The Florida brigade numbers about 1,000 men for duty. There is a general disposition to desert in the new Florida regiments, but fear of being caught prevents them. The position of Mahone's division was as follows last evening:



Since the arrival of the above two deserters from Mahone's division have been forwarded from the Fifth Corps. One from the Ninth Florida, Finegan's brigade, brings no additional information, but corroborates the above. One from the Forty-eighth Mississippi, Harris' bri-

gade, came in about 6.30 this a. m. Came out on picket about dark last evening. He reports that Heth's division returned yesterday morning about daylight and resumed their former position, and that Wright's brigade is in reserve in rear of his (Mahone's) division. Knows nothing of the whereabouts of Wilcox's division, of A. P. Hill's corps. Has not seen it for some time. Is positive it is not in position anywhere in the vicinity of his division, and does not think it is lying in reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The above dispatch forwarded for your information. It proves Hill's two divisions are still in our front. It confirms the movement of Heth previously reported, and is in conformity with Gregg's report that he could find no infantry at Reams'. I now think the enemy having heard of Wright's movement sent Heth to Reams' to meet an attack on the road, which not being made, he was brought back; or he may have gone to guard returning trains.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 13, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

At 9.45 last evening heard a train of cars moving toward Richmond on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad; and at 3 this a. m. heard another train moving on same road, but could not distinguish in which direction. The steam in direction of Whitehead's has disappeared. No movements observed. Intercepted message:

8.30 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No movements observed in the enemy's camps this a. m. Three gun-boats off Point of Rocks and one gun-boat below pontoon.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, Signal Officer.

JULY 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

Fifty mounted men just came into the city from the direction of Cemetery Hill.

C. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report received from plank road signal station:

At 11 a. m. a battery of six pieces passed to our left on road near Weldon railroad. It was followed by several ambulances and wagons. No other movements of troops to-day. The enemy still continue at work on their lines in our front.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 13, 1864—7.25 p. m.

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

No movement observed this p. m. Discovered another signal station bearing south 40 degrees west from here and near Cemetery Hill. Intercepted rebel message:

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing of interest to report seen in enemy's camps near Cobb's. One gun-boat above Point of Rocks and two above pontoons.

OPERATOR,
At C.

CHARLES L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, City Point:

The commanding general directs that you have on hand not less than 10,000 axes.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 13, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch received and the axes will be telegraphed for immediately. I would mention that the wagons and other material for the last canvas train ordered have just arrived. They will require some fittings and other work here which will be done at once.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, City Point:

Colonel Spaulding reports that a large portion of the sand-bags brought up this morning are rotten and otherwise damaged, and probably more than a third are utterly worthless. Will you have what are on hand examined, if practicable, and if the number originally ordered is materially diminished by mildew, or in any other way, will you see to having others procured?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 13, 1864.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have previously directed that no rotten bags should be sent up. I fear that the defective bags are a portion of 30,000 drawn from the engineer department in April when your order was received. The balance of the 100,000, mostly purchased new at that time, I trust are sound and strong as they were then. Orders will at once go to Washington for 30,000 new ones to supply defects.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

COMPANY C, FIFTEENTH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Camp on Jones' Neck, James River, Va., [July 13, 1864].

Capt. CHANNING CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Engineer Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last I report nothing of unusual interest has occurred. I am now making some necessary repairs on the boats; some of them require new timber-heads, but these cannot be repaired here for the want of proper material and tools. The health of this command continues very good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY LUBEY,
Capt., Fifteenth New York Vol. Engineers, Comdg. Company C.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864. (Received 4.30 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS:

Following just received:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.

General HANCOCK:

A command sent out last night went to Proctor's Tavern; no enemy there, nor has there been any.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing new has occurred since my last report, except a detail of 300 men for fatigue called for by engineer department.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 13, 1864—10 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report that my headquarters are at the Deserted House on the Norfolk road. One division is on the right of the road, another between the road and the railroad in rear of General Warren's headquarters, and Gibbon's division at the white house. General Gibbon's picket-line remains on as far around to the left as the plank road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

I would prefer to have the telegraph run to my headquarters at the Deserted House.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

Line will be run at once from Fifth Corps headquarters to General Hancock's.

Respectfully,

MURRAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864—2 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

I find it takes all my personal attention and all the men I have to work on my left to-day, and I would like, if it can be done, to have your picket-line remain till to-morrow.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

General G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The picket-line will remain as you desire. Please take charge of it and inform me when you wish to relieve it.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 13, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Fourth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery is assigned to special duty in the siege operations under General H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery. The commanding officer of the regiment will at once report to General Hunt.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, *July 13, 1864.*

Two days' rations will be issued to the troops to-day as soon as they get in camp.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *July 13, 1864—9 a. m.*

General WILLIAMS:

All quiet in my front last night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *July 13, 1864—2 p. m.*

General HUMPHREYS:

I am spending the whole day superintending the works on my left, where I find my rank and experience combined were very much needed. I have three brigades working in and around the large redoubt.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *July 13, 1864.* (Received 9.25 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

Nothing unusual has transpired on my front during the day.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 13, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Major-General WARREN:

I would respectfully report that a battery of the enemy, of six pieces, has just passed to our left on a road close by the Weldon railroad, at a point two miles due west from station. It was followed by several ambulances and wagons.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General AYRES,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I have directed 200 grain sacks to be sent to you for Colonel Kitching's use. There is a large pile of gabions just in rear of General Bartlett's line, hauled there for general use. Colonel Kitching can get the number he requires from that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the division directs me to say that you will remain with your brigade until the destruction of the breast-works is completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 13, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In compliance with the orders of Major-General Hancock, I report my division in camp on the plank road on the left of the infantry line. Colonel Bryan's command maintains its former picket-line and my division is within his lines.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 13, 1864—8 a. m.

Colonel RICHMOND:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet on my lines. The cars were running to and fro through the night, on the left side of the town. A new rifle-pit is reported on my left, not visible from the left of my line, but perhaps visible to General Warren's troops. Last night the enemy fired five shells from their left redoubt (opposite Warren) which exploded in rear of Hartranft's brigade.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—8.30 a. m. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Cavalry Corps:

General Gregg will remain in his present position, on the left of the army, near Lee's Mill. The commanding general directs that you have his supplies of forage, rations, &c., kept up.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 13, 1864—11.15 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Dispatch received. Supplies will be sent to General Gregg at once.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The forage for the horses of this division will expire this evening and the rations to-morrow evening. If my command is to remain in its present position please inform me, that I may apply to Major-General Sheridan to have additional supplies sent. The supply train of this division is at Light-House Point.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864—8.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch respecting rations and forage is received. The commanding general directs me to say you will remain in your present position, and will, therefore, keep yourself supplied with rations, forage, and ammunition.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Capt. H. C. WEIR:]

CAPTAIN: Captain Hughes has returned. Reports that Colonel Robison reached Proctor's house, found no enemy, nor has there been any there. A colored woman said a force of 2,000 or 3,000 cavalry were

to the left, which may mean Reams' Station or Stony Creek, as the party may be facing. This corroborates Colonel Brinton's report, that the tracks were in the direction of the former place.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

We have in front of us here, from Walthall Junction to the Appomattox, Thomas' and Scales' brigades, of Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, and in front of General Foster upon the north side of the James are Lane's and McGowan's (now Conner's) brigades, of the same division and corps, making the whole of Wilcox's division present here. In the rear of Pickett's division, which is in my immediate front, a deserter states Davis' brigade of Heth's division of Hill's corps to be stationed, acting as a reserve brigade. From all the information I can get I do not believe for a moment that any of Hill's corps have gone north.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Please inform Captain Smith, of the navy, that the rebels have placed a battery at Wilcox's Landing, and request him to send a gun-boat or two down to dislodge them. The difficulty in landing troops there, I presume, will render it useless to send any down, but if you think a speedy landing can be effected and can spare the troops, you may send down a regiment. I think no greater force necessary. They would be under the protection of gun-boats if the enemy were found superior to them. If any troops are sent instruct them to destroy as much of the crops as they can, but to keep out of the houses.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 13, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Butler is absent out on the line. He has already directed General Graham to dislodge the rebels at Wilcox's Landing. I have no doubt it will be done. In view of these facts do you wish me to communicate your dispatch to Captain Smith?

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
General Butler's Headquarters:

It is not necessary. A gun-boat has been sent from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
General Butler's Headquarters:

Rebels have cut the Philadelphia railroad north of Baltimore, catching two trains of passengers, General Franklin among other officers. Have destroyed much private property outside of Washington, and have been firing at one of the forts with artillery, but at last reports had made no attack. They are on the Rockville side of the city. Latest dispatch was 11 a. m. yesterday. Nothing official from Hunter.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 13, 1864. (Received 5.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

The following dispatch is forwarded for your information:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 13, 1864—4 p. m.

Ten cars, partly loaded with troops and two pieces of artillery, just passed the railroad junction toward Petersburg.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 13, 1864.

General INGALLS:

A transport coming up the river was fired into this p. m. by rebel field artillery and struck north side near Wilcox's Wharf. The army gun-boat Parke shelled them away and landed a party, but the rebels had left. The navy boat Osceola has gone down.

C. E. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 13, 1864—8 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Six passenger-cars loaded with troops and six empty passed the railroad junction toward Petersburg.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 13, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT, *Broadway Landing:*

The Fourth New York Artillery is ordered to report to me. What instructions shall I give the colonel? Colonel McGilvery, commanding reserve artillery, is disposable; do you want him? It would be well now to finally arrange operations in detail. It would perhaps be well for you to come up. I am not well and cannot go down to see you.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HUNT, *Headquarters Army of the Potomac:*

I was about starting for the James River water batteries this evening intending to go to your headquarters early to-morrow morning. If you prefer me to come at once I will start immediately. Please let me know your wishes in the matter.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

P. S.—The 13-inch mortar broke its truck-car on the fourth shot. We are about trying to repair it.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

General Hunt desires me to say that it will do if you come up early to-morrow morning.

W. S. WORTH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BROADWAY, *July 13, 1864.* (Received 4.30 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Does the general intend to try the experiments to-night on the Crow's Nest battery?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 13, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
Broadway:

General Butler proposes to be there at sunset.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 13, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS:

The commanding general directs that you furnish me with a list of names of officers of Terry's and Foster's command above the rank of

captain who have fallen since the 1st of May, in order that the forts and batteries on the line may be named after them. Please furnish them as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

(Copy to commanding general Eighteenth Army Corps.)

BROOKS' HEADQUARTERS,
July 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

The only officer above the rank of captain who has been killed since May 1 is Lieut. Col. W. P. Spofford, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers.

W. T. H. BROOKS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 13, 1864—10.05 p. m.

Colonel CURTIS:

I am instructed by the general commanding to inform you that his scout reports a fatigue party of about fifty men of the enemy's at work upon the salient directly in front of the lone cedar tree. Please send word to Lieutenant-Colonel Coan that they are on the right of his front also. Let your pickets open upon them.

By direction of General Turner:

ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Captain, Forty-seventh New York Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hatcher's, Va., July 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. S. FERRY, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this morning relative to the disposition of troops on the picket-line I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that in making the new arrangements the 400 men spoken of by you as already present on the line did not enter into the calculation. The intention was that the 200 men from General Terry, re-enforced by at least 200 from your own command and as many more as you might deem necessary, should constitute the whole force on that line. The brigadier-general commanding directs that the arrangement suggested in your letter be adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Colonel SHAFFER:

Heavy trains, and several of them, were run during the night into the city of Petersburg from Richmond. Very heavy firing during the night; supposed to be on the front of the Second or Fifth Corps.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

There is a rebel battery firing on our transports at Wilcox's Wharf at the bend of the river just above this place. No gun-boat here.

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

BERMUDA, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have just come up the river from near Wilcox's Wharf. Captain Fitch, with the army gun-boat Parke, was near there when a section of artillery fired into the transport this p. m. and shelled them out, afterward landing a party to ascertain where they were gone.

C. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

CHERRYSTONE, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Headquarters:

GENERAL: Rumors through rebel sympathizers give us fears of another raid upon this post, which at this time is invaluable to the Government, business from the whole Western army, Baltimore, &c., passing through this office thence to Washington via Point Lookout. Only eighteen men here, and we respectfully ask that you will increase the force to protect us in the discharge of our duties. Please answer immediately.

W. A. DUNN,
S. C. BURNS,
Operators.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Hampton Roads, July 13, 1864—12 m.
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

I leave here now to look after Potomac division of my squadron. Fleet captain remains here.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

FORT MONROE, *July 13, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Your dispatch dated July 11 just received. New York not here. Mail-boat gone. Shall I come by special boat? Shall I bring those persons awaiting transfer through the lines? Captain Cassels can give you a list of them.

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 13, 1864.

Maj. J. E. MULFORD:

Come up with the people you mention on a special boat so as to be here not later than 10 a. m. to-morrow.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 13, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received Washington 1 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet.

JAS. BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General BARNES,
Commanding, Point Lookout, Md.:

Don't fail to put your artillery in position to-day, and if possible complete your additional field-works.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
July 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding at Point Lookout:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to ask how many mounted men you have on patrol duty at your post, and what disposition has been made of the eighty horses turned over to Captain Goodwin, quartermaster, for this purpose?

Very respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 13, 1864.*
(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

I have only thirty mounted men. Fifty of the horses turned over to Captain Goodwin were reported by him unfit for cavalry service. I can use fifty of the quartermaster's horses to make up the eighty.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

It would seem from dispatches* just received from Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, that the enemy are leaving Maryland. If so, Hunter should follow him as rapidly as the jaded condition of his men will admit. The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps should be got here without any delay, so that they may be used before the return of the troops sent into the Valley by the enemy. Hunter, moving up the Valley, will either hold a large force of the enemy or he will be enabled to reach Gordonsville and Charlottesville. The utter destruction of the road at and between these two places will be of immense value to us. I do not intend this as an order to bring Wright back while he is in pursuit of the enemy with any prospect of punishing him, but to secure his return at the earliest possible moment after he ceases to be absolutely necessary where he is. Colonel Comstock, who takes this, can explain to you fully the situation here. The enemy have the Weldon road completed, but are very cautious about bringing cars through on it. I shall endeavor to have it badly destroyed, and for a long distance, within a few days. I understand from a refugee that they have twenty-five miles of track yet to lay to complete the Danville road. If the enemy has left Maryland, as I suppose he has, he should have upon his heels veterans, militiamen, men on horseback, and everything that can be got to follow to eat out Virginia clear and clean as far as they go, so that crows flying over it for the balance of this season will have to carry their provender with them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 6.50 a. m. 15th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

For the last few days I have made every effort to ascertain whether the enemy have further detached to send north. He shows everywhere as strong a front as he has done from the start, and deserters constantly coming in locate every division of Longstreet's and Hill's corps and Beauregard's force. If any detachments have been made it has been brigades and not divisions, and I have no evidence of even this having been done. I received a communication from Lee, dated the 10th, showing his presence at that time, but I received one dated the 13th from Beauregard in answer to one directed to Lee. This I do not understand. It seems to me that by promptly pushing the enemy he can be driven from Maryland with great loss. Now, however, it will be necessary to hold force enough in the city to hold the enemy at bay, if he should attack, until re-enforcements can be got. I have sent Ord four batteries from here, and will direct him to push out, and, at least, develop the enemy in his front and drive him if he can. Not being able to communicate with all the commanders, it will be hard to get anything like unity of action, but if they will push boldly from all quarters the enemy will certainly be destroyed. If I find further detachments have been sent from here I will make a determined push to obtain a firm foothold that will ultimately secure Richmond and be easily held, and detach all I can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 259, 260.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 a. m. 15th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch from Mr. Dana, just received, indicates the enemy leaving Maryland. If so, instructions ought to be sent to Fortress Monroe directing the Nineteenth Corps as they reach there to be sent here. Ord telegraphs a rumor in Baltimore that the enemy have sent to Point Lookout to rescue prisoners there.* This can hardly be possible in view of the narrow outlet through which they would have to go in passing Washington with them. I call attention to the rumor, however, that you may direct the proper steps, if such a thing should be possible. I think it well to notify the Navy Department of this, that they may prevent the possibility of an attempt to cross the Potomac in boats.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

There is no chance now of getting any more horses for the cavalry for at least two weeks. This will be too long a time to wait before making another raid upon the enemy's communications. You may notify Sheridan to get ready at the earliest practicable day. I will order Kautz to report to him with his available cavalry. The cavalry will require a fair start with infantry supports, after which they should go on extending their raid upon the roads into North Carolina as far as Weldon. I do not think they should attempt to return immediately here, but should get back to the James River below, or might even find it better to go into Suffolk and work their way up slowly to the army. A pontoon train will be necessary to carry out this programme.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Please direct your engineer officer to demolish all works built by the enemy and now in rear of our lines. Of course this will not include any turned to face the enemy and now used by us, nor will it be well, perhaps, to destroy those in full view of the enemy. If you will send your engineer officer to direct what works should be leveled in rear of the Eighteenth Corps I will order General Martindale to destroy them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatches in relation to proposed raid and the destruction of the enemy's works have been received. Orders have been sent to Sheridan

* See Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 293.

to prepare his command and report when they will be ready. Two divisions of the Second Corps will be put this afternoon on the work of leveling the enemy's old works.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Sheridan reports he can have 9,000 men ready to start on the 16th. What force of infantry should accompany him, and how far do you think the infantry ought to go? Do you propose Sheridan should attempt the destruction of any other road than the Weldon, or do you desire the Danville and Lynchburg also both cut?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 14, 1864.* (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

If Sheridan succeeds in getting to Weldon or near there, I did not suppose he would be able to get to the Danville road. If he could, however, and could follow the road up to Danville, and south of it, making the destruction of both roads sufficient to last for a month or two, it would be a good thing. In starting out such parties a wide discretion must be given to commanding officers. I see from Atlanta papers that they look upon the loss of that place as probable, but congratulate themselves that Sherman could not stay a month if he had it. Intimation seems strong that Johnston will fall back to Macon, where he thinks he will not be followed for some time, and detach largely to join Lee's army to drive us back, when they can fall upon Sherman with an overwhelming force. To cut both roads far south, therefore, will be a great help to us. I think Sheridan should simply be informed fully of the importance of complete and extended destruction of the enemy's roads and be left to execute it in his own way and with discretion to return in his own time, with authority even to go into New Berne if he thinks safety requires it. The object of an infantry force is to give him a fair start beyond reach of the enemy's infantry. If a corps can get on the railroad between the rebel cavalry and infantry that would be sufficient. They might remain one day destroying road, if not engaged with the enemy, and then return, moving well to the east in doing so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The enemy are leaving Maryland, it is supposed, by Edwards Ferry. Wright is following, but I presume the enemy will get off without punishment. Hunter may hit him, but I doubt it. The Baltimore road was

not injured and trains were expected to be running to-day. Telegraphic communication was open yesterday with Philadelphia. It is rumored that Franklin, who was captured with the train at Gunpowder bridge, afterward escaped. I have no confirmation of the report, however.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Three deserters from Finegan's brigade (Fourth Battalion and Ninth Florida Regiment) came into the lines of the Fifth Corps this a. m. about 2 o'clock. From them we can learn little or nothing. They have been on picket all night. Up to the time they left the trenches they knew of no movements on their right or left having taken place for a week or more, excepting the force lately sent down the Weldon railroad. Neither of the deserters know what is on their right or left and are all stupid and unintelligent. All the information obtained amounts only to this, that their brigade (Finegan's) and Mahone's division was in the same position last night that it has been for the past week or more, and that they have not seen or heard of any movements, excepting that of a part of their corps, a few days since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BABCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Forwarded as the only information received to-day.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 14, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

A contraband came into our lines about 3 o'clock this afternoon from Petersburg. He left the city this morning, and has been hanging about the lines all day waiting for a good [chance] to get through. He got permission to go beyond the works to gather blackberries, and by representing himself as one of the officers' servants, strolled outside the pickets. He has been a fireman on the South Side Railroad, but has not been on the road since it was destroyed. He resides on Old Street near Sycamore, and has been living there for the past year. He says that no troops have passed north for the past two weeks from Lee's army, excepting two regiments of infantry that went to Richmond last Friday. He has a wife residing at Dunn's Hill, on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox River. He has been in the habit of visiting her frequently, and left there this morning. He says that the Seven-

teenth Virginia Regiment, of Pickett's division, is at Dunn's Hill guarding an ordnance train, and that his whole division is on the Chesterfield side of the river, part of it at the Half-Way House, and the rest of it at Port Walthall Junction. He is positive that no troops have been sent away from here to re-enforce Early, or to go anywhere else, and that if Longstreet's corps had moved in any direction he would have known it. He says it is all in our front.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant by General Meade.)

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report just received:

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 14, 1864.*

No movement seen or heard this a. m. Intercepted messages as follows:

"A. B.:

"Will you grant me twelve hours' leave of absence to visit Richmond? I have some important business there to attend to.

"D. TIMBERLAKE,
"*Aide-de-Camp.*"

"8.15 A. M.

"Colonel BRENT,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

"No change in enemy's camp in vicinity of Cobb's. One gun-boat and one steamer below pontoon bridge.

"W. S. L."

The other stations along our front report "no changes."

By order:

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report received from signal station near plank road:

At 4.30 p. m. a detachment of cavalry passed to our left on road near Weldon railroad. It was about one regiment and was eight minutes passing; was followed by several wagons and many stragglers. No trains on Weldon railroad to day. Enemy's camp remains the same, in woods east of lead-works. They are still at work on their intrenchments at different points.

J. B. DUFF.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

U. S. ENGINEERS' CAMP,
July 14, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

MAJOR: During the last twenty-four hours two batteries, commenced night before last on General Cutler's right, were completed. They are for field guns, and were under the direction of Lieutenant Howell. On the right of General Griffin's line two batteries were built last night, and are complete except one embrasure. They are for field guns. On the left flank, near the Chieves house, a battery was laid out yesterday and a sufficient detail set to work yesterday evening. This morning I learn that it is quite well advanced. I have no official report on this subject. This is a half sunken battery for four guns. Work was continued on the large redoubt yesterday and the barbettes completed in the salients farthest from the plank road. The work was turned over to General Warren, who will direct the garrison to complete any unfinished work. No report has been received from Lieutenant Cuyler, who took 200 men with orders to strengthen the parapets of two batteries on General Ayres' front. The redoubt on the left (200 feet square) is reported by Captain Harwood to be progressing fairly, one face being up to the soles of the embrasure. The revetting on the other faces has been commenced, and the parapets are almost as far advanced. The infantry parapet at the gorge is about three feet above the terre-plein. In addition a considerable amount of slashing has been done in the vicinity of the redoubt.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain, Commanding U. S. Engineer Battalion.

CITY POINT, *July 14, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

General A. A. HUMPHREYS:

Lieutenant Hough, who came for the picks and shovels, arrived about 5 p. m. The twelve teams he brought were all loaded soon after 7 p. m., but requiring six more teams, it appears that he retained the loaded teams here while he procured the others, about which there was some delay. They are all now loaded and just starting, excepting one or two that have just reached here. They will be hurried up as rapidly as possible.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The commanding general directs me to state that the telegraphic reports of operations called for from corps commanders morning and evening by the circular of the 2d instant from these headquarters are not in general as full as is desired, and to invite attention to the requirements of that circular.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

(Same to Generals Warren and Burnside.)

HANCOCK'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 14, 1864.

General WARREN:

Please notify me at what hour you propose to relieve Smyth's brigade, so I can give the necessary instructions to General Gibbon as to the balance of his line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—1 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

I shall relieve Colonel Smyth this afternoon if my proposed contraction of our lines is approved; at any rate if I can.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—2 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

General Meade has just directed where the new picket-line is to be established, and I cannot now say when I will be able to have it done, as it is somewhat outside of General Ferrero's, with which I had intended to connect at once. I shall, in order to expedite matters, visit the proposed line myself, and also see Generals Crawford and Ferrero. I will inform you as soon as I can when the new line will be established, and hope it may be done this evening.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—9.45 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

Your dispatch has perhaps been incorrectly sent. Do you mean that when General Gibbon's division arrives at the Dunn house the First and Third Divisions will cease work?

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[JULY 14, 1864.]

Colonel MORGAN:

General Gibbon's division will go to work now, and when his troops arrive the First and Third Divisions will quit work.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Major DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

I have ordered my divisions to return to camp at daylight, this being the understanding I have of the matter.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Colonel MORGAN,
Chief of Staff to General Hancock, Headquarters Second Corps:

Major Duane is not here, and I do not know where to find him, nor do I know how large a detail he requires. The number of tools ordered, I think, is about 8,000.

Your obedient servant,

G. J. LYDECKER,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Lieutenant LYDECKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Generals Birney and Barlow, division commanders, are directed to meet you at General Warren's headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening to be shown the work to be done by their divisions. The number of men will be between 8,000 and 10,000.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The working parties from your corps are expected to continue on the work of demolishing the enemy's works until relieved.

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Three rockets will be thrown up from my front at 9 o'clock this evening. The point at which they will be fired will be near General Griffin's right.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Burnside.)

CONFIDENTIAL.]

The object is to test the reports of certain deserters who stated a large number of men will come in from Finegan's brigade, if such a signal is given.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—8 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

I have my line by this time nearly established, I expect. General Crawford relieves a portion of the line as he establishes his, and notifies those to the left to withdraw. Colonel Smyth can rejoin you to-morrow morning, or at once, if needed.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

General Gibbon can send for this brigade when he wishes it.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 14, 1864—10.10 p. m.

Colonel Smyth will collect his picket-line and march in the command as soon as he pleases, but with his long line I think this had better be done after daylight in the morning. When it is done, and the command is on its way in, let a staff officer be sent forward to these headquarters, that officers may be on the spot to designate the ground to be occupied by the troops.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The only changes in the disposition of my troops are these: The First and Third Divisions on fatigue. General Gibbon's picket line is being relieved to-night by General Warren.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

The only tools furnished my two divisions on fatigue are 1,000 shovels and 250 picks for each division. The work is one requiring a large

proportion of picks. If no more tools can be furnished I propose to withdraw a portion of my command as it may be wanted to-morrow again.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Major DUANE:
What about tools, &c.?

A. A. H[UMPHREYS],
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864. (Received 11.50 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

How long are my two divisions to remain on their present duties. I understood they were to return to camp at daylight and have given the orders.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864. (Sent 12.10 a. m. 15th.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general says that he intended your troops to remain at work until the intrenchments were destroyed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 171, headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1864, I have the honor to report the following organizations as having left this command since last report by reason of expiration of term of service:

Organization.	Present when discharged.		Aggregate.	Date of expiration of term of service.
	Officers.	Men.		
16th Massachusetts Volunteers	6	105	111	July 11, 1864
15th Massachusetts Volunteers	5	62	67	July 12, 1864
	11	167	178	

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

The whole of the First and Third Divisions, except small regimental guards, will be put at work in the trenches to-night, moving to the points where they are to work just before dark. The work to be done will be under the immediate charge of the commanders of divisions, and an engineer officer, Lieutenant Lydecker, will be at General Warren's headquarters at 6 p. m. for the purpose of accompanying Generals Birney and Barlow and pointing out the work to be done. Such picks and shovels as may be at hand will be issued to divisions, but the engineer department will furnish most of the intrenching tools.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 14, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: In taking out the details ordered for fatigue this evening the major-general commanding desires that you will except all men who have been on similar detail to-day or last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The details are to return to their camps at daylight to-morrow morning. They are expected to be on the ground before dark to-night.

OFFICIAL.] JULY 14, 1864.

The troops will be prepared to move at a moment's notice.

By order of Major-General Birney:

JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

Nothing unusual occurred during the night. I am preparing a report which will be sent in this morning.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I intend to take away Smyth's brigade, of the Second Army Corps, and connect my picket-line with General Ferrero's this p. m. I shall picket the line before occupied as far south as Strong's, cross the plank road at Des, as marked on the map, then connect with Ferrero's line. Is

General Ferrero to be under my orders? He came here yesterday while I was at my front. He left a vague sketch but I have not seen or heard from him since. I will inform General Gregg of this change of the picket-line in time. The state of affairs for a few days have given me a great deal to do and kept me along the lines nearly all the time. I am unable to work details from any division generally except on its own front, where with the offensive and defensive preparations in progress each one is abundantly occupied. I have made myself general of trenches and kept the division and brigade commanders at their special posts. The requirements of the present moment place all my command either as guard to trenches or working details. The redoubts are now I think in fair condition for defense but still require a good deal of work.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch is received. General Ferrero's command is placed fully under your orders. The commanding general prefers that the picket-line of the Fifth Corps troops should cross the plank road about Finn's and connect near there with that of Ferrero's division. The picket-line of Ferrero's division should extend across from near Finn's past Westbrook's and cross the Norfolk railroad and Norfolk road near McCann's. At present it is considerably inside of that line, and must be changed throughout. Upon the establishment of the pickets as indicated please notify the Second Corps picket commander he can withdraw.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 14, 1864—2 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

The engineer officers are taking possession of my intrenching tools wherever they happen to find a wagon-load suiting their convenience or necessities without giving the man in charge even a memorandum receipt. This is his report. I have no objections to their being taken, as they are no doubt needed, but it may interfere with my orders, and besides I cannot hold any one accountable for the tools themselves.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—3 p. m. (Received 3.40 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch received. The chief engineer has been directed to correct the irregularities you mention at once, and instructed that the working parties must be supplied with tools through the corps officers

until the engineers are supplied with them from the engineer department. Orders have been given for the engineer depot to furnish all tools and implements required in the siege operations.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just returned from a personal examination of my new picket-line. General Ferrero has his already established. I went with General Crawford over his portion, and about 6 p. m. concluded the location with him, and he will establish his this evening. Our line is nearly as long necessarily as the old one, but generally three-quarters of a mile nearer to me. We extend across the plank road nearly a mile along the enemy's front close to his pickets and in sight of his works, holding a very good position for a battery when we get sufficient force to extend that far, and a most desirable location for operating against the Gregory house fort. From our left we make a sharp angle back, striking the line of old intrenchments of Second Corps just west of Jones' house. We follow this south to a plank road, and thence east along the road to the Jerusalem plank road. Here Crawford connects with Ferrero; Ferrero then extends to McCann's, on the railroad. I propose to ask General Gregg to watch from this point with some cavalry along the road to Prince George Court-House. I expect a report from General Gregg to-night.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Hancock.)

JULY 14, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: I am informed that the wagons I have had from the Fifth Corps hauling gabions, &c., have been relieved, and sent to or near City Point. Can you replace them by the same number (twelve)? I am in great need of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Captain MENDELL,
U. S. Engineers:

CAPTAIN: What is the service you want my supply wagons to be employed upon, and at what hours? I am pinched for transportation.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Captain MENDELL:

As I came in to-night I saw a brigade of the Second Corps going out, as they said, on the trenches. Unless they are to work on my front next the enemy I would not work men after dark. Last night 300 men worked on some battery epaulements and only accomplished as much effective work as one of my batteries placed in position could have done in four hours of daylight. There is no pressing urgency to finish the rifle-pits connecting the redoubts, and if there is daytime will answer; besides, as I have to hold that line I want to see their location. General Ferrero is now under my orders, and complained to-day of the extent of his men detailed to do work. I have to request, now that he holds part of this defensive line intrusted to me, that details called for from him shall come through my headquarters. Don't think I want to impede your work.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

(Copy to General Humphreys.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

The brigade of the Second Corps you speak of I know nothing about. I did not call for it. The men at work on the battery near the Chieves house did very little last night, because they were lazy. I need wagons to haul siege material, as I am building batteries every night, and to-morrow night I am ordered to build a battery for six heavy guns, and shall need a great many gabions. I would like to have a few wagons subject to my own orders if you can spare them. The chief engineer has informed me that the commanding general wishes to have the line on your left flank and rear made strong as expeditiously as possible, for which reason I have called for heavy details. A negro is worth two, if not three, white men to dig.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—10.20 p. m.

Captain MENDELL:

I will furnish you the twelve wagons to-morrow from my headquarters and ammunition train. Send some one here for them in the morning. I think we can hold on till they can load up, anyhow. The ones you had are from the supply train, which is kept constantly going. The commanding general has given to me the protection of my left flank, and I will not be unmindful of its security, so you need not hurry them up unless I get more anxious. The large redoubt yet needs work the most. Let me know what details of colored men you have under your now and for to-morrow. Can Major Duane tell me about that brigade of the Second Corps? I am general of my trenches.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—11 p. m.

'aptain MENDELL:

I have no objection, as far as I am concerned, to employing all of ·eneral Ferrero's division on his own front, and would rather they hould be there as long as there is anything to be done there, for they ill be available to him then for defense, if needed. I wish at present hat all details in my front from any division be worked on its own ront, for then they will be best available for fighting.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—10 p. m.

'eneral S. WILLIAMS:

I have not received a report from General Crawford yet. I expect he s out on his picket-line establishing it. I reported to General Humhreys at 8 p. m. The whole force of the corps is continually at work o the extent of their ability, but nothing definite is accomplished to eport. The enemy occupies the same positions and increases the trength of his works. We do the same. He shells in on some places, nd where we are not afraid of drawing fire on our working parties we eply. We lose a few men daily killed and wounded. A few of the nemy desert to us. This report is true for every day past for some ime. We fired off three rockets at 9 p. m. All quiet now.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864. (Received 10.40 p. m.)

'eneral HUMPHREYS:

I have just learned that the brigade of the Second Corps are levelng the enemy's intrenchments near my headquarters. This is decidedly rong, as they make an excellent cover for our left flank this far back f it should be necessary to withdraw. If such a thing is contemplated e had best demolish what I have been putting up and withdraw to hese. There has been no report made to me of this thing, and I am eally astonished that I should not have been informed or consulted.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864—11 p. m.

Iajor-General WARREN:

I have seen your telegram to Major Duane. The leveling of the nemy's works in your rear, and not now used by you, is being executed nder the directions of the lieutenant-general commanding. It is not

contemplated to withdraw only a portion of your line, but if any such movement is made it will be the withdrawal of the whole line, and the present operation is to prevent the reoccupation by the enemy of their former line.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—11 p. m.

Colonel SMYTH:

COLONEL: I expect Generals Crawford and Ferrero placed a new picket-line behind yours this evening. If you have received no instructions report to your corps with your brigade to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing unusual occurred on the lines during the last twelve hours. The work on the battery at the burnt house is prosecuted every night and is now in such a condition as to enable the men to work during the day. It will probably be finished by to-morrow morning. The work on the mine is progressing favorably, and if nothing unforeseen occurs the gallery will be 450 feet long at 12 o'clock to-day. Our mortar batteries and guns have good range of the enemy's works and do good execution whenever required. The length of our line renders the work very hard with the small number of men in the three divisions.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

A deserter came into the Fifth Corps last night or this morning from Finegan's brigade (from which there have been many desertions recently) who proposed that three rockets should be sent up to-night from General Warren's front, when a number of the enemy would desert into our lines. General Warren has been authorized to send up the rockets, due precaution being taken against treachery. I notify you of this so that you may understand what is done, and take precautions, if you deem them necessary.

By order:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

olonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please inform me on what date the Ninth Corps was assigned to the rmy of the Potomac? My records for that period are not here.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864. (Received 9.50 p. m.)

eneral WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Ninth Corps was assigned to the Army of the Potomac by pecial Orders, No. 25, paragraph 1, May 24, 1864.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—9 p. m.

eneral WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred o-day on my line. We are making the usual progress with the mine.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
July 14, 1864.

olonel GOULD,
Corps Officer of the Day, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of instructions I isited the lines of the Third Division, both in the night and during he day. I found the men in the trenches and on picket watchful and ttentive to the movements of the enemy. There was the usual picket-ring and some digging on the part of the enemy during the night. he latter, I concluded, was simply individual effort for the purpose of aking a retreat against shot for the digger. I regret to say there is ot as much attention paid to cleanliness in this division as could be esired. The fault arises from men committing nuisances in out of way laces. There is not much offal lying about. In most cases the ground ccupied by the troops is such that sinks can be dug in covered places ithout difficulty. I directed the attention of brigade officers of the ay to the above facts, but would suggest that unless regimental com-anders give some special attention to this neglect it cannot be wholly bviated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. YOUNG,
Capt., 2d Mich. Infty., Div. Officer of the Day, 3d Div., 9th A. C.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing of importance or worthy of note happened in my front last night. There was some picket-firing in the front of First Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Nothing of importance has transpired along my front to-day. The enemy's redoubt on the hill, to the right of my line, seems to have grown considerably in dimensions in the last two days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 14, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FIFTH ARMY CORPS:

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are present for duty in this command 4,400 infantry and 250 artillery. There are about 1,000 men on picket duty. The picket-line is about two miles in extent. The balance of the command are at work on the redoubt and intrenchments and felling timber.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—3.15 p. m.

General FERRERO:

You will at once establish your picket-line (of a strength of not less than 400 men per mile, including reserves and supports) from McCann's, on the Norfolk railroad east, by Westbrook's and Wood's, to the Jerusalem plank road, where it will connect with the picket-line established by General Crawford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Report every day at 9 p. m. and 9 a. m. whatever has occurred along your line.

G. K. WARREN.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 14, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, FIFTH ARMY CORPS:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the pickets of my command are established on the line directed by Major-General Warren this afternoon. Also to inclose copies of orders desired by the general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you get ready at the earliest practicable moment for a movement against the enemy's communications, extending into North Carolina as far as Weldon. You will report to him at once at what time you will probably be prepared to move and what will be the strength of your corps available for the operation. The commanding general directs that during this movement one of the regularly organized brigades of cavalry be left with the army to picket and scout on its left flank.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the receipt of your dispatch of this date. I can move on the morning of the 16th with an effective strength of between 8,000 and 9,000 men. Will you have the kindness to inform me more in detail of the contemplated movement, so that I can as quickly as possible make the necessary preparations?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch* from Lieutenant-General Grant to the major-general commanding the army as exhibiting fully the objects of the expedition which you were directed to prepare your command for, and the importance of its successful execution. The commanding general directs me to say that you will regard that dispatch as conveying your instructions, and that he desires to have, as

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* See Grant to Meade, beginning—There is no chance, p. 224.

soon as possible, your views as to the manner in which you can best carry them out, and your plan of operations under them. The commanding general desires also to learn what force of infantry you consider necessary to co-operate with or aid you in starting, and at what point it should be directed, and how long it should continue its operations in order to render its assistance effectual. General Kautz will be ordered to report to you, and his command will form part of your expedition. The commanding general desires the expedition to start not later than the 17th instant. I am instructed to say that in view of the reduced effective force of the corps, instead of leaving one of the regularly organized brigades for the purposes specified in the dispatch of this morning, the detachment now under Colonel Bryan's command may be left. Colonel Batchelder, acting chief quartermaster, is directed to send you to-morrow the implements procured for a former expedition.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 14, 1864—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inclosing copy of telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant. I will forward answer to your communication in the morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you report the disposition of your force and the lines picketed and patrolled by you, marking the same upon the map that the staff officer bearing this communication takes with him for the purpose. The commanding general directs that you send the regiments forming the detachment under Colonel Bryan to their respective commands. The commanding general particularly desires to be informed whether your command has a sufficient supply of water.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Lee's Mill, Va., July 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with the order of Major-General Hancock the cavalry line as established by Colonel Bryan has been maintained, save an alteration on the right to connect with the infantry and an exten-

sion beyond the Norfolk railroad to connect by patrol with the cavalry at Prince George Court-House. The present line is very long, not less than eighteen miles. If maintained with a single division of cavalry it will not offer serious resistance to an attack or advance of the enemy. To relieve Colonel Bryan's command it will be necessary for me to send a brigade near McCann's, preserving the line as directed by General Hancock. The only place at which a supply of water can be had for a brigade of cavalry is at Lee's Mill, where there is sufficient. Lee's Mill is four miles from McCann's. Some very bad water can be had at McCann's for horses, but in small quantity.

I send a staff officer to report to you for instructions concerning the line as now established, whether it is to be maintained. The enemy's mounted pickets are in front of mine, beyond Lee's Mill toward Proctor's. A force of cavalry which I suppose to be guerrillas is reported down the railroad (Norfolk). I will ascertain more about this force this p. m. Beyond Gary's Church, toward Reams' Station, the enemy have mounted pickets; also on the plank road beyond Warwick Swamp. I would request that Colonel Bryan be allowed to remain with his regiment on the right for a day or two at least. The regiments under Colonel B. are well acquainted with all the roads and localities on the right. One of his regiments belongs to this division.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch is received. The commanding general authorizes Colonel Bryan's command to remain and perform the duty it has been engaged upon. The commanding general directs me to say that it is unnecessary to picket more than the line picketed by Colonel Bryan (excepting the connection with the infantry pickets on the right) and what may be necessary for your own security. General Sheridan is ordered to hold his corps ready to move on the 16th or 17th for the destruction of Weldon and other railroads. He is directed to leave a brigade to picket on the left of the army, but the commanding general concludes that it will be better to retain Colonel Bryan with his present command for that duty. I give you the notice respecting the movements of the corps, in order that you may make the necessary preparations if you have not already received directions to that effect from headquarters Cavalry Corps. The absence will be of considerable duration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

GENERAL: By direction of General Meade I am going to establish the infantry picket-line to cross the plank road near Finn's, thence

easterly past Westbrook's, and cross the Norfolk railroad near McCann's. This will probably be done by to-morrow morning. Please send an officer to report. Come this evening, and [bring] a written statement of the line you picket or patrol and the location of your main body, with reference to some points on the photographic map from headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the picket-line formerly established by Colonel Bryan is maintained and continued on the left, to connect with the cavalry at Prince George Court-House. The line of this division connects on the right with Colonel Bryan, about two miles from Gary's Church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—11 p. m.

General GREGG:

Your staff officer has just reported to me the information I desired. My infantry picket here passes about one mile west of the Jones house; thence south along the old line of intrenchments to the plank road; thence easterly to the Jerusalem plank road near Finn's; thence to the Norfolk railroad near McCann's. At this last point it terminates, and as the guerrillas are about here, I wish you would send a small force of cavalry, say sixty men, to be stationed at McCann's and patrol toward Prince George Court-House.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 14, 1864.

Col. T. M. BRYAN, Jr.,
Commanding Provisional Brigade Cavalry:

COLONEL: The inspector of the right of my line reports that there is still an unpicketed interval on my right of between one and two miles. I remember the difficulty mentioned in maintaining the line there, but understood that your left would connect by the rear road, and the road in front would be patrolled. Make the connection perfect on your left. Your command on the plank road allowed the enemy to establish a picket-post on your side the Warwick bridge. I have

ordered this picket to be driven over the swamp. If anything of importance occurs, if you should receive any important information, communicate either directly to General Warren. The enemy are about here at various points, but in no force yet discovered.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV. CAVALRY CORPS,
July 14, 1864.

Capt. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report all quiet along my line, excepting a shot or two by the pickets on the road leading to Proctor's house, and soon after, the appearance of a party of about twenty mounted men driving in the vedettes on the road leading to Reams' Station. They were driven away some distance, and returned again, dismounted, exchanging fifteen or twenty shots, when they moved off toward Reams' Station. A heavy column of dust can be seen on or near the plank road, indicating the movement of troops toward that point.

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I received this morning a communication from Beauregard of date of the 13th in answer to mine of the 8th instant, addressed to General Lee. On the 10th General Lee answered one of the day before, but not answering the other himself, I fear he may have gone north, taking with him more force. Have you any information of Lee's presence about Petersburg later than the 10th obtained from deserters or refugees?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

I have made all investigation possible since receiving your telegram, and I can learn nothing of Lee's whereabouts. Day before yesterday Pickett refused receiving any communication unless sent from General Grant to General Lee. When he returned the letter to you yesterday, a note was forwarded to me that my communication would be received, but the answer of Ould obviated the necessity of sending. The communication about Jaquess and Gilmore evidently went before the War Department at Richmond, which may account for the delay of that without the necessity of supposing Lee absent. I will keep endeavoring to hear of anything upon this subject.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Commanding, &c.:*

I have directed such of the rebel works around Petersburg as are in our rear and not used by us to be leveled. General Weitzel being unwell I have directed General Meade to send his engineer officer to designate those in rear of the Eighteenth Corps to be leveled and General Martindale to have them so leveled.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER, *Commanding, &c.:*

I shall have an effort made by the 16th to cut the railroads again, this time far to the south. Please direct Kautz to report to Sheridan in person to-morrow for directions, and to accompany the expedition with all of his force that can be spared. Sheridan has or will receive instructions by morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: Assuming that this position in the peninsula of Bermuda Hundred will not be abandoned, at least during the war, whatever may be the necessities of operations or the results of movements elsewhere, and specially in view of operations on the south side of Richmond, I take leave to suggest to the commanding general the propriety of constructing a railroad from the landing at Bermuda Hundred to our front. The route is very practicable and I will have it run out. Whenever we advance the road can be easily carried forward and make a junction with the Petersburg road. There is iron enough for the purpose at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, and while we are remaining here the road might be easily built by a force detailed from the 100-days' men, the timber for ties being directly along the road. I observe that owing to the contraction of space for wharf room at City Point between the ravine and the Appomattox it is impossible to get wharfage enough there to land all the supplies, so that large sums are being expended for demurrage, although the vessels lie six or seven deep along the whole extent of wharf. The wharves at Bermuda Hundred need not be more than fifty feet in width to get the deepest water, and the entire expense of putting them in order and constructing the railroad to the United States would be saved by one week's necessary demurrage, as it exists at present. Of course in this I mean no criticism upon General Ingalls, who seems to be doing the best he can in the space he occupies. I am aware of the cost of labor for loading and unloading stores from vessels, but as we advance I trust we shall be able to obtain that labor at a cheap rate. We should have had a surplus of it here if Kautz's and Wilson's return had not been interrupted with the negroes they were bringing in with them. It is quite possible that hereafter at some central point it may be necessary to make a depot for the recruitment and disciplining of negro troops in the necessity of garrisoning the

Southern country. For that purpose I know no better point than this. Healthy, easily defended, good water, plenty of wood, and easy of access; a garrison which should control Richmond, Petersburg, and all the country east of the Chowan River, and therefore Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, might be most conveniently located here. Besides, there will be land enough here for the safe location of a large colony of freedmen. Indeed, if the war should proceed farther south and last any time, I do not see why this would not be as convenient a location as any for prisoners; with the negroes near at hand to guard them. I venture to submit these suggestions to the attention of the commanding general.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 14, 1864.

General GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I know how difficult it is for gentlemen in high positions to get the exact opinions and thoughts of friends or foes. For myself, I am always glad to do so. From the feeling of grateful recognition of your kindness to me I send you the inclosed letter.* It was never intended for your eye, and was written by a devoted and warm-hearted officer of mine and a sincere friend and admirer of yours. He is a good politician, and I know sincerely and truly wishes the success of yourself, and therein the success of the country. He gives these things, as he sees them, for my guidance. I cannot presume to have a solemn talk with you, but I think you should get the ideas of my friend, and with the exception of the manner of their expression many of them are my own; therefore pardon the expression; they are those of a warm-hearted, rough Western man, and are honest and true convictions. Permit me here to say that I desire to serve you, not in this only but in all things. My future is not in the army; yours is. Our paths can never cross, therefore amid all the selfishness of life I can see no reason why I cannot always subscribe myself as I do now,

Most truly, your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received, and is respectfully forwarded:

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 14, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of seven cars partly loaded with troops just passed the railroad junction toward Richmond.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., *In the Field, Va., July 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard will proceed without delay to Cherrystone, Eastern Shore of Virginia, and take post there to guard the telegraph station.

VIII. Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, commanding Tenth Army Corps, will order six companies of some 100-days' regiment now on his line, under a field officer, to proceed at once to Spring Hill, relieving the One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard. Two companies of the above six will relieve the two companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth now on duty with Col. H. L. Abbot, at Broadway.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

Major Duane wishes to know if you cannot place your mortars yourself. I have just ordered Colonel Allcock to detail two officers to superintend to-night the construction of battery for heavy guns under direction of Captain Mendell. Your telegram to Colonel Allcock has been sent him.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I will place the mortars if you desire it. I shall be at your headquarters early to-morrow morning. My 100-days' men were relieved to-day, which has caused me trouble to-day.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 14, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General BROOKS,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Have you any prisoners or deserters? If so, the commanding-general directs that they be sent forward at once, as the lieutenant-general desires some information that may be obtained from them. Please answer.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp, Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1864—5 p. m.

General BUTLER:

The enemy's batteries on Malvern Hill fired on our gun-boats and wounded one man. Will send particulars as soon as received.

SMITH,
Captain.

CITY POINT, *July 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MARTINDALE,
Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps:

I have directed General Meade to destroy, by leveling, such of the works captured from the enemy as are of no use for our defense in the rear of his line, and to send his engineer to point out such in rear of the Eighteenth Corps as should be leveled. Please order such work as the engineer officer may designate to be executed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 14, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps:

MAJOR: Agreeably to instructions received from corps headquarters yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties of all officers above the rank of captain in this command since the 1st of May, 1864: Col. H. S. Russell, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded in the shoulder June 15, 1864; Maj. Z. B. Adams, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded in the lungs June 15; Lieut. Col. N. Goff, jr., Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops, wounded in the foot June 15. It is reported, unofficially, that Lieut. Col. N. P. Pond, Second U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted), was wounded in the leg on the 12th instant; it is known that Colonel Pond went to Fort Monroe on the evening of the 12th instant, but the authority upon which he went is not known. Surgeon Barnes, chief surgeon of the division, will make a special report in regard to the matter.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOLMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 14, 1864.

Colonel FULLER,
Bermuda Hundred:

The One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio Regiment now stationed at Spring Hill is ordered to Cherrystone, Eastern Shore, Va. It numbers about 800 men. It will embark at Broadway, and will be ready to-morrow afternoon. Have transportation all ready.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Jones' Neck, Va., July 14, 1864.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

MAJOR: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the accompanying report of men and arms in this division. It will be observed that in addition to the great variety of arms and caliber that there is a great deficiency of the proper arms for cavalry. Repeated requisitions for carbines have been made, but have not been filled. The best carbines for cavalry are breech-loading repeaters, with metallic percussion cartridges. Of this kind Spencer's carbine is preferred, next the Henry rifle or carbine.

Sharps carbine is a favorite arm, but the ammunition in a few days' marching deteriorates so much as to be a serious objection, as ammunition trains can seldom be taken on cavalry expeditions, and therefore only a limited supply can be carried by the men. The same objection exists against all paper cartridges. The issue of Merrill's carbine, made in this command just before commencing the campaign, seems to have been a very defective arm in the manufacture. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry started on the 1st of May with 280 carbines; they are now reduced to 117, and this reduction is due almost entirely to defects in the arm itself. The officers report that many burst in the barrel, and other parts give way.

I propose to make such transfer of arms as will give the least variety of calibers in the same regiment; but in order to do this I should first like to know whether any carbines can be obtained to replace the infantry arms that were issued only for temporary use to the dismounted men in the intrenchments, and which it is proposed to turn in. It is also necessary to know what kinds and in what numbers carbines, if any, can be obtained; otherwise the difficulty of variety in caliber may still exist. It will prove the most economical in the end to arm cavalry with the best weapons for its peculiar service. Without a serviceable carbine cavalry is almost useless in the wooded country in which it is required to operate, where the enemy take up positions from which they can only be driven by dismounted men. I trust that something may be done to improve the equipment of this division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 14, 1864—8.26 p. m.

Colonel INNIS,
Fort Powhatan:

The commanding general directs that you will state at once by telegraph why you cannot furnish at least 100 men daily for engineer fatigue and this fatigue to work all day.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 14, 1864.

OPERATORS,
Cherrystone:

The commanding general directs me to say that he will order a whole regiment at your place.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
Portsmouth, Va., July 14, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Maj. J. S. GATES,
Bowers' Hill:

MAJOR: There is a rumor here that Fitzhugh Lee is beyond Suffolk with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The general desires you to send out a reconnoitering party and ascertain, if possible, whether there is any truth in the report. The expedition to Chowan and Perquimans Counties will be suspended for the present.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. McHENRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
July 14, 1864—5 p. m.

General PALMER:

About 3 this p. m. I received notice from my outpost picket commandant that the enemy were making demonstration on our line of pickets, having killed the outer cavalry vedette on his post. I immediately dispatched, under Captain Green, infantry up the railroad; ordered the whole reserve under Captain Lee, Ninety-ninth New York, to skirmish up the Neuse road toward Core Creek; at the same time sent a cavalry force, under direction of Capt. Charles G. Smith, acting aide-de-camp, out, all of which caused the enemy to retreat post haste, and my cavalry are in hot pursuit, followed by an infantry force as support. I think the enemy should be called on to disavow this act of firing on pickets in the above stated manner, as this is a game I can play at with interest in my favor. Will communicate again if anything further turns up.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

(Same to General Harland.)

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 14, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All quiet. Five gun-boats on duty last night.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 14, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received Washington 9.15 p. m.)

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. The Minnesota has just arrived here.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I regret to learn that Brigadier-General Ferrero was not confirmed by the Senate. I hope he will be immediately reappointed with his former rank. He deserves great credit on this campaign for the manner in which he protected our immense wagon train with a division of undisciplined colored troops and detachments of dismounted cavalry without organization. He did his work of guarding the trains and disciplined his troops at the same time, so that they came through to the James River better prepared to go into battle than if they had been at a quiet school of instruction during the same time. If Ferrero is taken from his division I do not know how he is to be replaced.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

In view of the possible recurrence of the late raid into Maryland, I would suggest that the following precaution be taken: First. There should be an immediate call for all the troops we are likely to require. Second. Washington City, Baltimore, and Harper's Ferry should be designated as schools of instruction, and all troops raised east of the State of Ohio should be sent to one of these three places as fast as raised. Nashville, Decatur, and Stevenson should also be named as schools of instruction, and all troops raised in Ohio and west of it should be sent to those. By doing this we always have the benefit of our increased force, and they in turn improve more rapidly by contact with veteran troops. To supply Sherman all the rolling-stock that can possibly be got to him should be sent. An effort ought to be made to transfer a large portion of stores now at Nashville to Chattanooga. This might be facilitated by withdrawing for awhile the rolling-stock from the Nashville and Reynoldsburg Railroad, and a large part of the stock upon the Kentucky roads. There is every indication now, judging from the tone of the Southern press, that, unless Johnston is re-enforced, Atlanta will not be defended. They seem to calculate largely upon driving Sherman out by keeping his lines of communication cut. If he can supply himself once with ordnance and quartermaster's stores, and partially with subsistence, he will find no difficulty in staying until a permanent line can be opened with the south coast. The road from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be much more easily defended than that north of the Tennessee. With the supplies above indicated at Chattanooga, with, say, sixty days' provisions there, I

think there will be no doubt but that the country will supply the balance. Sherman will, once in Atlanta, devote himself to collecting the resources of the country. He will take everything the people have, and will then issue from the stores so collected to rich and poor alike. As he will take all their stock, they will have no use for grain further than is necessary for bread. If the enemy do not detach from here against Sherman, they will, in case Atlanta falls, bring most of Johnston's army here, with the expectation of driving us out, and then unite against Sherman. They will fail if they attempt this programme. My greatest fear is of their sending troops to Johnston first. Sherman ought to be notified of the possibility of a corps going from here, and should be prepared to take up a good defensive position in case one is sent, one which he could hold against such increase. If Hunter cannot get to Gordonsville and Charlottesville to cut the railroad, he should make all the Valley south of the Baltimore and Ohio road a desert as high up as possible. I do not mean that houses should be burned, but all provisions and stock should be removed, and the people notified to move out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 15, 1864.—For Halleck to Grant 12.30 p. m. and 6 p. m., in regard to affairs in Maryland &c. see Vol. XXXVII, Part II, pp. 329, 330.]

WASHINGTON *July 15 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck thinks Hunter's command very badly cut up by the Lynchburg expedition, and that it does not now exceed 12,000 effective men of all arms. It is now at Harper's Ferry, or between there and Leesburg. Wright with 10,000 men should be between White's Ferry and Leesburg. Ricketts and what has arrived of the Nineteenth Corps are between Wright and Washington. Orders for General Wright and the Nineteenth Corps to comply with your letter will be issued as soon as Halleck receives an answer to his telegram to you of to-day. It will take three or four days for Wright to get back. Halleck does not understand your letter sent by me as an order for Wright's recall, and awaits positive orders. He thinks on Wright's return the enemy may come back. Wright's orders now are to follow enemy till recalled.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:
Commanding, &c.:

It is necessary that a major-general should be appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps. I have been thinking of naming Major-General Humphreys for the place, but did not wish to do so without first informing you and hearing whether you feel now as you did some time back about sparing him from his present position. Another thing, too, I want the general to understand before nominating him for

this command, that part of the Tenth Corps now serving in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina is very small and composed entirely of white troops. In the department, however, there are a large number of colored troops, many of whom are liable at any time to fall into the Tenth, either for service or permanently. If the corps should be united, as it was in the Department of the South, then, too, it will be composed largely of colored troops. I do not suppose this would make any difference in General Humphreys' performance of his duties, but it might have something to do with his preference for the command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Comparative quiet prevailed along the lines yesterday; some musketry and cannonading on General Burnside's front by the enemy during the night. Last evening several deserters came into the Fifth Corps, who stated that if three rockets were sent up to indicate they had been well received a large number would come in. After taking necessary precautions to guard against foul play, the three rockets were sent up, but without any result. The siege works, batteries, and mine, in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, are making good progress. Two divisions of the Second Corps are employed in leveling the enemy's old works in our rear. Your telegram of yesterday in reference to the projected cavalry raid has been sent to General Sheridan, as his general instructions, and his views called for as to the disposition of the infantry force sent to support him. I send per orderly a Richmond paper of the 14th instant, in which they claim taking 93 prisoners and 2 commissioned officers from Gregg in the recent reconnaissance of Reams' Station. No such report has been made by Gregg, but I have called for information.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

A dispatch just received from General Butler states that a deserter is just in who says that two divisions of Longstreet's corps went south, leaving their places in line last Friday. Please ask your provost-marshal if he has not evidence to the contrary of this statement. I have a Richmond paper of the 14th, which gives the capture from Gregg at 33 men and 2 officers.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

General Meade is on the line of works. There is no evidence in the provost-marshal's department of any part of Longstreet's corps having

left Lee's army. All the evidence concerning it is that Field's and Kershaw's divisions are on this side the river, between Hill and Beauregard; Pickett's division on the north side of the Appomattox.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies in the Field:

The following report from the provost-marshal-general's office is sent as the last information of the kind received.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Eighth Alabama, Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, has just been forwarded from the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. He came into our lines last evening about an hour after dark. He states that he has been out on picket since day before yesterday morning, and up to that time no movements had taken place anywhere on the line, to his knowledge. It was rumored that Longstreet's corps was going to Maryland, and that Hill's corps would move farther to the left and occupy Longstreet's position. A man that left the lines about dark last night to bring rations to the pickets brought no information that any movements had been made. He does not know the whereabouts of Wilcox's division, of A. P. Hill's corps. He saw General Wilcox about a week ago riding along the line. Heth's division was on the right when he came on picket. He does not possess any other information of importance.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 15, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your note in reference to Tenth Corps was received and referred to General Humphreys while I was on the lines. The general will take the matter into consideration, and by the time I return to my headquarters I will advise you of his decision.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Sheridan is here. He fears that unless the infantry accompanies him to Weldon, that his return will be so obstructed as to force

him to New Berne, from whence he could only return by water, which would take a very long time. He proposes the joint expedition keeping together the whole time. I think myself this is the surest and safest course, but the question arises whether you can spare the Second Corps for so long a period, say ten days, or whether you deem it judicious to send any less force of infantry than the whole corps. Your views on these points are respectfully requested. General Sheridan will await here your reply.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
City Point, Va., July 15, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:
Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. just this moment received. Since ordering the cavalry raid we have found that the enemy have left Maryland, and I have sent a staff officer to hasten the return of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. With them we can cover the Weldon road or make an infantry movement which will obviate the necessity of a raid. Under these circumstances you may suspend Sheridan's order for the present.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m. 16th.)

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Washington, D. C.:

Four batteries of the Sixth Corps, Major Tompkins commanding, left here yesterday morning for Baltimore. Please order them to return at once to this point without debarking.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from Heth's division (Fry's brigade, Archer's old) came into our lines this morning. He is a young man, very intelligent, and was forced to go into the trenches a week ago to-day. He has been living in Petersburg for the past six months, where he kept a newspaper depot. He reports no change in the position of A. P. Hill's corps, nor can he locate Wilcox's division of that corps. Last Tuesday he was informed by some men from Hoke's division that the division was moving in the direction of Richmond. He cannot say where this division has been located, but it was somewhere on the Chesterfield side. He knows of no other movements. That yesterday two officers of Hill's staff went out on the right of their line to reconnoiter our position; that when they returned they stopped near his brigade and took

out maps and sketches they had been making. Informant being near by heard their conversation, understanding that it was proposed to extend the rebel lines forward to better protect the Weldon railroad, also that they were calculating upon taking possession of a part of our present line. This is all we can make of this statement, as informant is somewhat uncertain as to what he really heard. The infantry formerly under Bradley T. Johnson, known as the Maryland Line, did not accompany General Early, and is at present attached to Archer's brigade. It is the Second Maryland Battalion. They have applied to be sent to General Early, and it is expected they will go. Informant appears to be little acquainted with the position of Lee's army. He has other information that cannot well be reported concerning the location of their works, which we will have noted by Captain Paine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies in the Field:

Respectfully forwarded.

The deserter informed me that he received the information about the intended movement of Hoke's division from the sick and others of the division unable to march, who had been sent to Petersburg. He met them outside the town, where pies, cake, &c., are sold to the soldiers.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. U. S. ENGINEERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE:

During the last twenty-four hours the following progress has been made by officers and working parties under my direction: Captain Harwood reports embrasures pierced in the flanks of the redoubts on the left; revetment on the front completed; nearly so on the flanks, and about half finished on the gorge; the rifle-pit completed nearly to the swamp across the railroad, and commenced on the other side of the swamp. Slashing timber progresses but slowly, as there are but ninety axes, and those in bad condition. I directed Captain Gillespie and Lieutenant Cuyler to strengthen the parapets of batteries on the Fifth Corps front last night. They were unable to procure tools for that purpose. A rifle-pit near the Chieves house between the two adjacent redoubts and supporting the battery erected there is progressing. One dozen wagons were engaged in hauling siege material yesterday from the depot to points convenient for their future application. It will be necessary to have ten or twelve wagons for this and other incidental purposes. At present I am indebted to the courtesy of the commander of the Fifth Corps, who represents the corps cramped for transportation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 15, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report from plank road signal station:

Several trains have been seen on Weldon railroad near the lead-works this a. m. None have passed south of that point for several days. (They may pass during the night.) Noticed two companies of infantry on drill about half a mile south of lead-works near railroad. Several wagons passed both to right and left on road near railroad. No movement of troops.

J. B. DUFF.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following received from station north of City Point railroad:

Smoke of an engine passing in toward Richmond railroad seen at 3.30 a. m. A heavy cloud of dust extending for half a mile from the back of the city toward our left, seen for fifteen minutes just before noon; occasional horseman and footmen could be seen, but nothing further to indicate what the movement was. The enemy opened from twelve guns on the plateau, over the river this a. m.

The following rebel message 7.30 a. m.:

"No movements of troops discovered."

"12 M.

"General PENDLETON, Colonel JONES, &c.:

"The enemy are massing a large force of infantry in rear of Hare's house and near Battery 9. They seem to come from our right and their rear.

"A. S. CUTTS,
"Colonel."

Your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following message intercepted at rebel station:

Colonel POAGUE:

It is reported by Colonel Cutts that the enemy are massing large forces of infantry in rear of Hare's house and Battery No. 1.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—6 p. m. (Sent 6.15 p. m.)

The above sent to show that General Hoke is still here and doubtless his division.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 15, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

No movement of importance this p. m. The following messages intercepted:

3 P. M.

A. B.:

Three large steamers arrived at Strahan's lower landing about thirty minutes ago; two of them remained only ten minutes and returned down the river. No troops could be seen aboard.

W. S. L.

6 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One gun-boat off Point of Rocks, one gun-boat just below Red Bluff, and one large steamer at Strahan's lower landing.

W. S. L.,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. While the army occupies its present position, corps and other independent commanders will cause their commissaries to issue at least four days' fresh potatoes and three days' fresh onions per week to the troops of their command. Green cabbages will be issued from two to three times per week in lieu of the money value of some component part of the ration, and at the rate of one-fourth pound per man. Fresh beets or fresh turnips or fresh carrots, or whichever one of these articles can be most readily furnished, will be issued from two to three times per week in lieu of beans, peas, rice, or hominy, and at the rate prescribed by regulations, viz: "Thirty pounds to the 100 rations." If the articles above mentioned cannot be obtained from the depot of supplies, the commanders aforesaid will require their commissaries to present to them a statement signed by the officer in charge of the depot to the effect that the articles required by the commissary could not be furnished him for issue at that depot.

* * * * * * *

8. As the services of all able-bodied men who are available for duty in the ranks are required with their regiments, as far as practicable, musicians only will be detailed to perform the duties of attendants,

nurses, cooks, and orderlies at the hospitals at City Point, and the medical officer in charge of the hospitals at that place will at once make requisition upon the corps commanders for musicians to relieve the able-bodied men of their commands now employed on hospital service, and the latter on being relieved will be returned to their regiments. Each corps commander will select an efficient officer to take the general charge of the musicians of his corps assigned to hospital duty, and he will also, on the requisition of the medical officer in charge of the hospitals, furnish his proportion of a detail for a hospital guard. The guard will be no larger than is indispensably necessary. The requisition on corps commanders for hospital attendants and guard details will be in proportion to the number of men of the corps under treatment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The First and Third Divisions of my command are still on fatigue duty leveling intrenchments; the Second Division is at the Southall house. General Warren notified me last evening that he was relieving the pickets of this division. There has been no other change.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

My fatigue parties are now extending to the right of the Dunn house, and on work partially done by the Eighteenth Corps last night, but abandoned this morning at daylight, it is understood, for fear of being shelled. I desire to know if the work is to be abandoned for fear of being shelled.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the following officers of the Second Army Corps for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general for distinguished services:

Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, inspector-general and chief of staff, Second Corps, to date from the 12th of May, 1864.

Col. T. W. Egan, Fortieth New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in command of a brigade, to date from May 26, 1864.

Col. T. A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while in command of a brigade, to date from May 27, 1864.

Col. H. L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while in command of a brigade, to date from May 12, 1864.

Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while in command of a brigade, to date from June 16, 1864.

Col. C. H. Morgan was chief of staff of the Second Corps during the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, under Major-General Couch, and during the battle of Gettysburg, under Major-General Hancock; at Bristoe and all subsequent operations of the Second Corps, while under the command of Major-General Warren, and during the present campaign, commencing May 3, 1864, to the present date. His rare intelligence, activity, and gallantry, as displayed during the long period which he has been attached to the Second Corps in the capacity referred to, fairly entitles him to the promotion recommended. This officer has heretofore been recommended by General Couch and General Warren for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, &c.

The officers are presented in this list in the order in which it is desirable that they should be promoted. Colonel Brown is now a prisoner of war in Charleston, S. C. The recommendations of these officers by division commanders are inclosed.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864. (Received 9 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have nothing new to report. My First and Third Divisions are still on fatigue; the Second in reserve.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Colonel Morgan,
Chief of Staff, Second Corps:

General Gibbon will take his division to the rear of the Dunn house (behind Burnside's headquarters) and be ready to work leveling the old works. An engineer officer will be there with the tools. They will work by reliefs until relieved. Birney's and Barlow's divisions will not work to-night after Gibbon's division arrives, or when the time of the

present relief is up. The 600 men should be relieved, and you can work the detail if you can find the working place. They should be relieved from Birney's and Barlow's of men who did not work long on last night. We will not move as suggested. I will be home soon.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the division moved from its position near the Williams house at 6 a. m. on the 13th instant to its present position, since which time nothing of note has occurred. As the division is lying on reserve and not in the trenches this report was not thought necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the entire division has been on fatigue duty (leveling the enemy's earth-works) for the last twenty-four hours, with the exception of 400 men, who have been on duty thirty hours. No changes in the lines of this division or anything else of importance has taken place in the command since my last report.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

Nothing unusual transpired on my front last night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

General WARREN:

What was the result of sending up the rockets last night?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Nothing has been heard from them.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 15, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I forward you a deserter sent me by Colonel Bryan, and also the report of one of his officers concerning him. The prisoner says the rebel colonel on foot passed through a dense wood, about 100 yards in extent, between the left of the infantry and right of Colonel Byran's line. The information of the deserter, if reliable, is important. All quiet on the cavalry line.

Yours respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

[JULY 15, 1864.]

Colonel BRYAN:

With this dispatch I send to you for examination one Henry Williams, deserter from the rebel lines, who came into my line this morning. Says he is a native of Washington, and was pressed into service a week ago. Reports that an attack will doubtless be made on all our lines to-day or to-morrow, and that some of their officers have been between the cavalry and infantry lines, and even in rear of infantry lines, and drawn correct maps of our lines and works. The infantry line is much weakened, and all the brigade (reserve) left and fell back last night. I think I have found the opening where their officers passed through (if they passed between the two lines), and have thrown in an additional post, but the connection between my line and the infantry is not what it should be, and I cannot remedy the difficulty.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. MYRICK,
Captain, First Maine Cavalry, Commanding Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG:

GENERAL: I have seen the deserter you sent in. I don't think much of his story about there being a gap in our lines where officers went through. I went along the whole line yesterday myself and saw no such place. It is very probable they may make a dash to get information, and if their necessities are great may try to hold out on the railroad. I don't know under what instructions you are operating, but you can strengthen your lines wherever you think necessary. It is not neces-

sary for the infantry pickets that you should keep up connection with them. Please give me a statement of the duties assigned you by General Meade.

Very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The present line of cavalry pickets was established by Colonel Bryan some time ago. General Meade's instructions are to maintain the line as established by Colonel Bryan, connecting with the left of the infantry. The great scarcity of water makes it impracticable to keep more cavalry on the right than there is at present. Colonel Bryan has 1,200 men. Lee's Mill is the only watering place for cavalry in this entire section.

Respectfully, yours,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

JULY 15, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have received no report from my division commanders to-night, except General Ferrero, who has nothing to report. About 7 p. m. this evening our mortars blew up a small rebel magazine. The work is progressing everywhere on my lines, and our defensive works are nearly completed.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864—9 p. m.

General HUNT and
Major DUANE:

The advanced redan on the plank road is now ready to prepare for its armament. Have you yet determined what guns to put in it? If not, I would like to have this fixed, and I will set at work on it to-morrow.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The armament proposed for the redan is four siege guns and two 8-inch howitzers for each face; the howitzers nearest the angle. They

will require traverses for every two guns. I also propose to place two sections of light 12s on the line next the redan, one to flank each face. The engineers have this in charge. At least two good magazines will be wanted.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS.
July 15, 1864. (Received 2 p. m.)

Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is reported that the enemy was moving forces to his right, or our left, last night, and cavalry was moving in that direction this morning about 10 o'clock. The enemy is building an interior line of rifle-pits, plainly visible from the top of our breast-works. If I may be allowed to make a suggestion, I would respectfully state that our works are unnecessarily strong for artillery. The works are being constructed as if we expected to occupy them and not make others to their front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Lieutenant RANSOM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division:

LIEUTENANT: The explosion this p. m. on my front was the firing of a small magazine of the enemy near his mortar battery in front of my right, and near the group of buildings on the hill. The explosion was the effect of a shell from the mortar battery in rear of my line.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding corps.

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864. (Received 3.55 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS:

Lieutenant Hough, engineer officer, is here with 5,000 shovels and 2,000 picks. I thought it possible that they might be intended for General Hancock instead of me. If there are any instructions in reference to them please send to me. The tools were sent by General Benham from City Point. Please answer immediately.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Army Corps:*

The tools that Lieutenant Hough has are for the Second Corps, but will remain where they are till morning, when Major Duane will send for them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864—7 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

Nothing of importance occurred on my line last night. The battery at the burnt house is finished, with exception of cutting the embrasure and making the magazine. The mine is progressing favorably. I shall receive a report from there at 12 o'clock, which I will forward. There was some little musketry and considerable cannonading from the enemy, apparently attracted by the signal lights at these headquarters, which were placed too high. They will be changed to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The powder is at City Point, Lieut. Morris Schaff in charge. There are 12,000 pounds. The fuse has not yet arrived. It was shipped from New York on the 5th instant.

Respectfully,

E. R. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1864.

Major DUANE, *Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:*

I would be glad if you would direct the party leveling fortifications to defer work on the line near the Dunn house for the present. We have a hospital there and the work would disturb the sick and perhaps draw fire. The hospital will be moved to-day, and your parties can in the meantime work on other parts of the line. An order sent here will be transmitted to the officer in charge.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward report as general officer of the trenches for tour ending July 15, a. m. During said term less than ordinary firing was had along our front. From instructions issued, the

line of trenches was strengthened at various points, and the line crossing ravine in front of First Brigade, Second Division, completed. The various works building were progressing as rapidly as could be expected, as well as all work along the line, new details being furnished. Nothing unusual was observed on the enemy's front. Receiving no report or instructions of previous operations along the line rendered the duties more difficult to arrange.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. P. STEERE,

Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Ninth Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

IN THE TRENCHES,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864.

Col. W. H. P. STEERE,

Comdg. Brigade and General of the Trenches, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I made yesterday a report in full to the acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Ledlie, that my facilities for making reports in writing are very poor, also that an orderly is necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of division officer of the day; that the condition of the ditches and breast-works is such that the men are not properly protected; that the habit of moving the regiments every two or three days, and never putting them in the same place twice, is discouraging, and prevents as much labor being put on the works as there should be; that there is very much needed a covered way from the first to the second line of trenches, also a covered way to the picket-line; that the sinks are not in the condition they should be—they are not deep enough, there are not enough of them, they are not sufficiently protected from fire. The men lie in the pits and suffer rather than visit them in the daytime; at night they get behind some big tree in preference. Consequently the ground in the rear is in very bad condition; what with brush, rubbish, manure, &c., it is a hard matter to get around, except by one or two paths along which the rebel sharpshooters keep up a continual fire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILSON W. FAY,

Captain, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. MARYLAND VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
July 15, 1864.

Col. W. H. P. STEERE,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing particularly of note transpired along the lines of the enemy in front of this division during the twenty-four hours I was on duty. The different works now in course of construction were proceeded with as rapidly and successfully as could be expected.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HOWARD, JR.,

Lieut. Col., Second Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry,
Division Officer of the Day for 15th instant.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. P. STEERE,
General of the Trenches:

COLONEL: The works on the front of the First Brigade, Third Division, were repaired and strengthened as far as was necessary; the works on the front of the Second Brigade are in very good order indeed; the work in the mine at the end of the covered way on the right of the First Brigade is progressing finely. The work in front of the First Brigade headquarters is progressing finely, some gabions being set during the twenty-four hours. I notice that the rebel works on our front are two lines, one immediately in rear of the other, the front line is quite low, the rear line is quite high, and I should judge rather formidable, upon which the enemy seems to work incessantly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. DOYLE,
Captain, 8th Michigan, Comdg. 37th Wisconsin Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Lee's Mill:

GENERAL: In the Richmond Whig, of the 14th instant, it is stated that a portion of Fitz. Lee's command, in a skirmish near Lee's Mill with a part of Gregg's cavalry, drove them back and captured 93 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers. This paragraph must refer to the 12th instant. The commanding general desires to know what truth there is in this statement.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 15, 1864—9.45 a. m.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I am inclined to think that two divisions of Longstreet's corps have gone from Petersburg and our front. There has been a change of pickets in our front. A deserter from Hagood's brigade, Hoke's division, formerly of Longstreet's corps, but latterly of Beauregard's forces, says that it is so; that they left last Friday or Saturday; but I do not think they have gone to Maryland. It is rumored among secesh in Norfolk that Lee is sending troops south.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

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*For reply, see Part I, p. 614.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

If you have a regiment of 100-days' men out of the line that can possibly be spared I wish you would send it to City Point to aid in guard duty over public stores. There is but one small regiment here for that duty, and it is not sufficient with the extent of wharf and quantity of stores.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 15, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A regiment will be sent as desired to-morrow. It is now certain that Lee is in Petersburg. Pickett is still in my front. Will send to-day's Richmond papers.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 15, 1864.

Capt. E. V. SUMNER,
Special Inspector of Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I have examined with care the papers you have submitted to me, to wit, Special Orders, No. 227, War Department, current series, amending Special Orders, No. 225, by which it seems you are appointed special inspector of cavalry. The chief inspector of cavalry in this department detailed on my staff for that duty is Major Ludlow. I have also examined General Orders, No. 237 [War Department, 1863], instructions intended to promote the efficiency of the cavalry service. If you will do me the favor I will examine any other papers which you may choose to submit to me. So far as I can ascertain from this order and from these papers, your duties here in this department will be those of a special and assistant inspector of cavalry. You will, therefore, make your inspections according to the instructions given you, contained in these written instructions and any further instructions you may receive through my inspector-general. I understood in conversation that you supposed it was your duty to forward your reports directly to Washington. I entertain different views of your duties, but as it is a matter of form only, I am not inclined to interfere with your forwarding special reports, provided duplicates are also sent to my inspector-general's office. I feel bound to say to you that if the Cavalry Bureau at Washington had chosen to examine my inspector-general's reports up to the last month they would have found every item of intelligence there which, so far as I can learn, you are required to give, saving always your own opinions upon the efficiency and propriety of action of my cavalry officers, and I know that the opinion which you will give of your own, being those of a young cavalry officer of a cavalry three years' standing, will be modestly and properly expressed. Any further instructions I can give you or any other aid that I can furnish, which, in your judgment, will promote the efficiency of the cavalry of this department, will be as promptly furnished as is this note, as you will do me the favor to remember that I have but this

moment received the order under which you are acting. I would suggest to you, however, that the Twelfth New York Cavalry, at New Berne, N. C., is not in as satisfactory a condition as I could wish, and perhaps, as the division of cavalry at this point will leave very shortly upon a raid, not to return before the end of the month, you will find leisure to examine into the condition of the cavalry forces in North Carolina. I desire also to call your special attention to the insufficiency of arms with which my cavalry is furnished, and if this bureau can have any effect in promoting the efficiency of the cavalry it can do more in this direction than any other, and in answering my requisitions for horses, which have been before them for three months without any notice.

With sentiments of strong personal regard, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., *In the Field, Va., July 15, 1864.*

In honor of the memory of some of the gallant dead of this army, who have fallen in this campaign, the redoubts and batteries on the line will hereafter be known as follows:

Redoubt on Spring Hill is named Redoubt Converse, after Maj. Joseph H. Converse, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, assistant inspector-general on General Martindale's staff.

Redoubt on Cobb's Hill near signal tower is named Redoubt Zabriskie, after Col. Abram Zabriskie, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers.

Battery No. 8 is named Battery Burpee, after Lieut. Col. T. F. Burpee, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

The square redoubt in the rear of the line between Batteries Nos. 8 and 7, is named Redoubt Wead, after Col. F. F. Wead, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

Battery No. 7 is named Battery Walker, after Maj. William A. Walker, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 6 is named Battery Pruyn, after Maj. Charles E. Pruyn, One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers.

The square redoubt in front of Battery No. 6 is named Redoubt Dutton, after Col. A. H. Dutton, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers.

Battery No. 5 is named Battery England, after Lieut. Col. T. L. England, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Battery No. 4 is named Battery Marshall, after Lieut. Col. George E. Marshall, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Battery No. 3 is named Battery Anderson, after Lieut. Col. Hiram Anderson, jr., Ninety-second New York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of Battery No. 3 is named Redoubt McConihe, after Col. John McConihe, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Battery No. 2 is named Battery Perry, after Lieut. Col. Edgar Perry, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Battery No. 1 is named Redoubt Drake, after Col. J. C. Drake, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers.

The redoubt in front of Battery No. 1 is named Redoubt Carpenter, after Lieut. Col. E. F. Carpenter, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers.

The battery in rear of the Curtis house, heretofore known as the "Water Battery," is named Battery Spofford, after Lieut. Col. W. P. Spofford, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

The battery at Crow's Nest is named Battery Sawyer, after Maj. Charles W. Sawyer, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers.

The 100-pounder Parrott battery at the Curtis house is named Battery Parsons, after First Lieut. A. K. Parsons, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp on General W. T. H. Brooks' staff.

The 10-inch mortar battery in front of the Curtis house is named Battery Wilcox, after Capt. E. R. Wilcox, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general on General Stannard's staff.

By command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

R. S. DAVIS.
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 15, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE T. BALCH,
Assistant to Chief of Ordnance:

CAPTAIN: Please forward to Captain Hatfield, with all possible dispatch, 20,000 rounds of Coehorn mortar ammunition and 5,000 percussion fuses for 30-pounder Parrott, for use, instead of the time-fuses in certain batteries. To be able to change a time to a percussion shell, will be of great advantage in saving transportation; also 3,000 wooden fuses for 8-inch mortars. I expect to need a large supply of ammunition in a very few days. Please hurry forward my supplies for 30-pounder Parrott; 4½-inch gun; 8-inch mortar; 10-inch mortar; and Coehorn mortar; and 8-inch siege howitzer. All my train, except the 100-pounder Parrotts, may be considered about opening fire. My expenditures now are often 500 rounds a day with not quite half my guns yet in position.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, July 15, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Colonel ALLCOCK,
Commanding Fourth New York Heavy Artillery:
(Care of Brigadier-General Hunt, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.)

Please send a company of your regiment without delay to my siege train landing (Broadway), near pontoon bridge on Appomattox River, to report to Captain Hatfield, my ordnance officer, for duty in unloading the train and ammunition.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

JULY 15, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Train, Broadway Landing:

Major Duane wishes to know if you cannot place your mortars yourself. I have just ordered Colonel Allcock to detail two officers to

superintend to-night the construction of batteries for heavy guns under the direction of Captain Mendell. Your telegram to Colonel A[llcock] has been sent him.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1864.*

General W. T. H. BROOKS,
Tenth Corps:

Your resignation has been accepted.* Notice of acceptance was sent to you yesterday by mail.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hatcher's, Va., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. S. FERRY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send eight companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard, stationed at Bermuda Hundred, to City Point, Va., to report to Lieutenant-General Grant's chief of staff. Two companies of the regiment will remain at Bermuda Landing as a garrison. As the battalion must be ready to move at daylight to-morrow morning, the order for the movement should be sent direct to the colonel of the regiment. I am also instructed to direct you to move all the 100-days' regiments encamped near the line of intrenchments on the left to the right of Battery No. 8, so as to make room for some colored troops that have been ordered to encamp near the line on the left, between Battery No. 8 and the Appomattox. The colored troops will not be subject to detail either for fatigue or picket duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 15, 1864—8 p. m.

General KAUTZ,
Jones' Neck:

General Butler desires to see you here as soon as possible.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

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* By Special Orders, No. 228, July 15, 1864, from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, to take effect July 14, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Jones' Landing, Va., July 15, 1864.

Colonel WEST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice, provided with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ASCH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. S. P. Spear, commanding Second Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Powhatan, Va., July 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of July 14 received at 7 a. m. this day. I put every available man on engineer fatigue till I received General Orders, No. 6, from division headquarters, requiring me to drill in school of soldier and company at least three hours per day and one hour additional in battalion drill. I soon after received from brigade headquarters a time table for these drills, dividing them between the a. m. and p. m. This I soon got modified on application to General Marston, so as to allow me to do fatigue duty a. m. and all the drilling p. m. Since then I have been furnishing in the a. m. all the men for engineer fatigue requested by Lieutenant Baldwin.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel 133d Regiment Ohio National Guard, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 15, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Colonel INNIS, *Fort Powhatan:*

The general commanding directs that you suspend all drills at your post until all the engineering operations are complete. You will put every man not on picket or other military duty on fatigue daily, to work at least eight hours per day until the work is finished. The general commanding further directs that you notify General Marston of this order. The work must be finished at once for the sake of General Grant's whole army.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 15, 1864.

Lieutenant BALDWIN, *Fort Powhatan:*

Colonel Innis has been directed to put every available man on engineer fatigue duty, to work at least eight hours daily. Drills are sus-

pended. You will push that work to completion at once. Don't let any grass grow under your feet. Get through and then come away with your party.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

CHERRYSTONE, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

Your telegram received. We think a regiment would be too large, whereas one company would be sufficient, which we suggest.

Respectfully,

OPERATORS,
Cherrystone Office.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 15, 1864.*

Mr. O'BRIEN:

The lieutenant commanding guard states that there were 250 cavalry, commanded by Colonel White, of Thirteenth Virginia, passed through Cabin Point just before him yesterday morning, and a portion of their cavalry, cannot find how many, came back to Cabin Point yesterday p. m. and stayed over night near there. There was some infantry, but reports vary so much that I can get nothing reliable concerning them. Lieutenant is of the opinion that there is a force lying to trap us.

L. M. PAINTER.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 15, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Monroe:

Turn all steamers arriving from the south with troops to City Point.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1864—12.50 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

All troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps not belonging to the two divisions under General Emory will go directly to City Point.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 15, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General SHEPLEY,
Norfolk, Va.:

Brigadier-General Shepley will report at these headquarters at once.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 15, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 15, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND:

The Thirty-sixth [U. S. Colored Infantry] left here on the 30th of June. Three hundred and thirty men with eleven officers are absent with prisoners. It leaves us rather short.

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General.

POINT LOOKOUT, *July 15, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. The Manhattan is here taking coal, with 1,200 troops for Washington from Philadelphia. Will leave at 8 p. m.

J. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, *New Berne, N. C., July 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The commanding general takes this occasion to express his regret at the loss of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers. The officers and men have served faithfully, and they have fairly earned the glad welcome they will surely receive in the Old Bay State. To the veterans of the regiment he also wishes to express his regret that he is not able at this time to permit them to go home with their comrades, but he hopes soon to be able to grant them the furlough so long deferred.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer:

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 16, 1864—4.40 p. m.*
(Received 17th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

There can be no use in Wright following the enemy with the latter a day ahead, after he has passed entirely beyond (south of) all our communications. I want, if possible, to get the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps here, to use them here before the enemy can get Early back. With Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley and always between the enemy and Washington, force enough can always be had to check the invasion until re-enforcements can go from here. This does not prevent Hunter

from following the enemy to Gordonsville and Charlottesville, if he can do it with his own force and such other improvised troops as he can get; but he should be cautious not to allow himself squeezed out to one side, so as to make it necessary to fall back into Western Virginia to save his army. If he does have to fall back it should be in front of the enemy, and with his force always between the latter and the main crossings of the Potomac. I do not think there is now any further danger of an attempt to invade Maryland. The position of the enemy in the West and here is such as to demand all the force they can get together to save vital points to them. The last attempt brought to the field so many troops that they cannot conceive the possibility of succeeding in capturing any important point, with a force of 30,000 or even 50,000 men, whilst the main Union army is within thirty hours of the capital. As soon as the rebel army is known to have passed Hunter's forces, recall Wright and send him back here with all dispatch, and also send the Nineteenth Corps. If the enemy have any notion of returning, the fact will be developed before Wright can start back.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 16, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Six or seven days ago I asked to have General Ord assigned to command of Tenth Army Corps, but before my dispatch was received in Washington they had assigned him to the command of Eighth Corps and all troops in the Middle Department. I now receive a dispatch saying that he is ordered here, and probably it is to command the Tenth Corps. If so, General Humphreys will not be changed from his present place at present.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward you a report, just received from the chief of artillery, giving the time it will take to remove the siege guns and materials in case a sudden withdrawal of the army should become necessary after the siege operations have been entered upon. In compliance with your wishes, preparations have been continued for commencing the siege. Batteries are being erected for placing guns and mortars in position to silence the enemy's fire at the salient on the Jerusalem plank road. The chief engineer estimates that it will take eight days to finish these works and have them ready for their armament. The chief of artillery will require three days to unload the vessels now containing the siege guns, mortars, and materials. In case of withdrawal, besides the three days indicated in his report for withdrawing these guns, if reloaded at the landing where the vessels now are, Broadway Landing, it would require three additional days, but if they are carried to City Point and there reshipped, this last estimate would not enter into the calculation. I have deemed it proper to lay these facts before you, as they may be material to you in your future plans, and to say that I have directed

the siege works to go on and in the course of three or four days shall commence the unloading of the guns and material. The mine will be ready in a day or two, but will not be loaded or sprung till the effect of our operations against the salient is ascertained.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

In compliance with the direction of the general commanding to furnish a report as to the time which would probably be required to withdraw the siege train and material in case it should be desirable, I have to state that the siege material which will be brought into requisition if operations are fully entered upon will be: Forty siege guns, for which must be kept on hand in the magazines for daily supply, 6,000 rounds of ammunition: for 6,000 rounds 100 wagons are required; for 30 mantlets 10 wagons; 40 platforms 40 wagons; implements, equipage, &c., 10 wagons; 20 8-inch mortars 20 wagons; 3,000 rounds of ammunition 60 wagons; implements and equipage 20 wagons; 20 10-inch mortars, &c., 100 wagons; 20 Coehorn mortars and ammunition 30 wagons; total, 410 wagons. Twenty more 8-inch mortars are expected for the siege train, and if received will be used. To move them there will be required another 100 wagons. The loading of the material in order to withdraw it must be done by night, and probably even then under fire. The movement of so many wagons can scarcely be made and the noise of loading heavy bodies finished without being heard by the enemy when the lines are so near, as in this case; nor will it do to sacrifice any portion of the material if there is any prospect of its being needed within a month. But little over half the supply of ammunition estimated for has yet been received, although it is sent forward as rapidly as it can be procured. The time needed to load the wagons will be necessarily much longer than ordinarily required at depots. For instance, the positions of the batteries were not selected with any reference to convenience in this respect, and but few wagons can be brought up at a time or placed in favorable positions for loading, so that the number of men who can be employed at any given place will necessarily be limited. At many of the batteries the inconvenience and danger of providing the daily supply of ammunition will make a system of covered ways necessary for the men who transport it from wagons stationed so far in the rear as to find cover from the enemy's fire, and also from the approach of the wagons to these points. Time, therefore, becomes the most important element; forty-eight hours would, therefore, be necessary, under favorable circumstances, to remove the material. I do not think it probable that the entire train could be withdrawn in less than three days. The guns and platforms should be moved last, as their disappearance at an earlier time would warn the enemy of the movement in progress. For these reasons the planting of the batteries should not be commenced until it is determined to carry through the siege operations, or, as an alternative, in case a sudden movement of the army should be deemed advisable, we are prepared to sacrifice a large portion of our material.

Respectfully,

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. U. S. ENGINEER BATTLN., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following engineer operations during the past twenty-four hours: Captain Harwood reports the redoubt near Spicer's as finished, with the exception of the gorge and some unimportant details; states that it could be occupied at once if the emergency required. A line of rifle-pits has been extended from the redoubt to the left of the Norfolk road. Slashing timber proceeds on the right and left. About one-third of the line of rifle-pits connecting the two redoubts (that near Spicer's and the one near the Jones house) has been completed, and progress is making at one points. Lieutenant Howell reports a four-gun half-sunken siege battery laid out on General Ayres' front, parapet twenty feet at base; flank twenty-four feet long, of same thickness; one traverse ten feet thick. Ground broken last night with 200 men. Lieutenant Cuyler reports the revetment of a battery alongside of the one last referred to as completed, and the necessary thickness given to the parapet generally; some slight additional work required. Captain Gillespie reports the parapets of the batteries on General Griffin's right as increased to the proper thickness and the batteries ready for guns. Lieutenant Heap reports the rifle-pits supporting the battery at the Chieves house completed, extending to the woods on the right and nearly to the ravine on the left.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding.

WALTHALL STATION, *July 16, 1864.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

No indication of movements this a. m. Intercepted messages:

8.45 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two brigades infantry have just passed open space to our left of Cobb's, going toward the enemy's front of Chesterfield; two gun-boats off Point of Rocks.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

9.15 A. M.

A. B.:

Three regiments infantry just left Hare's house, going toward the enemy's left.

V. H. B.,
At D.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

WALTHALL STATION, *July 16, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

Just intercepted:

10 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One large steamer just passed Point of Rocks loaded with troops going toward the James River. Cannonading heard in the direction of the James River.

W. S. L.,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

[CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

A detachment of infantry, numbering about 250, passed to our left near Weldon railroad this a. m.; also a small squadron of cavalry, about fifty in number, passed in same direction. Nothing else of importance.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 16, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

Intercepted messages:

2 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Thirty-five wagons have passed open space going from enemy's front toward Cobb's.

W. S. L.,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

2.30 p. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Horsemen, wagons, and ambulances have been constantly passing pontoon bridge coming from Prince George side toward Cobb's. Heavy clouds of dust on the Prince George side indicate unusual activity of the enemy.

W. S. L.,
At C.

Have seen the smoke from a locomotive at the Weldon railroad depot for an hour past. Four more wagons, apparently loaded, just passed toward city on Richmond and Petersburg road.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 16, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

Four wagons just passed on Richmond and Petersburg road going toward Petersburg. Two of them uncovered and loaded with flour barrels. Column of smoke now rising south 25 degrees west from here and

about five miles off. Another large column of smoke south 33 degrees west about same distance. Both of them appear to be woods on fire. Intercepted message:

1.05 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One large steamer has just passed down the river. I could see no troops on board. Wagons constantly passing the bridge coming and going.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

JULY 16, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

Communication open with the tower. Have you anything new to say to Captain Norton? Fifteen straggling infantry with arms and knapsacks just passed the open space, supposed to be the Richmond and Petersburg road, moving to enemy's right. Nothing more than this to indicate a movement of any force.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JORDAN HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 16, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER, *Chief Signal Officer:*

The enemy have more guns in position about half a mile above Fort Clifton. A large building has been put up and covered since day before yesterday in Petersburg. Several army wagons loaded with lumber went into P[etersburg] this p. m. Locomotives have been moving in Petersburg all day. None on the Richmond road.

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

The following changes have occurred in the disposition of troops of my command since last report: The First and Third Divisions were released from fatigue duty about midnight last night, and the Second Division placed upon the same duty. The work of leveling intrenchments has been prosecuted to a point in rear of Eighteenth Corps, some half a mile beyond the Prince George Court-House road, and the work is reported as nearly completed.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

Since my report of this a. m. General Gibbon's division having completed the work indicated by the engineer department has returned to

camp, and all my corps is now in camp, except 600 men of the Second Division on fatigue duty on the line between the Spicer house and the Jones house.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864. (Sent 8.30 a. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that General Gregg is ordered to return to his former camp on Jordan's Point, and leave one of his brigades to picket and patrol on the left of the army. The commander of the brigade will be directed to report to you everything that occurs as well as to these headquarters. He will picket about on the line now picketed, connecting with the infantry picket on the right, and extending around to the plank road near the church. Will patrol well down the plank road, well down the old Norfolk road, and to Lee's Mill, and across to the Prince George Court-House road, and send out scouting parties toward the railroad, Wyatt's, and toward Reams' Station.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing unusual occurred in front of my lines during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864—11 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I think it would be a good arrangement to have a brigade of the Second Corps relieve General Ferrero's picket-line and let us have his troops to work with. It will make a better working force and a better picket-line. The line is not in sight of the enemy and can be relieved at any time.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[*July*] *16, 1864.*

Major-General WARREN:

I will be at your headquarters to-day, but I can't set an hour at present. Captain Harwood was ordered to report to you this morning.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain, &c.

[JULY 16, 1864.]

Captain MENDELL:

Captain Harwood is here. I wish to see you about working on the redan on the plank road, when you are ready to come,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding, &c.:

My redoubt is completed, except magazine and gorge defense, which are in progress. The line of rifle-pits is completed for a little more than half the distance to the redoubt on the right, with the exception of a gap of 300 yards to the left of the negro brigade. Abatis is in position on the front of my redoubt, and more hauled on the flanks for about eighty yards in front of the line and along the whole length. The slashing on the left of the redoubt is nearly done. About thirty trees still standing.

F. HARWOOD,
Captain of Engineers.

[JULY 16, 1864.]

Captain HARWOOD:

I am going to have the rifle-pits begun by my corps on the right to-morrow. I went along the line to where the work stops. There is no pressing necessity for the rifle-pits. To-morrow will probably finish them. Go on with your work in the daytime.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have nothing special to report this evening as having occurred to-day. Work generally goes on by daylight whenever it is practicable, and this extends all along our left from the large redoubt on the plank road to the one on the railroad. All the heavy work on this line will be done in a day or two more, and is now so far completed that I have directed a suspension of night work on it. All the redoubts are now occupied with artillery. Night work continues along the front toward the enemy, under direction of Major Duane. We shall soon have our defensive works so complete as to allow a considerable increase of our reserves, and perhaps an extension of our line to the left, so as to cover the establishment of another battery.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing of note to report. There was very little firing last night. The enemy have placed sand-bags along their parapet for the benefit of their sharpshooters. The battery is nearly finished at the burnt house, and the main gallery of the mine will be completed to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

It has been quiet on my front to-day. Our mortar practice has become very excellent and is doing much execution. One of the shells caused an explosion in one of their redoubts, it is supposed of a magazine, as the explosion was heavy and logs were seen to fly up. The enemy were seen on one occasion to jump on the outside of their works to avoid our shells, there being no picket-firing to prevent them. In General Potter's front some force of the enemy were seen moving to our right, apparently relieving part of their line. We opened on them with artillery. The mine will be under the enemy's works during the night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

IN THE TRENCHES OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I entered on duty as general of the trenches at 8 a. m. yesterday, relieving Colonel Steere, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry. Immediately on relieving Colonel Steere I made the round of the trenches and found everything in good condition. The trenches are well built and are covered along their whole front by strong abatis. The batteries from the position they occupy have a good command of the enemy's works along the front of the corps. From the twelve-gun battery now being erected in rear of the burnt house, and which is nearly completed, the entire line of the enemy's works in front of the Ninth Corps, and a good part of the line in front of the Fifth and Tenth Corps, can be reached, enfilading nearly the whole length of the enemy's lines in front of the Tenth Corps. There has been considerable firing by the artillery and mortars during the past twenty-four hours, generally very accurate and with good effect, silencing the enemy's guns almost as soon as opened. At 5 p. m. yesterday a magazine was blown up in the enemy's redoubt just to the left of the main road. There has been no change in the line since yesterday, and no work has been done, except on the redoubt in rear of the burnt house.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel Second Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet along my lines during the night. The enemy during the night placed sand-bags along their whole line of works for the protection of their sharpshooters. I would respectfully suggest similar plan, as it is indispensably necessary for the protection of our own men.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that since the early part of the day there has been a truce between my pickets and those of the enemy, and that they have been conversing and exchanging newspapers. There has, however, been firing, both of cannon and mortars, and toward evening it became quite rapid.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that during the day and up to near evening everything remained quiet on my front. Before dark a force of the enemy was seen moving to our right, apparently relieving part of his line, and was opened upon by our batteries, the rebel batteries making little reply. The mine of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania will be under the enemy's works to-night or by to-morrow morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 16, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a brisk skirmish firing was kept up on Hartranft's front during the night. There is, and has been for some days, no picket-firing in front of Humphrey's brigade, but owing to the situation of the lines his casualties are as great as those of the First Brigade. The enemy threw five discharges of artillery yesterday down the ravine which lies between Humphrey's main and picket lines, which ravine is quite swept by the enemy's guns on our left. We

have no guns in position bearing on this ravine. The only place where a gun can be put for the purpose is on the front line where it crosses the hollow near the road, and by no means a good point for a gun for any other purpose than defense against a force which might drive in our pickets and charge down the ravine, and in case of disaster the gun could not be got away; nevertheless, if it be the wish of the major-general commanding, I will put one or two guns in this position.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 16, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the mortars are doing such good execution that a greater number could be used to great advantage on my line. I am satisfied that the explosion reported in the rebel redoubt was that of a magazine, as logs were seen to fly up. To avoid the shells this afternoon the rebels in front of Humphrey's line were seen to jump on the outside of the works, there being no picket-firing at that point to prevent. I have ordered the work in the ravine to be thrown up for two guns, also embrasures built for four more guns at Roemer's battery, in order to give us a superiority of guns against the rebel redoubt opposite.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The commanding general directs that you withdraw to your former camp at Jordan's Point. You will direct the regiments composing the detachment under Colonel Bryan to report to their respective brigades. You will leave one of your regularly organized brigades to picket and scout on the left of the army. The commander of this brigade will report everything that occurs to these headquarters, as well as to the commander of the corps on the left, Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps. He will picket about the same line on the left that Colonel Bryan picketed, connecting with the infantry picket on his right, and extending around to the plank road near the church. He will patrol well down the plank road, well down the old Norfolk road, and to Lee's Mill, and will also patrol across from the plank road to the Prince George Court-House road. You will see that his supplies of every kind are regularly maintained.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Scouting parties should be sent out from time to time toward the railroad, to Wyatt's, and toward Reams' Station.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES, *Comdg. First Brig., Second Cav. Div.:*

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, you will with your brigade picket and scout on the left of the army in the following manner: You will picket about the same line on the left that Colonel Bryan picketed, connecting with the infantry picket on your right, and extending around the plank road near Gary's Church. You will patrol well down the plank road and well down the old Norfolk road and to Lee's Mill, and will also patrol across from the plank road to the Prince George Court-House road. You will report everything that occurs to the headquarters Army of the Potomac, as well as to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, on the left of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
July 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The negro who has given us valuable information, of whom I spoke, I send by the bearer of this. He has some information, and as General Meade told me he would have him paid should he obtain any valuable information I send him to you. He says the enemy are about to advance their lines on the Gurley house and Gary's Church road. As I cannot have my command relieved before 6 p. m., and Colonel Devin says it took him five hours to come here, with this information from the negro, and the deserter yesterday to the same effect, I will not leave Colonel Devin's camp till early to-morrow morning, unless I receive further orders.

Very respectfully,

T. M. BRYAN, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLER, *Chief Q. M., Bermuda Hundred:*

I wish a light barge, suitable for a wharf, for military purposes of the highest importance; ordered by General Grant. Can you furnish one to-morrow? Please answer.

PETER S. MICHIE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

General BROOKS:

(To be sent to Captain Smith, in command of the navy on James River.)

Communication to Mallory sent. No answer yet. Flag of truce now out.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS,
Tenth Corps.

Two of your regiments are on the ground Paine is to occupy on the left. Paine's regiment is there waiting for yours to move. The latter refuses to do so till night. It is cool and pleasant enough now. Can't you start them?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

I will have those regiments moved. Is there any person about your headquarters who wants to buy a fine horse or two?

W. T. H. BROOKS.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

I have notice of acceptance of my resignation. Who will relieve me?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,
Tenth Army Corps:

General Humphreys will be your successor. The commanding general directs that you turn over your command to General Terry, the next in rank.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that special vigilance be observed along your lines to-night and to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

In pursuance of instructions from corps headquarters the line of defenses will be manned at taps, the troops to be allowed to sleep in the works and to return to camp half an hour after sunrise to-morrow, if at that time there is no alarm at the front.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

General FOSTER:

What has been going on in your front this morning?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:

The enemy opened early this morning from a battery of four guns (three rifled and one smooth-bore) on the gun-boat Mendota at the pontoon bridge. The gun-boat was struck several times and I think had some casualties. The bridge is unhurt, but escaped narrowly. My headquarters were shelled without any loss, however, except a horse belonging to one of the staff. The battery is situated on Strawberry Plains, just in the edge of the woods, and completely enfilades the river at this point. They have ceased firing, but I think are still in position. The gun-boat has dropped down the river.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

General WEITZEL:

The above just received.

W. T. H. BROOKS.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CORPS,
July 16, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

Can't your own guns reach the enemy in their present position?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKS' HEADQUARTERS,
July 16, 1864.

General BUTLER:

At 7 a. m. a rebel battery located in the edge of the woods below Four-Mile Creek opened upon General Foster's camp and the steamer Mendota. Casualties on steamer, 2 killed, 1 officer and 4 men wounded. Firing still going on.

SMITH,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Signal Station, July 16, 1864—7 a. m.
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

General KAUTZ:
(Care General Butler.)

The expedition is suspended. You need not move.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

JULY 17, 1864—11.25 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

In your dispatch* of yesterday to General Sherman I find the following, to wit: "I shall make a desperate effort to get a position here which will hold the enemy without the necessity of so many men." Pressed as we are, by lapse of time, I am glad to hear you say this, and yet I do hope you may find a way that the effort shall not be desperate in the sense of great loss of life.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 17, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

If Early stops in the Valley, or before returning to Richmond, with a view of going north again, I do not believe he will go to Maryland, but will attempt to go through Western Virginia to Ohio, possibly taking Pittsburg by the way. I think Pennsylvania and Ohio ought to have their citizens organized for a sudden emergency. With the great number of discharged veterans now in the North this class of troops will be of great service in repelling invasion, or at least checking it. I think I will order back to Washington all regiments whose terms of service will expire before the 20th of August. This will give quite a force round which to rally new troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your instructions in regard to the return of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and the pursuit by General Hunter, have been transmitted to the latter and to General Wright. General Hunter reports only about 12,000 men for the field, and says: "I do not think the present force on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad more than one-third sufficient for its defense." You will remember that the 100-days' men in West Virginia, at Washington and at Baltimore, begin to go out in about two weeks, and that neither of the Northern States furnished a single man under the President's call to defend Washington and Baltimore. Moreover, the regiments of the Reserve (or Invalid) Corps, called from the West

*See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 149.

to the defense of these places, must soon be returned to replace the 100-days' men now guarding depots and camps of prisoners of war. Dispatches received yesterday indicate preparations for an insurrection in Louisville and other parts of Kentucky. I ordered to Louisville two regiments from Nashville, which General Miller says is about one-half of his force. General Burbridge has been directed to give his particular attention to Louisville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward a dispatch* received from Major-General Burnside. It appears the enemy have become apprised of the mining operations and are countermining. The report made last night informed you that it would be a week before operations against the salient which takes Burnside's mine in reverse could be commenced. I see no object in exploding this mine before the advantages gained by it can be followed up. Nothing occurred worthy of report on other parts of the line. All the enemy's old works have been leveled.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Several deserters have just come in, all concurring in the statement that Longstreet's corps is to make an attack to-night. One man said General Field had visited the picket-line just before he deserted and he overheard him talking with a colonel on the details of the movement. The deserters say it is generally believed in their army that Johnston is gone unless he can be re-enforced, and before they can re-enforce him they must beat us back. Warren and Burnside are warned and we are almost anxious the experiment should be made.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the Field, City Point, Va., July 17, 1864—9.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

Your dispatch of 9 p. m. just received. No doubt all preparations have been made to repel an attack if one is made. I have duly notified the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, so that they will be in a state of preparation also. We should be ready not only to repel but to follow up the enemy if he should come out of his lines, and especially so if the attack is made near daylight, as it likely will be if made at all. It is very apparent to me that the enemy must come out, for if they do not relieve Johnston nothing but unforeseen circumstances can save him.

* See Burnside to Williams, 9 a. m., p. 300.

To send such re-enforcements they should try to cripple us here. They must feel themselves relatively as strong now as they will be with the return of Early's corps, besides time is pressing them. I am just in receipt of dispatches to 11 p. m. last night from Sherman in answer to mine cautioning him of the danger of Johnston's being re-enforced from here. He says that he is not at all alarmed if Johnston should get 20,000 re-enforcements, if he will only come out and attack. If you have not done so, I think it advisable to notify Sheridan to be in readiness to take the saddle with his cavalry if he hears heavy firing in your front, and to push to the front in that case without further orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following dispatch has been confirmed by several other deserters coming from different parts of the line. Your telegram of 9.30 [9.20] received. Orders were sent to Burnside and Warren to follow up any repulse they might make, and Hancock is in readiness to support in any contingency. The orders suggested by you will be immediately sent to Sheridan. If any attack is made it will probably be a general one at several points, but I should expect the heaviest to be by Hill's corps, attempting to turn my left flank. To meet this we are prepared, and Hancock is well placed. I most earnestly hope they will try the experiment, for I think it will relieve us greatly.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A deserter from the Forty-fourth Alabama, Law's brigade, Hood's old division, of Longstreet's corps, has just been received. He left about 5 o'clock this p. m. He states that all the troops in his division have two days' rations in haversack and four in wagon; that an attack is ordered to be made on our lines to night; that they have been at work for the past few days clearing out a ravine between their works and skirmish line, where the attacking column is to be massed; that this a. m. General Field, with four brigadier-generals and the colonel of the Forty-fourth Alabama Regiment, visited the skirmish line to make observations. Informant was near by and overheard much of the conversation. They had glasses and were examining our works. The point they visited is a commanding one, with a good view of our lines. The colonel of the Forty-fourth Alabama remarked to General Field that he would be unable to get his regiment into position until dark, as it could be seen moving from our lines. General Field replied that that would be time enough. Informant corroborates previous statements of deserters to-day concerning the position of Longstreet's corps. McLaws' division is to the left of Field's, two brigades in line and two in reserve. Pickett is on the north side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Another deserter from the Forty-fourth Alabama (Hood's old division) has just been forwarded from Fifth Corps headquarters. His statement corroborates those of previous deserters received to-day, excepting that it was Hill's corps instead of Longstreet's that had two days' rations in haversack and four in wagon; that he heard the captain of his company say that Colonel Perry, of the Forty-fourth Alabama, said the attacking column would be formed in the ravine after dark, and the attack would be made about 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, or near daylight. Informant appears to be better informed as to the cooking of rations in Hill's corps than other deserters received to-day, and we are inclined to credit his statement that Hill's, and not Longstreet's, corps have prepared six days' rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BABCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing seems to confirm my theory that whilst we are attacked in front by Longstreet, Hill will move around our left, unless it is proposed to move Hill off under cover of the attack. I don't understand what he wants six days' rations for otherwise. In any contingency we are quite prepared for them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 17, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

The following has this day been received. Please communicate same to General Ferrero:

WASHINGTON, *July 16, 1864—8.55 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that he has reappointed General Ferrero to be brigadier-general of volunteers, to date May 6, 1863, his old date.

J. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Seven deserters from the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment, lately attached to Wright's brigade, Mahone's division, A. P. Hill's corps, came into the lines of the Fifth Corps this morning about 2 o'clock.

This regiment came from Florida about the 4th of May, and arrived at Petersburg about the 16th of May. It was attached to Clingman's brigade for awhile and has been garrisoning Fort Clifton at mouth of Swift Creek until about a week ago, when they were permanently transferred to Wright's brigade by order of the War Department. Regiment about 400 for duty. From them we learn that their brigade (Wright's) is on the left of Mahone's division, and that the Jerusalem plank road runs through the center of it. Law's brigade, of Hood's old division, Longstreet's corps, is next on the left.

One of informants has a brother in the Forty-eighth Alabama, of this brigade, and visited him yesterday. He understood that two divisions of Longstreet's corps were there. Wofford's brigade, of McLaws' division, was in reserve. One of informants acquainted in Clingman's (North Carolina) brigade, of Hoke's division, says that it is now on the extreme left of Beauregard's command, resting on the Appomattox River. Another, who has friends in Colquitt's brigade, of the same division, reports that he visited it a few days since, at which time it was lying just to the left of the Norfolk railroad. None of informants have any information indicating that troops have been sent away from Lee, other than what is now with Early. There is considerable changing about of brigades from the reserve to the trenches. One of informants heard from some men of Field's division, Longstreet's corps, that the division was ordered to have seven days' rations cooked last evening. Another informant understood that only a brigade was under orders, which he cannot say, only that it was from Longstreet's corps.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Three prisoners of war from the Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, of Ransom's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division, of Beauregard's command, were taken on the picket-line in front of the Ninth Army Corps about daylight this morning. They were taken rather willingly and do not wish to return. Two of them are very intelligent men. They all wish to take the oath of allegiance and go North. From them we learn that Bushrod Johnson's and Hoke's divisions are still in our front. Johnson's division is posted from left to right, as follows: Gracie's brigade on the left, Ransom's next, Evans' next, and another, not known, on the extreme right of the division, with a brigade in reserve. The Norfolk railroad passes between Gracie's and Ransom's brigades. They have heard of no re-enforcements having arrived in their vicinity, or of any part of Lee's army having been sent away. They understand that Hill's and Longstreet's corps are still on their right, and Hoke's division, of Beauregard's command, to be on their left. One of them saw General A. P. Hill yesterday. A considerable force is in reserve to the left of their division. They are not informed whose command it is. It is well understood in their lines that we have been carrying on mining operations. They commenced countermining about three days ago. One of informants on a visit to Evans' brigade saw one of the shafts. He

understood they had three. The part of the lines occupied by Evans' brigade is where they approach the nearest to ours, and where firing has taken place every evening of late. It was understood that General Early had closely invested Washington and that re-enforcements were to be sent him. Informants think that none have yet been sent, nor can they imagine where they can be taken from. Their officers say not a man can be spared from here. They had not heard from Early lately. Did not know of his retreat. It was generally understood that the object of Early's movement was to compel us to send enough of our force away to enable them to open and defend the Weldon railroad. The men are getting weary of life in the trenches, and are complaining considerably of late.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A deserter just in from A. P. Hill's corps reports that Longstreet's corps intend to assault our works to-night. Will forward the entire statement soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Two deserters from the Sixty-fourth Georgia, Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division (A. P. Hill), came into our lines this p. m. about 3 o'clock. They bring the following information: Their brigade (Wright's) is on the extreme left of Mahone's division, Hill's corps, and joins Law's brigade, the extreme right of Longstreet's corps; that they have been preparing five days' rations in Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, ready for an immediate move; that a private in the Forty-fourth Alabama, of Law's brigade, Field's division, told informant that Longstreet's corps would assault our works to-night; that he heard this from his officers; that they had been clearing away the undergrowth in front of their lines in a ravine so they could mass their troops. The men are both intelligent, and their statements in the main corroborate those made by the other five from the same regiment that came in this a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,
July 17, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE, *Chief Engineer:*

MAJOR: The following is a report of the engineer operations under my direction during the past twenty-four hours: On the left Captain Harwood reports work continued on the redoubt in making a magazine and completing the gorge. The remainder of his force is engaged in

placing abatis, slashing timber, and making rifle-pits. In the battery on General Griffin's left, built by Major Roebling, of General Warren's staff, embrasures were cut out of the revetment and partially revetted with gabions, and the excavations for two magazines 12 by 6 were well advanced. In the four-gun siege battery on General Ayres' front, Lieutenant Howell reports the second row of gabions nearly up. Work has been continued in strengthening the parapets of the batteries near this one. A battery for siege guns was laid out and commenced last night on General Cutler's right and is progressing very well. Wagons have been employed on siege material, distributing it to points where it is required.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—8 a. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER, *Chief Signal Officer:*

The following rebel messages received:

3.50 P. M.

Colonel BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The enemy's boats are more active to-day than usual. One steamer has been plying between Port Walthall and pontoon for an hour.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

A. B.:

Thirteen ambulances just passed on the E. [East] road above the Broadway road going toward the enemy's front.

V. H. B.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. FEAREY,
Second Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

A picket detachment of thirty-five men passed from enemy's line in direction of lead-works this a. m. No other movement or change since yesterday.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The stations report "all quiet" and no movement, excepting at 1 p. m. a battery of four pieces passed toward Petersburg on the road near the Weldon railroad. It was followed by a column of cavalry numbering about 300 men.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Corps commanders will at once report what regiments and parts of regiments of their respective commands are to be discharged before the 20th of August, together with the number of men in each regiment to be so discharged. The statement will show the number of men present to be discharged, as well as the number of men absent to be discharged.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I have no change to report in the disposition of my troops since my report of last evening. Nothing of note has occurred. I have 1,300 men on fatigue.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

The disposition of my command remains unchanged since my last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Information has been received from deserters that Longstreet's corps will attack on their front to-night—that is, Burnside's left wing and Warren's right wing. The commanding general directs that you be prepared to move your corps to their support in the event of such attack, and that you keep one division under arms to-night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of commanding officers.

The First Division will remain under arms during the night. The Third and Second Divisions will be put under arms immediately in case of any firing. The Third Division will move out and form on the open ground in front of Ninth Corps headquarters, and the Second Division will, in case the attack is decided on General Warren's right and Gen-

eral Burnside's left, form in rear of General Warren's headquarters; otherwise the Second Division will not cross the railroad, as they may be needed farther on the left. In each case the men will be covered by the ground as far as practicable.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864. (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch is received. General Barlow's division will be under arms during the night.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864. (Sent 10.15 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

A later deserter states the assault will be made at daylight. That seems to be an hour when an attack would be made if one is really designed. The commanding general thinks that instead of having the whole of the division under arms, if a part of it is kept up ready to rouse the remainder, who should have everything prepared to fall in the ranks, it would answer as well.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

If there is no alarm during the night, the troops will be under arms at 3 a. m. to-morrow and the reserve artillery hitched up. The artillery with divisions will be harnessed during the night.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing unusual or of importance transpired in my front during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that two deserters from Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division, Hill's corps, state that their brigade joins Longstreet's corps, and that they heard that Longstreet's corps would assault our works to-night; that they have been clearing away the undergrowth in the ravines so that they could mass their troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864. (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

A deserter has come in from Field's division, opposite my center, saying they design making an attack on me to-night with his division. He saw General Field himself. He deserted from the picket-line, to which place the general came with a colonel and discussed its practicability. He says it is the impression Johnston is gone if they cannot send troops to re-enforce him, and they must beat us back before they can do it. I have given directions to be prepared on my lines, and send you the man.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The deserter says the right of Field's division is at the plank road near the Chimneys, and connects there with Hill's corps. Field's division and two brigades of McLaws', he says, are on the line; they came here on the 8th instant, leaving Pickett's division at that time north of the Appomattox. Another deserter has just come in from the same regiment, Forty-fourth Alabama, giving the same report. He says they think of attacking about daybreak to-morrow. I have stopped the working details to enable the lines to be manned and ready.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—9.35 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I fear the contemplated assault will not come off. My pickets can see into the ravine on my right, and part of General Burnside's is across it. The bright moonlight prevents their movement without our seeing them. They may be able to get the men in hidden places by small parties, and this is what the deserter said they proposed. I think we would pay off old scores if they attempt to assault.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you be prepared, in the event of an attack by the enemy and his repulse, and follow him up closely, and attack in turn and endeavor to enter his works at the same time he does.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR No. 87. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

The following changes of troops will be made to-night:

I. General Cutler will extend his line to the left, so as to relieve the Second Brigade of General Ayres' division.

II. General Ayres will extend his line to the left, so as to relieve the Eighteenth Massachusetts and the Sixteenth Michigan, and a part of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

III. The troops relieved belonging to the First Division will be posted by General Griffin, so as to maintain his own position.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—8 p. m.

The circular order for the movement of the troops of the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions is suspended for to-night. A rebel deserter just come in reports that the enemy design making an attack upon us to-night. Have everything in readiness to meet it; barricade the embrasures of the batteries where not occupied with guns; put all the men on the front line that can use their muskets, and have the reserves as close at hand as possible.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

A report obtained from deserters has just been received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the same purport as that previously sent you, to wit, that the enemy are preparing to attack us to-night. The enemy have been clearing away the undergrowth in the ravine in our front to enable them to mass their troops. Any guns that can throw shells in the ravine during the night should be employed in this way. Banquettes for the infantry must be put in the parapets that have been fixed for artillery, and pains taken to prepare them, so that the men can shoot freely over the top. The men must be carefully instructed in the manner of delivering their fire, so as to reserve it for the main line in case it is preceded by a line of skirmishers.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—8.45 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

There is a good position for a battery at about your center, already prepared. This will sweep our line to the right of it. General Ayres' batteries enfilade your front.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just sent up a rebel deserter who says General Field was at work this afternoon clearing away the ground, with a view to making an attack with his division upon our lines somewhere on my right center or right. Possibly (if it is done) they may strike General Cutler's front also. He understood that it is to be to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 17, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to say that I received your note on the line, where I had already ordered four regiments of the First Brigade and another battery. It is reported on my right that the rebels have been moving troops to our left.

Very respectfully,

R. B. AYRES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE:

SIR: I think from what the last prisoner that I sent you says that the enemy will mass opposite Burnside's left. I think we should have a battery on my line.

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We had the usual amount of picket and mortar firing on our front last night. Three deserters came in early this morning opposite the

right of our line, belonging to Bushrod Johnson's division, and state that they do not know positively of any troops being on this side the river, except Beauregard. They think there are others. They represent great dissatisfaction existing among them, short rations, &c. They belong to the Forty-ninth North Carolina and state that if the soldiers were allowed to vote Holden would get nearly all the votes of the privates. They also state it is understood by their officers that we are mining at some place along the line. A member of their company who is a miner, was detailed three or four days ago to assist in countermining for the purpose of discovering where we are mining. I should judge from their statements that the countermining has commenced at about the right place, but I think the great depth of our mine below the surface will probably prevent discovery, but I deem it very important that the mine should be charged and exploded as early as possible. We will probably have the side galleries ready for the charge by tomorrow morning. All necessary precautions have been ordered, and we hope to be able to complete the mine.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Humphreys' dispatch received,* and every disposition is being made to resist an attack. Nothing unusual has occurred during the day. Our men at work in the mine under the rebel redoubt could hear a noise of pounding, &c., over their heads, apparently from putting down a platform.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864. (Sent 10 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Since telegraphing you two deserters from Longstreet's corps have come into General Warren's line and confirm the statements made by deserters that preceded them of an intended assault.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch received. Orders will be given accordingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* See Humphreys to Warren and Burnside, 8 p. m., p. 298.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Army Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you be prepared, in the event of an attack by the enemy and his repulse, and follow him up closely, and attack in turn and endeavor to enter his works at the same time he does.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864. (Received 10.15 p. m.)

General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch received and proper precaution will be taken.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General LEDLIE, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL. I am directed by the general commanding to say to you that all batteries, caissons, limbers, &c., not in position, should be kept harnessed all night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Potter and Willcox.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that it will be well to have the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts ready to move out in case of necessity, but he does not desire it to be moved unless emergency requires it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the night has passed without the occurrence of any event of importance on my front, the enemy keeping up a fire of musketry all night, apparently apprehensive of a surprise.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Permit me to call attention to the inclosed extracts* from the reports of Colonel Steere, commanding First Brigade of this division, of yesterday and to-day. You will see that these attempts to communicate with the enemy are made with the sanction and seemingly under the direction of the officers commanding the troops on my right. Under the orders I have received I have instructed my officer of the day not to permit anything of the kind anywhere within range of my guns, although not on my front, but if these attempts are permitted and persisted in elsewhere, whilst prohibited on my line, it only has the effect of attracting and exciting the suspicion of the enemy to that portion of the line from which we are most desirous to divert it. The enemy have been communicated with several times from the same point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that the two regiments on fatigue duty have been ordered to report to their brigades. It would be well, to avoid the possibility of mistake, for you to send an order to them yourself. You can, at the same time, send an order to the Seventh Rhode Island to be under arms ready for any emergency, but I prefer that the last-named regiment should not be put in line unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that it will be well to have the Seventeenth Michigan ready to move out in case of necessity, but he does not desire it to be moved unless emergency requires it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 17, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the position named in my previous report for two guns to defend the ravine in Humphrey's line is ready, and the guns will be put in to-night. Colonel Humphrey will also strengthen and straighten his picket-line, which is not satisfactory to me at present. The rebels continue repairing and strengthening their line.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my men have been constantly employed on fatigue duty for some time past, and that details for large fatigue parties for night work are called for daily. I would, therefore, request that a sufficient time be given them for rest and to clean their arms, &c., before taking part in the proposed assault.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Loring, assistant inspector-general of the corps, who will please, after communicating in writing with the commanding general of the Fourth Division on this subject, submit a full report of the facts in the case to be laid before the general commanding the corps.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864.

Since the 9th instant the whole command has been constantly at work, day and night, on our own front; at the same time large details have been made for work on other portions of the line. Major-General Warren has this day sent word that the men of the Fourth Division will not hereafter be detailed to work off their own line.

Respectfully returned.

EDWD. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general Ninth Army Corps.

The indorsement of General Ferrero shows that the necessity of any immediate action on the within paper on the part of the general com-

manding the Ninth Army Corps was anticipated by the action of General Warren, directed, as I am informed, by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. The division having subsequently been returned to the Ninth Army Corps and its movements left to the control of the general commanding, no further action seems necessary.

CHAS. G. LORING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the commanding general of the Fourth Division, and his attention invited to the indorsement of the assistant inspector-general.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864—10 p. m. (Received 10.50 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Several deserters that have come into our lines this evening at different times state that Longstreet's corps will assault our lines to-night or at daylight. The commanding general directs that you be prepared to move at any hour, and that upon hearing heavy firing to-night or at daylight that you move up to the front on the plank road, reporting your approach to these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Plank Road, near Temple's House, July 17, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet at this hour. Patrolled to Lee's Mill, and found the bridge destroyed, except string pieces. Chased a few guerrillas on Prince George road. The enemy have erected a barricade on the plank road in front of the swamp bridge, which they hold. My impression is that they merely desire to hold that point for the water, as they are quite peaceable. Last night, immediately after I relieved Colonel Bryan, the enemy advanced a strong line of pickets out of the woods in my front (opposite Aiken's and Gurley's) to within easy range of my line. This morning at daylight they retired to the edge of the woods. Nothing else of any moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

N. B.—The pickets last night report the noise of felling timber in the woods opposite Gurley's.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.
July 17, 1864—midnight.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of to-night received and contents respectfully noted. No sign of any movement on the part of the enemy can be discovered at this point, unless his unusual quiet should portend such. I would, however, respectfully call your attention to the fact that although my lines now stretch in nearly three-quarters of a complete circle (vedettes) from the left of the infantry around by Aiken's, Gurley's, and Gary's Church to the plank road, and thence around on my left rear to near Sturdivant's Mill, yet the main road from Prince George to Lee's Mill, &c., is now uncovered, except by my patrols, as I understand all other pickets have been withdrawn between those points. From that road and between Prince George and this point there are at least main roads leading south, viz, one at Mount Zion Church, said to lead to Surry Court-House; one near the Blackwater, said to lead to Disputanta Station, and one on this side of Blackwater and the railroad, which runs nearly parallel with the Norfolk railroad. It is impossible for me with my command to go as far to my right rear as would effectually cover these approaches, as nearly my whole force is now on the long line I am obliged to hold. I will endeaver by patrols to discover any approach from that direction, but would recommend that some measures be adopted to effectually keep the road open toward Prince George. Previous to receiving your dispatch I had ordered a patrol to the Norfolk railroad at 3 a. m.; also to Lee's Mill. At dark to-night no movement or sign could be seen at the latter place. At 6 p. m. the enemy advanced a small party up the plank road to my outposts, but did not attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that a regiment from your division be sent to Prince George Court-House to-day to relieve a regiment of the First Cavalry Division on picket at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.
July 17, 1864.

Col. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please detail a regiment from your command to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, with the First New Hampshire Cavalry, on picket at Cocke's Mill, to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock; the men to be provided with three days' rations and forage.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 17, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Several deserters just in on General Meade's front, who left the picket-line to-night, concur in the statement that we are to be attacked to-night. General Field visited their line just before they deserted, and they overheard him talking with a colonel on the details of the movement. They say it is conceded in their army that Johnston is gone, unless he can be re-enforced, and before they can re-enforce him we must be driven back. Have the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps duly notified, with caution, however, that they are to make no demonstration to show that we are expecting any such attack. Be prepared at the same time to take advantage of any abandonment by the enemy of his lines in your front, especially after daylight in the morning. Of course it is not known when the attack is to be, or whether it is to be at all, but we want to be prepared for the enemy if he should give us such an advantage.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 17, 1864—10.20 p. m (Received 11 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., City Point:

Telegram received. Dispositions have been made to meet the exigencies therein mentioned.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 17, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Major-General BUTLER:

Since my dispatch to you two more sets of deserters have come in, confirming previous statements, but giving more particulars. The attack, if made, is to be principally on Meade's left. The deserters say that a ravine has been cleared out between the respective lines of skirmishers, for the purpose of massing their troops under cover and out of observation, and that the attack is to be made about 4 a. m., or just before day. I very much wish now that you had a corps ready to make an attack on the enemy at the same time. It will be advisable to have Kautz notified to have his cavalry on hand for service on foot.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 17, 1864—11.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Indeed I wish that corps was here. We shall open with artillery in full blast when they open on the left. Kautz had been notified to report to Brooks on foot before the receipt of your dispatch.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 17, 1864.

Commander J. M. B. CLITZ,
U. S. Steamer Osceola, City Point:

The commanding general directs me to request you to keep all naval vessels away from Wilcox's Wharf until further orders, unless our transports are fired into. This request is made because he is preparing an expedition to capture the whole rebel force there.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Grant's Headquarters:

I have notice by telegraph that acceptance of my resignation was mailed on the 14th. Has it been received at your headquarters?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 17, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General BROOKS:

The following dispatch is transmitted for your information.* General Butler desires me to say to you to be ready. He expects the attack about 3 o'clock.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

(Same to Generals Martindale, Foster, and Kautz.)

In addition, to General Kautz: Let all your men be ready to take position quickly on the line. Report to General Brooks.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864—10.30 p. m.

General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received. Please give orders to have the colored troops on the left of the line in readiness, and, if possible, placed subject to my orders.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 17, 1864—10.50 p. m.

General BROOKS:

Dispatch received. I have notified the colored troops and have ordered General Paine to report to you. They, as all troops between the Appomattox and James (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) are under your command. Give them any orders you think proper.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

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* See Grant to Butler, 9.35 p. m., p. 307.

JULY 17, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS:

Kautz has been ordered to report to you with his men dismounted. Send an aide to notify him to be up in time. Later information by two sets of deserters fixes the point of attack on Meade's left. The enemy is now clearing a ravine there to mass troops. The general commanding directs that you open a furious cannonade on your front and make a feint attack on Foster's front as soon as you hear the attack on the left of Meade. Information points to 4 o'clock or daybreak as the time.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JONES' NECK, *July 17, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I sent a company last night under Captain Bell, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, to reconnoiter toward Malvern Hill. He left the river at Maiden Hall Landing; arrived at a point near Pickett's, where he found the enemy. I will forward by orderly his written report.* I think the lines of the enemy extend from Malvern Hill to Chaffin's Bluff, the troops lying along New Market road and toward Malvern Hill.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

Have your command in readiness by daylight, and if you hear an engagement going on on our left, move out so as to threaten seriously the enemy in your front.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 17, 1864—10.35 p. m.

General WEITZEL:

Your dispatch received. I will be fully prepared.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1864. (Sent 9.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General MARTINDALE,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

Several deserters that came into our lines this evening at different times state that Longstreet's corps will assault our lines to-night or about daybreak. Longstreet's corps is opposite Burnside's left wing

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*See p. 311.

and Warren's right wing, perhaps extending more over Warren's front than Burnside's. The corps of this army are notified of this statement and prepared for the attempt. The commanding general has directed me to notify you of the same.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 17, 1864.

Colonel BELL:

The lieutenant-general telegraphs that he anticipates an attack on some part of our lines to-night or to-morrow morning. You will, therefore, have your command on the alert and in readiness. Direct your brigade officer of the day to visit his picket-line several times during the night and see that every man on picket is watchful. Enforce the rule to have one-half of the men on the front line awake; at 3.30 all will be aroused. Your reserves now in the creek bottom will be under arms at the same time.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Colonel Curtis and Lieutenant-Colonel Coan.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 17, 1864. (Sent 11.35 p. m.)

General KAUTZ,
Jones' Neck:

The commanding general directs that you report to General Brooks with your men dismounted.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 17, 1864—11 a. m.

General BARNES,
Point Lookout, Md.:

Turn back to Fort Monroe all transports with troops of the Nineteenth Corps.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1864.*

General AUGUR:

Stop all Sixth and Nineteenth Corps within reach and direct them to re-embark for City Point. General Hardin, at Tennallytown, has been directed to send an officer to turn back all this side of Potomac.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 17, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find the report of Captain Bell, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, whom I sent with a company in the direction of Malvern Hill. I have the honor to submit that in all probability the attack on Malvern Hill would involve the necessity of fighting the greater portion of the troops now in my front and along the New Market road. I would also submit that the distance from New Market to Malvern Hill is shorter and more direct than from the landing on the river, and that the enemy would probably make their attack after we had passed Strawberry Plains, thus being in our rear. This contingency would involve the necessity of leaving the greater part of the force to cover the roads leading from New Market. If the major-general commanding decides to occupy Malvern Hill I would respectfully submit that a strong feint be made from this front in direction of Chaffin's Bluff and New Market, while the gun-boats from Jones' Neck to Curl's Neck shell the country beyond Strawberry Plains and the works on Malvern Hill. I am not advised as to the approaches to the hill or the character of the works. A "contraband" reported that they had a fort on Malvern Hill; if so, whether it could be carried by *coup de main* or not I am unable to say. If we were detained long in front of the works all the hard fighting would be in our rear. If the major-general commanding deems it impracticable to withdraw my command from this point to attempt the movement, I would respectfully report that I think a cavalry force of 100 or 200 men at Curl's Neck would, in my opinion, cause the evacuation of Malvern Hill by operating on Curl's Neck over Strawberry Plains and toward the road leading from New Market to Malvern Hill. In any event they would stop the enemy from harvesting the grain, as is now done by or in charge of small parties of their cavalry. If any cavalry is sent I would respectfully recommend Major Wheelan, First New York Mounted Rifles, two companies of that regiment and his squadron now being with my command. I would respectfully report that in my opinion this position should be held as threatening Richmond and preventing a permanent blockade of the river at this narrow, which the naval officers with whom I have conversed pronounce the most dangerous to navigation. I omitted to say that the country from this point to Malvern Hill is mostly open and cultivated, affording little or no cover to the movements of troops. All has been quiet along the river since yesterday afternoon.

I am, very respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 17, 1864.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 10th Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of a reconnaissance made by order of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster in the direction of Malvern Hill on the night of the 16th day of July, 1864:

The command consisted of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. At dusk proceeded in pontoon boats to

Curl's Neck, bivouacked at that place until 12 midnight, marched by the side of the banks of the river to about half a mile beyond Maiden Hall Landing, thence took the road that crosses the plantations of Messrs. Allen and Taylor, being nearly a direct road from the river to Mr. Pickett's house near the Richmond road. At Pickett's house the road turns to the left leading into the road to Richmond. I had proceeded three miles in this direction without meeting with any opposition or seeing any force of the enemy when I came upon the pickets of the enemy on the Richmond road. My command having become much reduced in numbers, being compelled to station guards at the different cross-roads on the plantations, all of these cross-roads lead to some point on the Richmond road to the left, it being near daylight, deemed it extra hazardous to proceed farther in such an open country with such a small force, as the enemy could easily cut me off in my rear. I went to within half or three-quarters of a mile of Malvern Hill; a thick woods covers the front of the hill; did not see any works of the enemy. The roads which I passed over were in good condition, the country level, many parts of it under cultivation, such as wheat and corn. Some of the wheat had been recently cut, I should judge during the night. Returned with command, arriving about 6 a. m.

Truly, yours,

JAS. B. BELL,
Captain, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Company C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Considering the condition of the garrisons of Washington and Baltimore, I have determined to retain the two heavy artillery regiments of the Sixth Corps, unless you direct otherwise.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 18, 1864—11.45 p. m. (Received 2.15 p. m. 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m. in regard to retaining the heavy artillery of Sixth Corps received. I had just ordered another regiment of this sort from here, but will suspend the order unless more than two regiments are required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 18, 1864.*

I. Colonel Dyer, commanding Fifteenth Maine Regiment, Tenth Army Corps, will report with his regiment to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., for orders.

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III. Paragraph 1, of General Orders, No. 225, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, of date Washington, July 7, 1864,* is hereby suspended, and the following assignments to the command of corps announced, until permanent assignments are made by the President. Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale is temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry is temporarily assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

V. All regiments now with the armies operating from the James River whose term of service expires before the 25th of August, 1864, will be sent, without delay, to Washington, D. C. Also one regiment of heavy artillery will be sent to Washington, D. C., from the Army of the Potomac. Army commanders will attend to the prompt execution of this order.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 18, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Fifty-ninth Georgia, of Anderson's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, has just been forwarded. He came into our lines about 12 o'clock last night. He states that orders were issued to the pickets last evening to fire on any man seen going beyond the picket-line. These orders were peremptory and have never been given before; that his colonel said no attack would be made on our lines, as so many deserters came into our lines yesterday and told us all about it. They did not leave the trenches. Informant says that it was generally understood an attack was to be made last night. Longstreet was to assault us in front and Hill would make a circuit in our rear. The movement was freely discussed among officers and men and did not meet with much favor. It was looked upon as a foolish and desperate movement. Informant is intelligent and his information corroborates all we have relative to Longstreet's position, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing is forwarded as an explanation of the failure to make the threatened attack. All has been perfectly quiet.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* See p. 69.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

There are two regiments of heavy artillery with the Sixth Army Corps which have been retained for the garrison of Washington. This will be enough. The order, therefore, for you to send another will be suspended.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 18, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Do you intend to include cavalry regiments in Special Orders, No. 61; and, if so, shall they not leave their horses and equipments?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

The cavalry regiments are included, but they must leave their horses and equipments here. The 100-days' men you need not send.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 18, 1864.*
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

I have the report of a refugee, who has just come in to the gun-boats, who says that Lee is said to have left the south side and gone, leaving Beauregard and Longstreet. Some say he has gone to the Valley, and others say he has gone south. Have you had any deserters from Hill's corps in the last twenty-four hours?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Seven deserters from the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment, Wright's brigade, Mahone's division, Hill's corps, came into our lines between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. They gave no particular information, and know nothing of the contemplated attack of last night beyond rumors that one was to be made. These men were questioned and know nothing of any movements or change of position of their corps, nor had they heard of the corps having six days' cooked rations, as reported by deserters from Longstreet's corps last night. I should think the refugee's story was a camp rumor.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 18, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Seven deserters from the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment, Wright's brigade, Mahone's division, Hill's corps, came into our lines this morning from 2 to 3 o'clock. They bring no additional information. From their statements we should judge that their regiment was considerably demoralized. Many of them would desert if they dared to. They are nearly all conscripts, and were forced into the army against their will. They know nothing about the attack ordered last night, except mere rumor that there was to be one. We learn from one of them that a deserter from our army went over yesterday afternoon and gave himself up to their regiment. We cannot learn what regiment he is from. One of informants thinks he communicated something of importance concerning the attack and our preparations for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

Captain FISHER, *Chief Signal Officer:*

No change observed.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

FIFTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
July 18, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

All quiet. At 11 this a. m. our batteries succeeded in setting on fire and destroying the large white house in rear of enemy's works and in front of extreme right of Fifth Corps. No movement observed.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

(Same to Captain Fisher.)

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—9 a. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

All quiet. No change since yesterday. The enemy continue at work on their lines.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—5 p. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

Nothing of importance to report to-day. Have seen no movement of troops or change in enemy's camps or line.

J. B. DUFF,
Second Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL HOUSE, *July 18, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's signal officer reports this a. m. a movement of our forces on the Bermuda Hundred road toward Bermuda Hundred, occupying twenty minutes in passing a point. He also reports two gun-boats above pontoon and one off Point of Rocks. Can locate six of enemy's stations, four of which I can read. They are on left bank of river. Three hacks and a stage passed on Richmond and Petersburg road going toward Petersburg. Horsemen continually passing.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The enemy's signal officer reports a gun-boat and steamer off Point of Rocks; also ambulances going toward front at Cobb's. Steam from locomotives has been rising this p. m., from a point south 80 degrees west from here and distant three miles. Have seen several ambulances passing toward city on Richmond road. A small force has been at work this p. m. strengthening the work to our right of Farley's.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The enemy's signal officer has just reported the arrival at Strahan's Landing of a steamer, and another one coming up; also three gun-boats above pontoons.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

No movements observed. Steam escaping from locomotive seen during the day on Richmond and Petersburg Railroad west from here and back of Whitehead's. Intercepted messages:

3 P. M.

Colonel B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two steamers arrived from below. One of them bringing a few troops. About 200 cavalry have rode in rear of Point of Rocks, coming toward Cobb's.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

6.45 P. M.

Colonel B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two regiments of infantry in open space to our left of Cobb's seem to be drilling. One gun-boat off Point of Rocks and three steamers at Strahan's lower landing.

OPERATOR,
At C.

(Same to A. B.)

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JORDAN HOUSE SIGNAL STATION, *July 18, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER, *Chief Signal Officer:*

Very quiet in this front to-day. Locomotives have been moving in Petersburg and on the Petersburg and Lynchburg road.

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 18, 1864.*

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9. In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Armies of United States, all regiments now with this army whose term of service expires before the 25th day of August, 1864, will be sent, without delay, to Washington, and report to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, on their arrival there. Regimental organizations only are designed to be embraced in this order, and no man belonging to the regiments to be detached will be sent who is not to be discharged before August 25, 1864. All re-enlisted men of such regiments, as well as those who have joined since date of original organization, will be disposed of as indicated in Circular No. 36, of May 2, 1864, from the War Department for the case of the muster out of a regiment not veteran. The horses and equipments of the cavalry regiments that come within the provisions of this order will be turned over to the proper departments of the staff here. Corps commanders are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and they will at once report what regiments are to be detached under its requirements, together with the strength of the same present for duty, exclusive of the men who are to remain.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,
July 18, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE, *Chief Engineer:*

MAJOR: The work on the left progressed yesterday, the redoubt needing now only a magazine and stockade at the gorge, both of which are under way. Captain Harwood reports the rifle-pits completed, with the exception of about 100 yards. The major-general commanding Fifth Corps directed all work on the batteries on his front to be suspended last night, consequently they remain as last reported.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Day before yesterday, whilst on the line in front of the Fifth Corps, the engineer in front in charge of the works reported to me that the unnecessary firing of the artillery of the corps and the consequent return fire needlessly embarrassed and obstructed operations. I immediately gave instructions to Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery of the corps, to have the matter properly regulated or the firing stopped, if possible, when he stated to me that he had no control over batteries of the corps in position, as they had been transferred to other officers. I then called his attention to the Coehorn mortars which were keeping up a fire more or less continuous, and which not being assigned to divisions were under his command. He informed me that such was not the case; that he found in that battery that his control had been also superseded by an order from General Warren direct to the battery commander. This order, a copy of which I inclose,* was exhibited to me at the battery. It was not sent through Colonel Wainwright.

I respectfully request that the use of all the corps artillery employed on the lines be placed under the general direction of the chief of artillery of the corps, through whom all orders, either from corps commanders, commanders of the trenches, or myself, may be given, and that for the employment of the artillery used in the siege they may be responsible to me. The object of this is not to prevent any proper control by commanders on duty over the use of the artillery, but to secure some system in the operation. An unregulated expenditure of munitions at the discretion of successive commanders, either of divisions or of the trenches, and directed according to their various views, cannot but produce mischief. In this case the control of the mortars at least belongs properly to the chief of artillery of the corps. They form no part of the division field artillery, yet have been transferred to a division commander, and the power delegated to him subdelegated to a brigade commander, who may, with equal propriety, further assign them to a regimental commander or field officer. I deem it, further, proper to call attention to the mode in which this transfer of duties has been effected, as one not merely wanting in courtesy to the chief of artillery of the corps, but as calculated to destroy on the part of his subordinates the respect due to his position and to impair his just authority.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since last report. There are no fatigue details absent from the command now.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

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* See Circular of July 12, p. 192.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my troops since last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

The major-general commanding having obtained a short leave of absence, relinquishes the command of the division to Col. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Veteran Volunteers.

By order of Major-General Gibbon, commanding division:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 18, 1864—5 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

A deserter from the enemy, whom I send you under guard, states that a movement on the left flank of our lines is meditated by the rebels. There has been no attack as yet along my front. I am all ready for them.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 18, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The attack of the enemy did not come off last night, but it was a good thing to be made apprehensive of it, as all my officers and men got into a position to meet it, and probably many little neglected preparations were attended to.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: In accordance with the circular of the 7th instant requesting me to furnish the names of such officers of my command as in my judgment are deserving promotion to the rank of major and brigadier generals, I present the following for major-generals: First, Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding First Division. Second, Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, commanding Third Division. Third, Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding Second Division. Fourth, Brig. Gen. J. C. Robinson, absent wounded. Fifth, Brig. Gen. J. J. Bartlett, commanding Third Brigade, First Division. All for uniform bravery and ability in the

battles of the present campaign. And the following named for brigadier-generals: First, Lieut. Col. H. C. Bankhead, inspector-general, Fifth Army Corps, who is thoroughly acquainted with the duties, and whom I have sent on several occasions to virtually command brigades, in trying circumstances, deprived of their commanders by wounds. Second, Capt. Frederick Winthrop, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, who has shown most marked ability in the battles of the campaign in command of his regiment. He has been previously recommended. Third, Col. J. H. Kitching, Sixth New York Artillery, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, who is possessed of great energy and ability and distinguished in the battle of May 19. Fourth, Col. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, recommended by General Griffin. Fifth, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop, First Michigan Volunteers, recommended by General Bartlett. Sixth, Col. J. W. Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding brigade, recommended by General Cutler, who has also been recommended before. I inclose communications in relation to above officers.

Two valuable officers now out of service, one of whom commanded a brigade during the most active part of the campaign, and the other till he lost his arm at Spotsylvania, should be included. The first, Col. J. B. Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; the second, Col. William McCandless, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, both of whom have been before recommended. I would like to add my recommendation of the following officers to that of the officers with whom they now serve: First, Col. H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan, inspector-general, Second Army Corps.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the rifle-pits connecting the Norfolk railroad with the one on the plank road and the abatis around the latter are completed. About 100 yards of rifle-pit remain to be completed on the right of this last redoubt. The work of strengthening the lines now held and for protecting the men are progressing night and day. The construction of batteries at points located by General Hunt is also in progress. There has been scarcely any firing either of musketry or artillery on my front to-day. The enemy continues to work on his lines also. I renew the suggestion to relieve the picket-line now held by the colored troops by a brigade from the Second Corps. I would also recommend that General Ferrero's command be detailed as engineer soldiers during the siege.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

I am directed to acknowledge your dispatch of 9 p. m. The commanding general is not prepared to accede to your suggestion in regard

to General Ferrero's picket-line, and he does not desire details for working parties to be made from that division, except for work on its front. The work on the Fifth Corps front not executed by that corps will be executed by details from the Second Corps under the direction and on the requisition of the acting chief engineer Army of the Potomac.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

General JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General State of New York:

SIR: I beg leave to recommend for the position of colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, made vacant by the death of the gallant Colonel Winslow from wounds received in battle, Capt. Frederick Winthrop, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry. Captain Winthrop is from the city of New York and has commanded his own regiment in several battles. The interest I take in this my old regiment, and in keeping it worthy of the reputation it has acquired, makes me ask this as a special request. I believe there is no officer in it now who can as well fill the vacancy as the officer I recommend.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

The changes in the positions of troops proposed last night will not be made until further orders. It is enjoined upon division commanders to secure a sufficient number of men to be on the alert to-night to guard against surprise, especially toward daybreak in the morning. Artillery officers should be instructed to be prepared to direct their fire upon the flank of any force attacking to their right or left.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General AYRES, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: As the Cochorn mortar battery near your position covers General Cutler's front it will be put under his command.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

Colonel LYLE, *Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:*

COLONEL: When I was at your redoubt to-day I found that in the northwest angle they were not raising the parapet and place for the

guns to stand upon, as I directed you. Neither were they cutting off the front of the angle on the southwest corner as I directed. This work on the angles is the most important for its defense of anything that is to be done, and should not be neglected.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General BAXTER,
Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division:

GENERAL: I saw to-day that they had made the rifle breast-works on the left of the redoubt stronger than I directed, while they had not as yet touched the part laid out on the right. These two parts should have been carried on at the same time, as there is no telling which will be first needed. They would have both been made with the labor spent on one of them if my instructions had not been exceeded.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I have the honor to report an unusually quiet night on my front. Every precaution was taken in reference to the anticipated attack. The report of the general of the trenches, a copy* of which has been sent you, will give you all information in reference to the work in progress.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, July 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the siege works in front of the Ninth Corps are vigorously prosecuted day and night, and are rapidly approaching completion. The fatigue parties were withdrawn, however, last night, to assist in repelling the anticipated attack, but returned to duty on the works again this morning. The fort near the burnt house is very near completion; will be finished to-day, and the covered way leading to it will be completed by to-morrow morning. The mine at the present time has been carried to a horizontal depth of 515 feet, and reaches a point directly beneath the enemy's works. The galleries are already commenced. The lines along our front are well guarded and in good condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, General of the Trenches.

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* See next, *post.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The day has been a quiet one on my lines. The large house opposite the right of my line, known as the Clarke house, was set on fire to-day by one of our shells and consumed. It has been a cover for sharp-shooters. Generals Potter and Willcox both report the enemy building a new line of works on the crest behind their present line.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet along my lines last night, there being very little picket and artillery firing during the night. There were no signs of an attack. The 300 sand-bags have been placed in position on the front line of breast-works.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Brigade commanders report that all was quiet during the night, and no movement of the enemy discerned. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise and meet the anticipated attack. The regiments on fatigue duty were relieved for the night, and kept under arms with the supporting force; they have been returned to fatigue duty this morning. The Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers (engineers) was also under arms, and prepared to support my line in possible emergency.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The commanding officer of the First Brigade reports steady firing by the rebels on a portion of our front, but no movement detected. That it is evident they are building a new line of works in rear of the wood that skirts their present line, extending in a continuous

line in a westerly direction from the point of woods opposite the railroad, over the brow of the hill, almost at right angles to their old line in front of our left.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 18, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In anticipation of an attack last night, I caused to be made the following changes in the position of my batteries, viz: One of the two light 12's on the left center of Humphrey's line transferred to right center, looking up a ravine; the other remains as before. Two of Twitchell's light 12's, near the burnt house, moved farther to the front, looking up the same ravine, and works thrown up, which will be further strengthened, having one section still near the burnt house. Four of Mayo's rifled guns added to Roemer's battery, giving eight guns in that position, so that I have now fourteen guns in position on my line and two in reserve. My troops are all in the lines.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 18, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the second light 12 gun will be put in the new position across the railroad to-night. A shell from Battery Graves to-day set fire to a house opposite our right, from which rebel sharpshooters had annoyed my lines, and consumed it. Captain Roemer reports new works erected by the rebels on the ridge in rear of their line of battle, for the most part masked by brush.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed to say that the cavalry brigade picketing on the left of the army cannot, of course, extend its patrols this side of the Blackwater, and that the commanding general expects the Prince George Court-House and other roads between the Blackwater and the James River to be looked after by the cavalry under your immediate orders, as it was before General Gregg was brought up to the left.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

Yours of 1.30 a. m. received. I have to report that I have made no changes in the force picketing the roads between the Blackwater and the James since relieving General Gregg. The Prince George Court-House road between Blackwater and the James is now picketed by troops from my command other than Colonel Devin's brigade.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—9.20 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

There are about fifteen or twenty guerrillas in the vicinity of Sycamore Church. They are dismounted, and have several times fired on my pickets at that church to-day, killing 1 officer, wounding 1 man and 1 of my couriers. Can I have permission to burn a few houses in that neighborhood?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch relative to loss by guerrillas at Sycamore Church is received. The commanding general directs me to say in reply that any houses in which guerrillas are habitually harbored, and the owners of which you have notified, you would destroy unless the guerrillas cease to use them; you may burn after such notification. In giving this authority the commanding general wishes to avoid punishing innocent parties who may not have it in their power to prevent the offenses being committed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 18, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet in front of my lines at this hour and no alarm during the night. Patrols sent out at 3 a. m. on the left and rear to Lee's Mill, and on right and rear to Norfolk road, have returned and report "no sign of the enemy." Nothing else of moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 18, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet at this hour. At 11 p. m. last night a small party approached and fired upon my right rear outpost near Sturdivant's Mill. At 3 a. m. I sent a patrol to Lee's Mill and another by Sturdivant's Mill to the Norfolk road, thence to Prince George road, thence in the direction of Lee's Mill until the connection was formed with the other patrol. No enemy was to be seen. At my extreme advance near Gurley's the enemy, as usual at night-fall, advanced his lines to within seventy-five yards of my front, retiring at daylight to the edge of the woods. Nothing else of moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 18, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to forward inclosed communication from two females who yesterday approached my lines on the plank road and requested permission to pass out. On being refused, one of them became quite indignant, and stated that she had been passed in the day previous, and was told that she would be allowed to go out. She further states that she has been in the habit of passing the lines whenever she wished to do so. I have refused to allow her to pass out, but have offered to forward her communication to headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

JULY 18, 1864.

General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: A lady friend and myself on the 16th were ushered into your lines by your pickets in order to search for subsistence, as all we have has been destroyed by your army, and are still detained without any real cause, consequently I implore you as chief commander to release us forthwith, as each of us has little children that are suffering for our lone attention. We are at a lady's house who has no means, and we are very dissatisfied, as we are not able to compensate her for her kindness. Your immediate attention to this will be considered by us one of the kindest acts of humanity.

Very respectfully,

MRS. E. M. DANFORTH.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 18, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet at this hour. My pickets on the right of the Gurley house were attacked about 4 p. m.

by a party supposed to be a company of Fortieth Kentucky Infantry now in our front. Their object was evidently to feel the line and capture some prisoners for information, but they did not capture or hurt a man, and in the end escaped with some difficulty themselves, greatly to the disgust of the officer of the Sixth New York, commanding picket, whose men were all dismounted and their horses retired. The line was immediately re-established, in accomplishing which one of my staff had his horse shot. No other casualty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

JULY 18, 1864—1.05 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There are three signal lights in the sky looking like stars, one northeast by north, the other due east, and the other nearly west from here.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 18, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Deserters continued coming in last night, all confirming the report that we were to be attacked, the last one in said the order had been given and preparations were made. Longstreet was to attack in front, and Hill was to move round to our rear, but before he left he heard his colonel say there would be no attack, because so many deserters had come into our lines and exposed their plans. What was the result of the flag of truce yesterday?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 18, 1864—11.35 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The flag of truce was received and the men have gone to Richmond. Am to send for them Wednesday.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

The General Orders, No. 225, from the War Department, has been published directly from the Adjutant-General's Office, and is making irregularity in the corps and inquiry at these headquarters as to whom division commanders are to report. While I grieve to trouble you about such a matter, still may I ask that the proper order, as I learned it from yourself, may be published. It is clearly within your province. Perhaps an order assigning the Eighteenth to General Franklin as soon as he shall

be able to take the field, in the meantime to be under the command of General Martindale, would be a gratifying compliment to Franklin, and would be appreciated by the country as a sequence to his escape, and had better come from you. General Ord might also be assigned to the Tenth, this corps, in the meantime, to be under command of General Terry, who is a good soldier, both to report to department headquarters. Brooks leaves this morning. All quiet on our lines.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Your note of this date is just received. I have made an order suspending General Orders, No. 225, and assigning Generals Martindale and Terry to the temporary command of the two corps.* Since the last raid into Maryland I have asked that the Departments of the Middle, Washington, the Susquehanna, and West Virginia be merged into one department and a competent man placed over the whole, and have named Franklin as that man. If this is complied with I do not know who I will assign to the Eighteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 18, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Colonel FULLER,
Bermuda Hundred:

General Butler directs that you indicate to the troops of the Nineteenth Corps as they arrive at Bermuda Hundred good camping grounds near there. They remain at these camps only a day or two.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 18, 1864.

Captain SMITH,
Commanding Naval Forces on James River:

Communication by hand of Lieutenant Chambers received. I am happy to inform you that Captain Fitch, of the armed transport Reno, captured 12 torpedoes yesterday, which were all there were there. I wish you would drag Harrison's Bar and send me anybody you may catch laying them.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See p. 313.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 18, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The following messages have been received this morning from station of observation on the river-bank, Spring Hill, and are respectfully forwarded for information of the general commanding:

7.03 A. M.

Captain NORTON:

Eleven freight-cars, empty, and two passenger-cars, partly loaded with citizens, toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant.

7.45 A. M.

Captain NORTON:

Three open cars, with working parties on board, toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant.

9 A. M.

Captain NORTON:

About 200 mounted men hurrying toward Petersburg from direction of Richmond.

BAIRD,
In charge of station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Va. and N. C.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864. (Received 6.50 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Everything quiet. I have directed the troops to return to their camp.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864. (Received 8.07 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

I have official notification of the acceptance of my resignation. I relinquish the command to General Terry.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, near Point of Rocks, Va., July 18, 1864.

General W. T. H. BROOKS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: As our very agreeable official relations are to now close I trust our equally pleasant personal ones may never do so. Permit me to express to you my appreciation of your merits as a soldier and qualities as an officer and gentleman. You are aware that I did

everything I could to prevent the acceptance of your resignation, although at the same time I yielded to the reasons personal to yourself that you presented. I had hoped you might be retained in your profession for the service of the country. She can ill afford to spare so good a soldier; but you have decided otherwise, and perhaps, for yourself, wisely and justly, however unfortunately for her. It only remains, then, to say farewell! a sad, sad word, which parts with a friend, for such I shall take leave to hold you, although till recently a stranger. Wherever you may go take with you the best wishes of

Yours, most truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 18, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the corps to Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 18, 1864.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 61, current series, from headquarters Armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Tenth Army Corps.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 18, 1864—9.50 p. m.

General TERRY:

That order relative to sending troops to Washington does not include 100-days' men.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 18, 1864. (Sent 10.23 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

In the course of the next four or five days two divisions (say 10,000 men) of the Nineteenth Corps will come to Deep Bottom to encamp. The general commanding directs that you or one of your staff officers select the best position for these troops for defense, water, and comfort, and suggest it to the brigade and division commanders as they arrive, you being best acquainted with the ground.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 18, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

Please send Captain Eaton, engineer in charge at this post, 100 axes. We need them very much. Most of the axes here are without helves and must be sent to depot.

Yours, truly,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 18, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General MARTINDALE:

Is there any fighting going on on the left? We think we hear something, but we are not certain.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 18, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

I think you are mistaken about fighting. Everything here, and as far as I can learn, is very quiet.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 18, 1864.]

Colonel CURTIS:

I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that Colonel Duncan's brigade will relieve the troops in your second line this evening after dark. The general directs that you make your dispositions accordingly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL R. SEALY,
Captain, Forty-seventh New York Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Coan.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 18, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER DETCHT. SECOND U. S. COLORED CAV.,
Near Rushmore House:

You will at once proceed with the detachment under your command down the river to the Mills house to the support of Captain Ludlow's battery of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. You will report at these headquarters the strength of your detachment, and if more troops are needed they will be furnished from the other detachment of your regiment stationed near the Beasley house.

By command of Col. J. H. Holman:

SOLON A. CARTER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., *In the Field, Va., July 18, 1864.*

All the territory lying east of the Chowan River and north of the Albemarle Sound is hereby annexed to the District of Eastern Virginia, under the command of Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley.

By command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 18, 1864—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General SHEPLEY,
Commanding, &c., Norfolk:

Issue a most stringent order at once in relation to quarantine, specially extending it to naval vessels. Have a health officer board them and hold on to them at all hazards. We know the difficulties and benefits of a strict quarantine. Make it effectual by giving it personal attention. The safety of our whole army up here may depend upon this order.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
City Point, July 19, 1864—10 a. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In my opinion there ought to be an immediate call for, say, 300,000 men to be put in the field in the shortest possible time. The presence of this number of re-enforcements would save the annoyance of raids, and would enable us to drive the enemy from his present front, particularly from Richmond, without attacking fortifications. The enemy now have their last men in the field. Every depletion of their army is an irreparable loss. Desertions from it are now rapid. With the prospect of large additions to our force these desertions would increase. The greater number of men we have the shorter and less sanguinary will be the war. I give this entirely as my views and not in any spirit of dictation, always holding myself in readiness to use the material given me to the best advantage I know how.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 19, 1864—4 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I am of the opinion that another regiment of heavy artillery, in addition to those with General Wright, should be sent here as soon as you can spare it. I have written to-day at length.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 19, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: The recent raid into Maryland seems to have established several things, which it would be well for us to keep in mind:

First. It has proved that while your army is south of the James River and Lee's between you and Washington he can make a pretty large detachment unknown to us for a week or ten days and send it against Washington, or into West Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland.

Second. General Hunter's army, which comprises all troops north of Richmond that can go into the field, is entirely too weak to hold West Virginia and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the same time to resist any considerable rebel raid north of the Potomac.

Third. We cannot rely upon aid from the militia of the Northern States. They will not come out at all, or will come too late, or in so small a force as to be useless.

Fourth. The garrisons of Washington and Baltimore are made up of troops entirely unfit for the field and wholly inadequate for the defense of these places. Had it not been for the opportune arrival of the veterans of the Sixth Corps both cities would have been in great danger. So long as you were operating between Washington and the enemy your army covered Maryland and Pennsylvania, and I sent you all the troops from here and the North which could take the field or guard your depots and prisoners of war. But the circumstances have now most materially changed, and I am decidedly of opinion that a larger available force should be left in this vicinity.

It may be answered that re-enforcements can be sent in time from the James River, as was done in this case. This answer would be decisive, if we here, or you there, could always be apprised of the number and position of the raiders, as well as the object upon which their march is directed. But this cannot be done without a superior cavalry force, which we have not got and are not likely to have. The country is so stripped of animals that it is hardly possible to supply demands in the field. If the enemy had crossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry (and it is now fordable in many places), and had moved directly upon Washington or Baltimore, or if the arrival of the Sixth Corps had been delayed twenty-four hours, one or the other of these places, with their large depots of supplies, would have been in very considerable danger. Will it be safe to have this risk repeated? Is not Washington too important in a political as well as a military point of view to run any serious risk at all? I repeat that so long as Lee is able to make any large detachments Washington cannot be deemed safe without a larger and more available force in its vicinity.

What you say of establishing schools of instruction here, at Baltimore, and at Harper's Ferry will be applicable when we get troops to be instructed. But we are now not receiving one-half as many as we are discharging. Volunteering has virtually ceased, and I do not anticipate much from the President's new call, which has the disadvantage of again postponing the draft for fifty days. Unless our Government and people will come square up to the adoption of an efficient and thorough draft we cannot supply the waste of our army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The establishment of recruiting rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, besides being expensive, has called for two officers who cannot be spared from the field, and will not add a man to the service. Every negro that comes in is now taken into the service, the best specimens physically being enlisted in companies already organized, and the others are employed as laborers in some of the departments or sent north. I will add also that every expedition going out brings back all the negroes they can find.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 19, 1864.*

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III. All troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps arriving at this point will report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Bermuda Hundred, for orders.

IV. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith is hereby relieved from the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps and will proceed to New York City and await further orders. His personal staff will accompany him. The corps staff of the Eighteenth Army Corps will report to Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, temporarily commanding, for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 19, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter has just been forwarded from the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps belonging to the Sixty-fourth Georgia Regiment, Wright's brigade, Anderson's division, A. P. Hill's corps. He left the trenches about 6 o'clock this a. m., at which time his brigade was in the same position they have been lying in for the past week. They are on the left of Hill's corps, and across the Jerusalem plank road. They are to be relieved to-night by Finegan's brigade, which is now in reserve to the rear of Mahone's division. Informant thinks all of Hill's corps is still in our front, and none of it has moved, to his knowledge. Is little acquainted with the Army of Northern Virginia, having been with it but a few weeks.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing just received is forwarded.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 19, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

No movement of any kind to-day. Since the rain began this a. m. many tents have been put up along the enemy's line and the number of camps now plainly visible from the Weldon railroad to the plank road indicates a strong force along this portion of their line.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 19, 1864—6 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

My station was occupied after the rain. Some new tents of enemy were observed on right of Gregory's house and near front line of works.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since my last report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1864.

General HANCOCK:

The regiments to be ordered to Washington, under paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 191, will be directed on arriving at Washington to report to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, for further instructions.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Warren and Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

The only change in the disposition of my command since last report is that General Birney's division was detailed for fatigue from 5.30 this morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing unusual occurred during the night in my front.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing of importance has occurred in my front to-day. The men have been employed in draining their pits of water and repairing damage done to the works by the rain.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

The commanding general directs that under paragraph 9, of Special Orders, No. 191, of yesterday's date, from these headquarters, regimental organizations only will be sent to Washington, and no man will be sent who is not to be discharged before August 25, 1864. All re-enlisted men belonging to the regiments sent, as well as those who have joined since the date of original organization, will be disposed of as indicated in Circular No. 36 from the War Department for the case of the muster out of a regiment not veteran. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Hancock and Warren.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864. (Received 11.15 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are no changes to report on the line, except the usual progress in the mine. The night was an unusually quiet one.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 19, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

There is nothing especial to report from my line to-day. The batteries have stood the rain well and the magazines are dry. The lateral gal-

leries of the mine are pushed twenty-five and fifteen feet, respectively. They are to be each fifty feet. Cannon and mortar firing by the enemy has been quite brisk.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet on my front, with less firing during the past twelve hours than usual. Colonel Pleasants has pushed the left gallery of his work twenty-five feet and the right gallery fifteen feet. All the boxes for the charges are finished and ready for use.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 19, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there was very little picket-firing in my front last night. The Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry and Fifty-first Pennsylvania are withdrawn from the lines, and will furnish details for pickets, &c.

Very respectfully,
O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 19, 1864—10.45 p. m.

[General BURNSIDE:]

GENERAL: The cut in the work seems to be pretty well authenticated. It is just where the redoubt, toward which Potter is mining, joins their rifle-pit in the left angle (our left). It seems most probable that it is an embrasure to enfilade their line, but larger than would be necessary for that purpose. I have notified the brigade and battery commanders to be on the alert.

Very respectfully,
O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Ninth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: It has just been reported to me, through Colonel Cutcheon, that the enemy has cut a passage-way through the part of the fort on

the right of the road. This passage is reported as being wide enough for four men to pass through abreast. A lieutenant in the Sixtieth Ohio claims now to have seen it this morning, but made no report of the matter. His name I have not yet ascertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

The above is sent for your information, and I am directed by the general commanding to say that you will please direct your brigade commanders to keep a good lookout, as there seems to be a disposition on the part of the enemy to break through our lines at the point above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel STEERE:

You will take every precaution to secure the safety of your line, and particularly make sure against any surprise, holding your entire command in readiness to resist an attack.

[Third indorsement.]

GENERAL:* You will have your command in readiness to move in support of the First Brigade, or to any other point that may be required.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully and urgently request the return of the mounted and dismounted cavalry of this corps now at Washington City and its vicinity. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the many reasons in favor of their immediate return. Those mounted can be of little service to the Government, as they are without organizations or officers. The dismounted men at Giesborough, if sent here to my dismounted camp, can be mounted as the horses arrive, the best first, and the balance, kept under good discipline, available at all times. I hope that no time will be lost in getting these men back. The enemy is increasing his cavalry force every day, while we have about Washington 6,000 or 7,000 men without horses, in consequence of which they are a burden instead of a benefit to the Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

* Probably S. G. Griffin.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Jordan's Point, July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail one brigade of your division to relieve Colonel Devin's brigade, of the First Cavalry Division, now on picket on the left of the army. Colonel Devin's headquarters are on the plank road near Temple's house. The brigade detailed by you will march this afternoon (so that Colonel Devin can return in the morning) via Prince George Court-House and thence to Temple's house by way of the courier-line.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 19, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions received from Cavalry Corps headquarters, you will proceed with as little delay as possible with your brigade to the left of the army, to relieve Colonel Devin's brigade, of the First Division, Cavalry Corps, now on picket there. Colonel Devin's headquarters are on the plank road near Temple's house. The regiment of your brigade on picket at Prince George Court-House will be relieved by a regiment from General Gregg's division, and will join you as soon as relieved. You will take three days' rations and forage, and march via Prince George Court-House, thence to Temple's house by way of the courier-line.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 19, 1864—9.30 a. m.
(Sent 10.35 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Supposing it to be the settled policy of the War Department to establish recruiting rendezvous at Fortress Monroe and New Berne, I desire an alteration of detail of officers. They have detailed Colonel Draper, one of my very best officers, in charge at Fortress Monroe. Now, if they will detail Brigadier-General Wild, who is admirably fitted for it, there instead of Draper it will solve many difficulties of organization. Will you please apply for the change, Wild instead of Draper?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 19, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:
Commanding, &c.:

Your communication and dispatch relative to recruiting at Fortress Monroe and New Berne received. I have telegraphed objecting to the

establishment of recruiting rendezvous at either place. I don't want States to get the benefit of recruits obtained in that way; besides, the men so obtained are worth more in keeping present organizations filled.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 19, 1864—10.10 a. m.
(Sent 10.36 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

The new iron-clad Tunxis left Philadelphia for Washington the 11th instant. She is said to draw only seven feet of water. She is the very boat we want here in case we get hold of the Howlett house battery, as she can go up at once through the channel and hold what we get, and also can move up and down without danger of getting on shore, and save wooden boats the danger of picket duty, and protect transports from shore batteries. If you agree with me, might not the Tunxis be applied for?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 19, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: The commissioners, Jaquess and Gilmore, have returned. Were received by Davis, but the only terms were independence or fight. They go to Washington to-morrow. I send you the Richmond papers, by which you will learn that you died Saturday.

Respectfully,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 19, 1864.

Colonel FULLER,
Bermuda Landing:

Have any more of the Nineteenth Corps come up?

B. F. BUTLER.

BERMUDA, *July 19, 1864.*

General B. F. BUTLER:

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania and Thirtieth Maine Regiments arrived this morning. Fifteenth Maine arrived yesterday.

FULLER,
Colonel.

FORT POWHATAN, VA., *July 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Signal station is ninety-six feet high. Signal officer reports he cannot communicate with City Point. Please send ten kegs 4-inch spikes and four bales sand-bags.

W. H. BALDWIN,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Winder Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Am nearly out of Coehorn mortar ammunition. Please forward about 10,000 rounds as soon as possible. Was my letter of 15th instant received?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 19, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Comdg. First Connecticut Artillery, Bermuda Hundred, Va.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 15th instant, containing a requisition for ammunition is received. Letters of notification are to-day sent to Captain Hatfield, your ordnance officer, informing him of the amounts that have been ordered to him. Arrangements were made some time ago for collecting this ammunition at Fort Monroe; but so much of it has been diverted for other purposes that only a small portion of it has yet been received at Fort Monroe. After this week ammunition can be forwarded to you at about the following rates: 24-pounder Coehorn, 3,000 rounds per week; 8-inch mortar and siege gun, 2,600 rounds per week; 30-pounder Parrott, 3,000 rounds per week; 4½-inch siege, 1,500 rounds per week. There is a plentiful supply of 10-inch siege mortar-shells and of 100-pounder Parrott ammunition. Fifteen more 8-inch siege mortars and beds have been ordered to Fort Monroe to-day. Some of them will be there this week, and all of them by the end of next week. They will be sent up to you at any time on your telegraphing here for them. The fuses asked for by you will reach you by the end of this week.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

JULY 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

In consequence of my taking command of the corps Foster comes into command of the First Division. Is it necessary that he should remain at Deep Bottom, or can he come to the headquarters of the division, leaving his next in rank in command where he now is?

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 19, 1864.

General TERRY, *Tenth Army Corps:*

The general commanding directs that General Foster remain where he is (at Deep Bottom), and that division headquarters be moved to him.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., July 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of the First Division, and will establish his headquarters at Deep Bottom.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., July 19, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from corps headquarters the undersigned assumes command of the division, of which the headquarters will, until further orders, be at Deep Bottom, Va.

II. All official communications from the command will be addressed to Capt. P. A. Davis, assistant adjutant-general.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hatcher's, Va., July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. S. FERRY, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep at least one regiment encamped between Battery No. 4 and Battery No. 6. He considers it preferable that two regiments be encamped there if it can be done without too much weakening other points of the line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.]

General MARTINDALE, *Eighteenth Corps:*

What is that firing we hear over with you?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.]

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

The firing is chiefly on Burnside's and Warren's front, and a little on mine, and principally from the enemy. Nothing serious.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *July 19, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MARTINDALE:

General Smith started for the front nearly an hour ago.

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 19, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Lieut. Col. F. H. PECK,
Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, City Point:

You will disembark at Bermuda Hundred, and go into camp near there till further orders.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERLAIN, POINT OF ROCKS,
July 19, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Va., and N. C., and Army of the James:

GENERAL: I have just returned. The cavalry landed at the wharf to the north of Harrison's Point at 3 a. m. to-day, and scoured the country thoroughly from that point to Charles City Court-House. The infantry landed a mile and a half below Wilcox's Wharf; searched every house and barn for a distance of four miles. No rebel force was discovered, and but two rebel scouts were seen; these were chased by the cavalry but not captured. All the torpedoes were captured by Captain Fitch on Sunday last, and none have been placed in the rivers.

Respectfully and sincerely,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have the honor to forward Brigadier-General Graham's report of an expedition to Wilcox's Wharf and Harrison's Landing, to find and capture torpedo workers.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N C., July 19, 1864.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

MAJOR: I respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that the rebels are vigorously pushing the work upon their iron-clad fleet in the Roanoke River. I have good reason to believe that besides the ram Albemarle two others are being built, and if they can succeed in coming into the Sounds together we have no naval force to cope with them. We have a fine set of naval commanders here, and they would doubtless make as good a fight as it would be possible to make with their wooden vessels, but they have all assured me that, although they consider themselves more than a match for one of the iron-clad rams, two or three of them would in all possibility clear the Sounds of our vessels. One or two iron-clads or monitors, could we

have them here, would secure us against any disaster. If we do not get them here it is my impression that sooner or later we will lose what will cost us many millions of money and many lives to retake. It appears to me that it will not require much ingenuity to get one of our iron-clads over the swash at Hatteras, and the fact of our having such vessels here would prevent the rebels from attempting a raid into the Sounds. Captain Maffitt now commands the ram Albemarle, and we all know that he is not the man to sit down at Plymouth. He was ordered there to do something, and if he can get a fleet of these rams before we receive any iron vessels we must expect disaster. Cannot the Navy Department be aroused to a proper appreciation of this matter?

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
July 19, 1864.

General PALMER:

I have your kind note; that party goes out. I should be very happy to come down, but am somewhat knocked up, and the doctor says I must keep quiet. I am keeping Kinston in a perfect ferment—my object is, I want to fool them into security and then pounce on them. Please send for that refugee sent in to-day; he can give you some interesting facts with regard to rebel designs on Point Lookout, &c.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Yours of yesterday about a call for 300,000 is received. I suppose you have not seen the call for 500,000 made the day before, and which I suppose covers the case. Always glad to have your suggestions.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, *July 20, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If General Barnard can be spared from Washington I would like to have him ordered back to the field. If he cannot be spared now send him as soon as he can be conveniently spared. I think immediate steps should be taken for completing and connecting the fortifications about Baltimore. The officers in charge of the works about Washington can take charge of those of Baltimore also. I have heard nothing of the determination come to on my recommendation about the merging of the four departments about Washington into one.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I must enter my protest against States sending recruiting agents into the Southern States for the purpose of filling their quotas. The negroes brought within our lines are rightfully recruits for the U. S. service, and should not go to benefit any particular State. It is simply allowing Massachusetts (I mention Massachusetts because I see the order of the Governor of that State for establishing recruiting agencies in the South, and see no such order from any other State authority) to fill her quota by paying an amount of money to recruits the United States have already got. I must also enter my protest against recruiting from prisoners of war. Each one enlisted robs us of a soldier and adds one to the enemy with a bounty paid in loyal money.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram of this date is received. The proposition for recruiting in rebel States by the Executives of other States was neither recommended nor sanctioned by this Department, although the President states in a telegram to General Sherman that he was favorable to it. He also authorized Butler to recruit from prisoners of war. It is not permitted in any other instance. For these reasons your protest has been referred to the President for such instructions as he may be pleased to give.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

A call is made for one more regiment of heavy artillery for the defenses of Washington. You may designate one, to be sent back as soon as the Sixth Corps begins to return.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 20, 1864.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

GENERAL: Our men came in this morning from the depot on the left, with the following information: Agent reports that A. P. Hill's corps, as he thinks, was withdrawn yesterday morning. He is quite certain that only one brigade was left at Reams' Station, and that this is all the infantry which is now lying along the railroad. A considerable portion of Hill's corps has been on the plantation of Doctor Ennis. Agent went over yesterday morning and found them all gone, and the people on the plantation told him that when they left they went in the direction of Petersburg. His wife came from Petersburg yesterday. She

cannot tell anything, in addition to the above, as to the whereabouts of Hill's corps, but says that the people are moving all their valuables out of the city and are leaving it personally in considerable numbers; that they are digging caves in and about the town, and expect the bombardment to happen soon, against which they do not believe that they will be able to make resistance. The cars on the Weldon railroad do not run into the city, but stop at the lead-works, and the rations are issued from there. There was a rumor yesterday within the enemy's lines that every night for a few nights past some troops, the number of which could not be stated, had been taken from about Petersburg and sent away. It was supposed that they were sent to re-enforce General Early in the Valley. The infantry from Proctor's plantation, on the plank road below Reams' Station, has left. The direction is not known. Our men heard eight or nine trains on the Weldon railroad last night. They return to the depot to-night, and will be in by morning.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report, just received from the signal station at the Jordan house:

JULY 20, 1864.

Intercepted the following message from rebel signal station:

"Colonel BRENT,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

"One regiment of infantry drilling in open space to our left of Cobb's. About fifty men drilling at battery below Manascillan's. One gun-boat and one steamer off Point of Rocks. One gun-boat above pontoon and two steamers below it. On account of the trees which intercept our view we cannot see whether the gun-boat reported last p. m. as approaching Red Bluff coming up, has gone down.

"OPERATOR."

("Same to A. B.")

CLARK,
Captain.

By order:

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following reports have just been received, and are respectfully forwarded for your information:

STATION NEAR FIFTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
July 20.

No change. Can see a large camp of enemy about three miles northwest of this point.

DUFF,
Lieutenant.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 20, 1864.

All quiet; no movement of troops. This a. m. two trains of cars came out from lead-works, and having gone a few hundred yards south backed in toward the city. Occasional wagons continue to pass both to right and left on road near Weldon railroad.

DUFF,
Lieutenant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. STRYKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

No change. Can see a large camp of enemy's about three miles northwest of this point.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 20, 1864—6.45 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

At 6 p. m. saw two trains of cars, one with four and the other with two box-cars, move backward on the Weldon railroad toward the depot. Locomotives moving about at that point for an hour previous. Cars appeared to be empty. The enemy's signal officer reports no change in our camps and two gun-boats at the pontoon bridge. Intercepted the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
July 20, 1864.

Col. H. P. JONES:

The 30-pounder that I am using at the mortars does very well. The other has been disabled by one of the enemy's batteries and will require a new trail before it can be again used.

JOHN LANE,
Major, Commanding.

The battery where this 30-pounder is located is at Archer's. At 5 p. m. Lieutenant Bartlett reported that five trains had passed Port Walthall Junction to-day, going toward Richmond, partly loaded with troops, and one toward Petersburg, empty. No movement of troops seen.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES IN THE FIELD,
July 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Volunteer Engineers:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires that you detail a proper officer and a squad of men to repair the defenses at City Point, especially the

small redoubt, and the infantry parapet in its vicinity, completing their revetments. The commanding officer at this post will furnish you with a working party, in addition to your own, on your requisition.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my troops since last report, except that General Barlow's division relieved General Birney's on fatigue this morning at 5 o'clock.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would like to visit General Butler's headquarters and City Point to-morrow, leaving at 10 a. m., if there is no objection.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

I have no objection to General Hancock going.

G. G. M.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is nothing new to report. The First Division returned from fatigue at 7.30 this evening, and the Second Division has been detailed for 5 a. m. to-morrow.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Very quiet along my front last night and nothing of importance occurred. A detail of 350 men from the Fourth Division was at work on General Cutler's right under Captain Gillespie, engineer.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

The strength of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery present for duty is 21 officers and 685 men.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have nothing to report to-night. It is believed the work in front of the colored troops has been completed.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—10.25 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

For the purpose of simplifying and making the corps more effective, I would like to consolidate the Fourth Division with the others. I refer this matter to you because I shall be destroying, in a measure, an old organization of the First Army Corps. I presume there is no prospect of reviving that corps now on its old basis. It would be difficult, and I think not advisable, at any rate.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

Your dispatch of 10.25 p. m. asking authority to break up the Fourth Division of your corps has been laid before the commanding general, who is not prepared at present to sanction any change in the organization of your corps.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 20, 1864.

Major DUANE:

Did you on the 16th report to General Hunt that the unnecessary firing of my artillery and the consequent return fire needlessly embarrassed and obstructed your operations?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *July 20, 1864.**

I respectfully state that the Coehorn mortars were placed in position on the 11th instant at General Ayres' request to keep down the fire of the enemy that was injuring his men. They staid in position without firing until the 12th, when I gave the order to receive directions from General Ayres. The delegation of authority from one officer to another is certainly proper in a case like this. General Ayres is a regular artillery officer of experience, and Colonel Kitching, commanding brigade, is colonel of a volunteer artillery regiment, also of experience. At the time I gave the order there were no engineer officers at work in this part of the trenches. Complaints of engineers of the kind asserted by General Hunt, I think, should have come to me. I should think that was the proper way. I should have seen into it then, if I had not before. I believe I do not neglect my command or my duty. Probably if such statement had been made to the battery commanders in a respectful manner, to wit, that they were firing unnecessarily and needlessly embarrassing the engineers, they would have stopped at once, or at least referred the matter to their superior officer. The engineers in the trenches compared with my troops are few in number, and it would seem hardly proper or just at this time to make my orders to relate altogether to them. If it is objectionable for me to control my artillery because I draw fire on engineer parties it holds equally good against General Hunt, who might, in the opinion of my division commanders, unnecessarily draw the fire on their men, or neglect to keep down the enemy's batteries.

My chief of artillery cannot, nor can any one man properly direct so many batteries along such a line at any time, especially during an action, and therefore I have given control of the artillery in position to the commander of the troops nearest. I do not agree with General Hunt in many things concerning the management of artillery, but presume a discussion on these points not wanted. I do not think General Hunt right in the tone of his communication, which virtually charges me with bad management, with producing mischief, with discourtesy, &c., which would make me feel very bad if I thought they could be substantiated.

G. K. WARREN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *July 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. In compliance with paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 191, headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 18, 1864, the following-named regiments and independent companies, the term of service of which expires before August 25, 1864, will at once be put en route for Washington, reporting on their arrival to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, for further instructions: Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Companies L and M, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The re-enlisted men and recruits of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers will be formed into two companies, under the direction of the division commander and will be officered by such officers whose

* Indorsement on Hunt to Humphreys, July 18, p. 318.

terms of service do not expire with the regiment. The names of the officers selected will be sent to these headquarters, to be forwarded for the approval of the major-general commanding the army.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: About a week since I reported to you the capture of three men near our Fifth Corps cattle herd, one of whom escaped with a charge of shot in his back. To-day Lieut. A. T. Morgan, who is in command of my provost guard, visited some men stationed as safeguards, at the request of Major Rider, for the purpose of arranging for their rations, &c. When near the house of Mr. Tatum, he was captured by nine rebel cavalry commanded by a lieutenant. They were armed with carbines and revolvers. Upon being informed by the safeguard that he was their commander he was released, and informed that they were ordered to respect safeguards, &c. They boasted of having captured many of our men within a week. Lieutenant Morgan says there is no guard or picket between our cattle herd and where he was captured. The man who was captured and escaped the other day says the same. Lieutenant Morgan is a very reliable man and every word he says can be believed. I suggest that Captain Smith may not find his cattle all safe at so great a distance from camp, and no pickets.

Very respectfully,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The rebel lieutenant told Lieutenant Morgan that he had sent in over 400 deserters and stragglers from our lines within two weeks.

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing of importance to report this morning. There was more than the usual amount of both artillery and musketry last night. The enemy sounded his reveille at 3 a. m. The mine is about ready to charge now, and no attempts at countermining have been discovered. The lateral galleries can be carried farther if thought desirable and further delay in exploding the mine is decided upon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The commanding general requests me to say that he knows of nothing to prevent your going to City Point this p. m.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—1 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Have I the power to relieve Brigadier-General Ferrero from command, or must the application be made to army headquarters?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I am instructed to say that General Ferrero's application to be relieved from duty with this army should be sent to these headquarters.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1864.

Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Burnside desires that you will send over at once by a special messenger the papers in the case of General Ferrero.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

We to-day blew up, by a mortar shell, a magazine of the enemy's in their redoubt near the road. Another house within their lines from which their sharpshooters were annoying us was set on fire by one of our batteries and consumed. The usual amount of firing is going on.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTK ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The application of General Ferrero was sent up this afternoon. Your dispatch calling for the papers of General Ferrero I presume referred

to some other matters which we were copying for General Burnside and were sent up by an orderly directed to General Burnside, and an orderly has gone up to bring them back.

L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864. (Received 11.35 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Ferrero's application to be relieved went up with some other official documents.

L. RICHMOND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in my tour of duty of yesterday as general of the trenches I found the several commands intent upon their duty. Nothing unusual occurred, the policing was attended to so far as possible, taking into consideration the weather. The sanitary condition of the camps and trenches would be much improved did company and regimental commanders exercise more care. From standing water some of the covered ways were rendered nearly impassable. I would most respectfully suggest that in constructing covered ways and trenches that attention should be given to drainage, so far as consistent with the general object of the works. The enemy sent up a rocket about 10 p. m. It was thought also that last evening the enemy opened a breach in their front opposite the right of the Third Division; it might have been an embrasure. It is reported to me that the enemy station sharpshooters in the large pine trees opposite the right of the Second Division. Officer of the day for the Third Division did not report to me.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully and obediently,

J. P. GOULD,
Col. 59th Mass. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., General of the Trenches.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

I am directed by the general commanding to say that means are being taken to drain the trenches and covered ways.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command was held in readiness last night, in compliance with orders received, to repel an

anticipated attack of the enemy. Nothing serious, however, occurred. A continuous picket-firing was kept up during the night with but slight casualties in my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

General R. B. POTTER:

The general commanding desires that you will obtain from Colonel Pleasants as soon as possible and transmit to him an exact statement of the condition and progress of the mine at this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT,
July 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The main gallery is completed. I have excavated two other galleries, commencing at the inner extremity of the mine, and running under the enemy's works. The length of both these galleries is fifty feet (not of each). The ground is full of springs where I am now mining, but I could have made better progress in the last three days if I had not stopped the work frequently to prop it securely, and in order to listen and ascertain if the enemy was mining near us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PLEASANTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information of general commanding.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy's fire on our left has increased during the day. He has been constructing rifle-pits between his main line and ours, on the slope at the head of the ravine beyond the railroad cut. A caisson or magazine in the rebel earthwork opposite our left was exploded at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by a shell from our battery near the burnt house.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 20, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no events of importance transpired during the night. The pickets heard the rebel reveille beat at 3 o'clock this morning.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 20, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Details have employed to-day cutting new abatis, which will be laid soon after dark at points where it is weak. A mortar shell caused an explosion this afternoon in the rebel redoubt on left of New Market road. Captain Roemer threw a shell into a house in the rebel lines this evening, which set fire to the building. The shell was charged with inflammable material, mixed for the purpose by Roemer. He says "the first shot did the business."

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Can you tell me if recruiting is now going on from the prisoners of war at Point Lookout? I highly disapprove of recruiting from such sources, and even reluctantly admit of the propriety of enlisting deserters and refugees.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 20, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

In answer to your telegram I have the honor to report that recruiting has stopped at Point Lookout. I am about to go to the front at Petersburg to-day. Shall I have the pleasure of meeting the lieutenant-general there?

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 20, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I shall be engaged to-day, so that it will be doubtful about my going to the front. If I go, it will not be earlier than 3 p. m. I have relieved General Smith from command of the Eighteenth Corps, and shall place

General Ord in his place. It is now open to select a commander for the Tenth Corps. Do you think of any major-general available who you would like to have? Birney and Gibbon are with the Army of the Potomac, only commanding divisions. General Ord will meet you to-day at the Eighteenth Corps headquarters.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Our signal officer reports that the enemy in some force has just encamped on a hill three miles northwest of the Walthall house. This is, beyond all doubt, a force established as a reserve midway between our line here and Petersburg, and indicates that they are expecting an attack here.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *July 20, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

As it will be several days before the balance of the Nineteenth Corps will arrive it will not be advisable to send any portion of it to Deep Bottom at present. Send none of it over until at least a complete division is here, and when that is sent over withdraw Foster so as to hold your line at Bermuda Hundred perfectly safe. Such portion of the Nineteenth Corps as you have should be encamped, if it is not already, near the line of intrenchments, so as to be ready to take them in case of an attack.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 20, 1864. (Received 9.20 a. m.)

General BUTLER:

If convenient to you, I propose to call on you to-morrow, leaving here at 10 a. m. I would like to take a boat from your headquarters to City Point with my staff, if practicable, to call on General Grant.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 20, 1864—9.40 a. m.

General HANCOCK:

The boat will be ready.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Notice resignation of Secretary Stanton, and see it intimated that General Butler may be his successor. For God's sake give us Butler, and my word for it the loyal people of the Northwest will all say amen.

J. L. WRIGHT,
Chairman Union Central Committee, Indiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1864.*

J. L. WRIGHT,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

All a mistake. Mr. Stanton has not resigned.

A. LINCOLN.

JULY 20, 1864.

Captain LUBEY,
New York Volunteer Engineers, Jones' Neck:

I have ordered a box of carpenter's tools to be sent you. That bridge calls for so much more material than I expected that I will first confer with General Butler. General Foster will furnish you the infantry detail and axes without doubt when you tell him what it is for. Can't you build the bridge entirely of corduroy or logs so as to be passable? Have a talk with Foster about it.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

I can build the bridge with logs and corduroy, but it will take longer time to do it. General Foster will give all the men I require. He has only 100 axes, the majority of which he wants to use cutting slashing. Please order the depot quartermaster at Jones' Landing to furnish me with a few teams daily. I will also want spikes and nails. The width of the creek is about 1,500 feet.

T. LUBEY,
Captain, &c.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 3.35 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

SIR: The engineer's work at this post is completed.

S. C. EATON,
Captain of Volunteer Engineers.

JULY 20, 1864.

Capt. S. C. EATON, *Deep Bottom:*

Your dispatch received. You will return at once with all the engineer officers and troops under your command to the camp of the regiment near these headquarters and report to Major Walker, commanding. Show this order to General Foster.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 20, 1864.

Lieut. W. H. BALDWIN,
Fort Powhatan:

Don't raise that tower any higher. They will have to raise one at City Point to reach yours.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

BERMUDA, *July 20, 1864.*

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following regiments—One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers and One hundred and seventy-third New York Volunteers, also detachment of the One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers—have arrived and have been placed in camp in compliance with instructions. They number about 788 men.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller:

W. S. HOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BERMUDA, *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, numbering 294 men, under command of Col. T. W. Cahill, of the Third [First] Brigade, First [Second] Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

By command of C. E. Fuller, quartermaster:

Very respectfully,

W. S. HOW.

BERMUDA, *July 20, 1864.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 600 men, under command of Col. A. B. Farr, and are from the Second [First] Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller:

Very respectfully,

W. S. HOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 18TH ARMY CORPS:

I part from you, in accordance with orders from the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, with great regret, and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings. Since I have been your commander I have tried to share with you your dangers and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you has been from no fault or shortcoming of yours, and I trust that you will believe that I have been no more culpable than yourselves. May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory.

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1864.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 18TH ARMY CORPS:

Sincerely regretting that any circumstances or necessity should deprive us of our late commander and his able leadership, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 61, paragraph III, from headquarters Armies of the United States, dated July 18, 1864, I hereby assume command of the Eighteenth Army Corps. I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct and inspired with resolution to maintain it in the future.

J. H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: A very kind letter written by you on the 20th of May has been very unaccountably delayed until this morning, when I received it. There was nothing in this letter, however, that required special attention. It inclosed a list of the forces from North Carolina in your front. We have kept the rebels at Kinston in some trouble, and the refugees who have last come in inform me that some re-enforcements had recently arrived there. The ram is still in good order, but aground opposite the town, and I have no fears of her. I hope to be able to destroy that ram yet. An expedition, consisting of two or three officers and about thirty picked men, was to have started to-night to try to get at the railroad by taking the paths through the swamps. If I can procure good guides I am in hopes of being able to interrupt the travel from Wilmington for a time at least.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I have just learned that a large package of letters from department headquarters, forwarded about 20th of May, was by some blundering carried to Hatteras, and there thrown aside; not discovered until a day or two since. In this package was the letter referred to.

I. N. P.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 21, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

You may retain Wright's command until the departure of Early is assured, or other forces are collected to make its presence no longer necessary. I have ordered another regiment of heavy artillery back to Washington, but they will not go while the Sixth and part of the Nineteenth Corps are there. I am now sending back all veterans whose term of service expires previous to the 25th of August. If Early has halted about Berryville what is there to prevent Wright and Hunter from attacking him?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Barnard is ordered to report to you. Engineer officers have been sent several times to Baltimore to lay out the works. Some are there now. I think, from personal examination, that they are better located than the defenses of Washington. It appears that Early sent a small force south with his plunder, and massed the rest near Winchester. General Averell had a skirmish there yesterday, and reports having killed and wounded over 300 rebels, taking 200 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. Nothing heard from Wright for three days. When he received your orders he replied that he would return as soon as assured of rebel retreat. Your telegram about merging departments is in the hands of the Secretary of War. I have no good reason for removing or superseding General Augur. He is capable and efficient. General Franklin would not give satisfaction. The President ordered him to be tried for negligence and disobedience of orders when here before, but General McClellan assumed the responsibility of his repeated delays in obeying orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 21, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

There is no indication of any troops having been sent from here north. Deserters coming in daily indicate nearly every division of Hill's, Longstreet's, and Beauregard's forces. Hill's corps has withdrawn from its position on the extreme right, and was yesterday in rear of the other part of the line held by the enemy. There is a rumor of some force having been sent to Georgia; but if this is so, it is most likely only regiments selected from their commands.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1864—5.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

When General Ord was sent to you he commanded fragments of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps. The portion of the latter north has no commander. No order has yet been issued assigning him. If after seeing him you wish it for the Tenth Corps it will be immediately issued.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

In compliance with your instructions of yesterday, I have designated the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery as the regiment to be sent to the defenses of Washington. The regiment will leave here as soon as the Sixth Corps begins to arrive. The strength of the regiment present for duty is 21 officers and 685 men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

Col. T. S. BOWERS:

In compliance with the requirements of paragraph 5 of Special Orders, No. 61, headquarters Armies of the United States, the following regiments, whose terms of service expire before August 25, have been ordered to Washington: Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, aggregate strength present, 137; Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, aggregate strength present, 126; One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aggregate strength present, 29; also two companies Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, aggregate strength present, 47; aggregate of the force sent, 339. These are all the regiments reported in the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps as coming within the provisions of the order. No report has as yet been received from the Cavalry Corps.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
City Point, Va., July 21, 1864.

I. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will relieve Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, now temporarily commanding.

II. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, and will relieve Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, temporarily commanding.

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. Henry S. Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will report to Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 21, 1864.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

GENERAL: From our party sent out last night and returned this morning we learn as follows: Our agent reports that there is no doubt whatever that the divisions of Hill's corps on the enemy's right were moved night before last by rail to the vicinity of Petersburg. All the trains which ran night before last carried troops, and he has learned by the evidence of those who have seen them that Hill's troops were lying yesterday about a mile and a half from Petersburg on the easterly side of the Weldon railroad. The expression used was, they were "lying there in camps," and the person describing them said he thought they reached along a distance of about half a mile. It is also certain that most of the infantry was moved from Reams' Station night before last, that it returned to the vicinity of Petersburg on the cars, and that but 150 infantry are now in that vicinity. Colonel Phillips, of a Georgia regiment of cavalry, is in command on the enemy's right, having his headquarters at Wyatt's house; and his command seems to be a mixed one, made up of small detachments from various cavalry regiments. The rumor is still prevalent within the enemy's lines that for several nights past some troops have been moved away. This rumor is very indistinct, and can be traced to no particular facts; but yesterday it was said that troops were being sent to Georgia. Our men brought Richmond and Petersburg papers of yesterday, and another party which was expected to get beyond the Weldon railroad last night is expected in every moment.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing is forwarded for your information. The papers referred to are sent by orderly.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 21, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Three deserters from the Fifth North Carolina Regiment, Gordon's old cavalry brigade, W. H. F. Lee's division, came into our lines this a. m. about 10 o'clock. They were forwarded from the head-

quarters of the Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division. They left their brigade on the west side of the Norfolk railroad, about four miles from Petersburg. They are unintelligent and possess no information. They state that Hampton's division of cavalry is somewhere in the vicinity of their division, but cannot locate it. They know of no movements in Lee's army. Two contrabands brought in with them left Petersburg yesterday morning. They came down the railroad as far as Reams' Station, and came into our lines from that point. They know of no troops having been sent away from Petersburg. They possess no military information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

[First indorsement.]

Mr. BABCOCK:

It is stated these deserters left their brigade west of "the Norfolk railroad, about four miles from Petersburg." Is not the Weldon railroad meant?

A. A. H.,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

GENERAL: The stenographer made a mistake in copying. It is the Norfolk [Weldon] railroad.

Respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal-General, City Point:

From deserters received to-day we can learn of no movements whatever in Lee's army. I do not believe Hill's corps has left the trenches at all. Other party not in.

J. C. B.

JULY 21, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

No change in enemy's camps about the city. Lieutenant Bartlett reports this a. m. two trains moving past Port Walthall Junction toward Petersburg with a few passengers aboard.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

No change this a. m. A train of ten cars, loaded with forage, came out from lead-works a short distance and returned. No movements of troops.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 21, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following received from plank road station, 5 p. m.:

All quiet until 1 p. m., when a small party of enemy began work on southeast corner of each of the two redoubts in vicinity of Gregory's Chimneys.

DUFF.

Two trains at 5 p. m. passed Port Walthall Junction toward Petersburg and one toward Richmond earlier in the day, all partly loaded with citizens and soldiers.

DAVIS.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. E. Ferrero having reported to the commanding general that he has received official information that his appointment as a brigadier-general, volunteer service, has been revoked by the President by reason of its nonconfirmation by the Senate, is at his own request relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac. The commanding general of the Ninth Corps will assign a suitable officer to the command of the troops comprising Brigadier-General Ferrero's command.

* * * * * * *

7. Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, will relieve early to-morrow morning by troops of his command the division of colored troops now holding the intrenchments on the left of Fifth Corps. Brigadier-General White, commanding colored troops, on being relieved will report to Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps. Major-General Hancock will command that portion of the line occupied by the Second Corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

I report my return from City Point.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since last report, except the Second Division has gone on fatigue.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 171, headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1864, I have the honor to report the following organizations as having left the command by reason of expiration of term of service, from July 10 to 20:

Organization.	Present when discharged.		Aggregate.	Date of expiration of term of service.
	Officers.	Men.		
16th Massachusetts Volunteers	6	105	111	July 11, 1864
15th Massachusetts Volunteers	5	62	67	July 12, 1864
20th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	20	21	July 16, 1864
Total	12	187	199	

Seventy-second and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers ordered to Washington, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 191, headquarters Army of the Potomac. Terms of service expire, respectively, 10th and 16th of August, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my troops since last report, except that the Second Division is relieved from fatigue, and the Third Division detailed for same duty for to-morrow.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your division at 5 a. m. to-morrow to the Avery house (General Warren's headquarters) for fatigue duty, leaving small regimental guards in camp. An engineer officer will be at the Avery house to conduct the division from that point and to designate the work to be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

The Second Division, Colonel Smyth commanding, will relieve to-morrow morning, commencing as soon after daylight as practicable, the division of colored troops under General Ferrero, now holding the intrenchments on the left of the Fifth Corps, conferring with General Ferrero to-night. When the line is completely relieved Colonel Smyth will report the facts to these headquarters. He will have command of that portion of the line held by the Second Division.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—General Ferrero's headquarters are near the redoubt on the railroad on the left of the line.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Col. W. C. L. TAYLOR,
Commanding Twentieth Indiana Volunteers:

COLONEL: I cannot part with yourself and the portion of your regiment that leaves my command without thanking you and those gallant men for their services during the campaigns of 1862, 1863, and the present year. You will always be associated with the distinguished record of the regiment and division, and I am sure you leave with us a band of veterans that will not disgrace you or the name that they retain.

Wishing you a safe return to your friends and prosperous future, I am, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—9.30 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

Nothing unusual or of importance occurred in my front last night. A party of 350 men, under Captain Gillespie, engineer, were at work on General Cutler's front during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday I have to state that I made no report to General Hunt with regard to the working parties being annoyed by artillery fire on your front.

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

In connection with your indorsement of the 20th instant* on the letter of the chief of artillery to the chief of staff of the 18th instant, referred to you for information and report, the major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires you will give, as far as practicable, the direction of the artillery of your corps to the chief of artillery, and that when, in your opinion, that officer cannot give the necessary attention to any particular battery, and that the direction of it should be given to the division commander, the orders should be sent to the battery through the chief of artillery, and that while he is willing to admit the difficulty of any one man superintending the details during action of so many batteries, he does not see that this furnishes any argument for his being set aside altogether, and that he believes that with conciliation and harmony and a disposition to co-operate there need be no difficulty in having all proper orders given and executed.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Hunt.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864. (Received 12.10 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I forward the following:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WARREN:

GENERAL: A sergeant and three men from one of the Virginia regiments came into my lines last night. A patrol sent in search of them approaching our line too closely was fired upon. These men report that an official order had been published relieving General Johnston at Atlanta and conferring the command upon General Hood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—It is reported to me that the trains on the Weldon road, bound north, stop at a bridge about Blick's or Dunlop's and run in after dark.

S. W. C.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

General WARREN:

The commanding general wishes to know where the cattle of the Fifth Corps are herded and where Tatum's house is.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

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* See p. 350.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The cattle of the corps are herded near Daniels' house, about two miles west of headquarters Army of the Potomac. Tatum's house is one mile farther west of Daniels'. Our cattle are driven out in the morning and in at night, and have a guard of fifteen men.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report nothing of importance having occurred in my front to-day. Five prisoners, 1 from Fourteenth Alabama and 4 from Forty-first Virginia Regiment, were received and forwarded to the provost-marshal-general this p. m.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SIXTH CORPS,
City Point, Va., July 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 13th instant I received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, to proceed to Baltimore with four batteries of the Sixth Corps and report to Major-General Ord. The command arrived at Baltimore on the 15th and 16th. Not finding Major-General Ord at Baltimore, I telegraphed Major-General Halleck for orders, and by his direction proceeded to Washington by rail on the evening of the 16th and reported to Major-General Augur. At 9 a. m. 17th instant I received an order from Lieutenant-General Grant to return to City Point, and embarked that night, arriving at this place on the 19th. The First Delaware Cavalry, dismounted, were assigned to this brigade for guard duty during the absence of the corps, and accompanied my command to Baltimore, where they were retained by order of Major-General Halleck. I inclose copies of the several orders which I received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. TOMPKINS,
Major, Commanding Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to chief of artillery for his information.
By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—7 a. m.

Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have found General Ferrero's application. It was with some papers that came in yesterday afternoon. The package was opened by Major Barstow and I neglected to look over his papers when searching for the application. I will send over immediately the order for General Ferrero. He can readily reach the mail boat at City Point before 10 a. m. You can send word to General Ferrero that the order is on the way to him.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing especial to report. There was the usual amount of firing. We strengthened our front last night by more abatis. The mine is now ready for the reception of the magazines. It is desirable that they should not go in till we are ready to explode, that the charge may not suffer from dampness.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

Who have you assigned to the command of the division of colored troops?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Burnside has gone to City Point; will reply to your telegram on his return.

E. M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

General Bartlett who has reported here has no assistant adjutant-general and has asked if Capt. C. W. Emory [C. B. Amory], who was appointed for General Stevenson, can be assigned to him. General Bartlett takes General Stevenson's old brigade. General Stevenson has already been appointed to a command in Fifth Corps. General Bartlett thinks Captain Emory [Amory] is to arrive from Washington to-day. General White is to have the Fourth Division.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

So far as we know Capt. C. W. Emory, assistant adjutant-general, has not been assigned to duty with this army, but Capt. C. B. Amory, assistant adjutant-general, was not long ago assigned to us. He was, however, subsequently transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. Perhaps he is the officer you allude to. If not and should Captain Emory report to us he will be assigned to you as requested.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Please state, for the information of the commanding general, under what orders General Bartlett has reported to you.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Bartlett reported under General Orders, No. 70, War Department, 1863. He has but just reported and has not yet really joined his command.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—9.10 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Orders, No. 70, of 1863, would seem to require that General Bartlett should report at these headquarters for assignment to duty. In your dispatch you state that General Stevenson has been appointed to a command in the Fifth Corps. Is there not some mistake about this?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

General Bartlett was colonel of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, in our First Division, and was wounded in the Wilderness. Whilst away he was appointed brigadier-general, and as his corps was a separate command when he left he reported direct on his return, which was a mistake. He will report to-morrow as soon as I can reach him. I have learned that the Captain Amory to whom I referred is in the Tenth Corps, so we cannot get him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

There has been to-day great activity on the part of the enemy in front of my Second and Third Divisions digging and strengthening their line. While I am not disposed to ask for additional troops on the line, I beg to remind the commanding general of the statement made to him last night in reference to that portion of the line occupied by General Willcox, our extreme left. It is a single line and our troops are growing very weary; they would not resist an attack with the same vigor that they would have done a week ago. The indications all pointing to an attack by the enemy upon my front, if any attack is made by them, I beg to suggest that a portion of the Second Corps should be moved to within supporting distance of our position, or at any rate should be held in readiness to move to our support.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

If it is wished, General Bartlett will be directed to report to your headquarters for assignment. At the time he left the corps for a wound received at the Wilderness, the corps had not been attached to the Army of the Potomac. I should like to have him, as he is one of our old colonels. He will take the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Stevenson, who was killed at Spotsylvania. The Capt. C. B. Amory for whom he applied was appointed for General Stevenson, but did not receive his appointment until after that general's death. He will, if assigned to General Bartlett, serve with the brigade to which it was originally intended he should be attached. It was thought that Captain Amory would report at your headquarters to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If General Bartlett has received his appointment since he left your corps, I suppose on returning to duty now he should, under General

Orders, No. 70, report here for assignment. He can report by telegraph or letter, and I presume he will be assigned to your corps. If he already belongs to your corps as a general officer there is no need of his reporting here. Should Captain Amory, assistant adjutant-general, report here, he will be assigned to your corps, but as I stated in my dispatch of this evening, he has been recently ordered to the Tenth Corps, so that we do not expect him.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report as general officer of the trenches for the tour ending at 8 a. m. this day:

Nothing of importance has occurred along the line. Considerable artillery firing was kept up on our front yesterday; at night the musketry fire of the enemy was unusually sharp. During the day the line of trenches were thoroughly policed and every exertion made to drain them. Covered ways at several points were strengthened. No further indications of movements of the enemy were observed than that they were constantly at work strengthening their line of works. Reports were made that they were establishing a new line; from the best observation I doubt the report. About 3 p. m. the enemy opened with mortars in a new position from what has been noticed before, viz, about 300 yards to the left of the railroad track. Owing to the hour of relieving division officer of the day the report of general officer is necessarily delayed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. P. STEERE,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Ninth Army Corps,
General Officer of Trenches, 20th instant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet along my line for the past twelve hours, the First and Second Brigades relieving each other, the Second going to the rear line, one-half proceeding to camp in the rear for two days.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 21, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that both brigades were engaged in laying new abatis and otherwise strengthening their lines

last night. One thousand sand-bags are required by the division. A new rifle-pit, with abatis, has been constructed across the New Market road by the Forty-sixth New York.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864—7 a. m.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report no change on my front since last evening's report. About seventy pieces of abatis timber were put out during the night; more will be put out to-night; 400 or 500 sand-bags are needed for the use of the brigade. During the late rain the earth has settled considerably, and besides many of the bags have been cut to pieces by the enemy's bullets. I would suggest that sand-bags instead of grain-sacks be procured. The latter cannot be used as advantageously on the pits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded with request that, if possible, 1,000 sand-bags may be furnished for the First Brigade.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: General Ferrero left for Washington this morning, but neglected to sign a paper for the accompanying statement. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of signing for the general as he desired the facts should be made known to you. I trust, sir, the liberty will be overlooked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would respectfully state that Thomas Scott lived on the picket-line of my command, and gave me much information as to the country in my front and its inhabitants. The pass in question was given him to visit Colonel Morrison, commanding Third Regiment New

Jersey Cavalry, then doing picket duty in front of my infantry pickets. We received sudden orders to move in the evening of the 9th (the date of the pass) or it would have been taken up by the guard on his return.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.
Per GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Cavalry Corps:*

I am instructed to inform you that parties of guerrillas are prowling in the vicinity of the south side of the Blackwater, about south of Prince George Court-House. A party of them captured an officer yesterday visiting a safeguard on duty, but released him upon ascertaining his character. The commanding general desires if there is sufficient water to be had in the vicinity of Prince George Court-House that a brigade be stationed there, whose patrols shall connect with those of the brigade on the plank road.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864. (Received 7.40 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

Colonel Chapman, commanding cavalry brigade on the plank road, reports that he cannot patrol farther than the Norfolk road. The commanding general desires that the force at Prince George Court-House patrol across to the Norfolk road and meet the patrols of the brigade on the plank road.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I will join the right of my picket-line at the Two Bridges with the left of Colonel Chapman's brigade. There is no water near Prince George Court-House.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 21, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I will connect with Colonel Chapman to-morrow and notify you when the connection is made.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Williams' House, July 21, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I relieved Colonel Devin's brigade yesterday morning at daylight, since which time all has been quiet on my lines, save a small demonstration yesterday at Aiken's, caused by my riding on the vedette line accompanied by two other officers and orderlies. Patrols to Lee's Mill and on old Norfolk road develop nothing new. At Lee's Mill the enemy have a picket—a post of observation, I presume.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Williams', July 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of this day concerning capture near Tatum's, I have the honor to state as follows: I am picketing the same line which was covered by the brigade I relieved. The left of my line of continuous or connecting vedettes rests near C. Brown's, on the road running from Temple's to the Prince George Court-House and Lee's Mill road; I also patrol to Lee's Mill and on the old Norfolk road, but these patrols are only sent out two or three times a day. I would suggest, respectfully, that I am covering as much ground as I can, and as much as any brigade of cavalry ought to cover. The enemy's line to my front is much heavier than mine; further, there is a scope of country from the Two Bridges near Zion Church to the road from Temple's to Lee's Mill road, above alluded to, which is not covered by any cavalry line. I have thus far seen no parties of the enemy prowling about my lines, and neither any parties of deserters nor stragglers from our army. I will forward, under guard, three deserters from the enemy (Fifth North Carolina Cavalry), who came into my lines on the Jerusalem plank road. I return communication from Fifth Corps.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your communication of to-day's date, in reply to mine of this morning, respecting guerrillas south of Prince George Court-House and between the Blackwater and the Norfolk road. The instructions to General Gregg for the picketing and patrolling by the brigade to be left near the plank road were as follows:

He will picket about the same line on the left that Colonel Bryan picketed, connecting with the infantry picket on his right, and extending around to the plank road near the church. He will patrol well down the plank road, well down the old

Norfolk road, and to Lee's Mill, and will also patrol across from the plank road to the Prince George Court-House road. * * * Scouting parties should be sent out from time to time toward the railroad, toward Wyatt's, and toward Reams' Station.

Major-General Sheridan has been directed to send a brigade to the vicinity of Prince George Court-House, if there is water sufficient, and to instruct the commander of the brigade that his patrols must connect with yours. I will inform General Sheridan that you report that you cannot patrol farther than the Norfolk road, and that he must instruct the brigade commander accordingly; but, until you are relieved from that part of your patrol line by the brigade commander at Prince George Court-House, the commanding general directs that you patrol to the Prince George Court-House road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I am obliged for the assignment of General Ord to the Eighteenth Corps. In regard to the Tenth, of the two major-generals I believe Birney would be the best assignment. Allow me, however, to call your attention to General Martindale. He is a graduate of the class of General Meade, a gentleman of ability, and has shown himself to be a good soldier, a good lawyer, and you will pardon me for believing that he has some of the qualities, therefore, of a soldier. General Martindale is the senior brigadier-general in the active service, and has been during the war in many battles, behaving well, and without promotion. If you think with me, might not General Martindale be assigned to the Tenth Corps? Of course these are suggestions to your better judgment, only saying further that General Martindale would be perfectly agreeable to me, and from what I have seen of him commends himself to my good opinion. I say this without prejudice to General Birney, whom I also much respect. If it be said that General Martindale is only a brigadier, that may be answered by saying that is not his fault, and I have no doubt he will earn his spurs. Allow me to congratulate you upon the good news from Hunter; it is very good.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 21, 1864. (Sent 7.05 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

I have seen General Martindale, and his health is so infirm that he must go home; so that I think you will not do better than to assign Birney to the Tenth Corps.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 21, 1864. (Sent 9.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

The following dispatch just received:

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 21, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

General WEITZEL,
Chief Engineer and Acting Chief of Staff:

Learning that the enemy were at work where they had the battery placed on the 16th instant, and knowing that if allowed to intrench themselves they could injure my camps and the pontoon bridge, and obstruct navigation, I ordered the Eleventh Maine, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, to the bluff below Four-Mile Creek, with instructions to advance and occupy the enemy's position, which was done without loss, the enemy's picket falling back as our line advanced. Colonel Hill now holds the ground formerly occupied by the enemy, which is about one mile and a quarter in front of our work on the bluff and not far from Sweeney's Pottery. He has leveled the battery. Colonel Hill reports quite a force in his front. One lieutenant and 10 enlisted men were captured and have been sent to corps headquarters.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Will the commanding general please order General Benham to send me another bridge 600 feet long, so that I can throw it from Jones' Neck to the down-river bank of Four Mile Creek, and thus enable us to re-enforce that bank if necessary, and thus keep the enemy from erecting batteries on that bank as this attempt was to command and shell our troops which are in position on the up-river bank of that creek.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 21, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I see constant flashing, as if burning powder, in the direction of General Foster's camp. Do you know what it is? I hear no sound of artillery, but thought it possible the enemy might be shelling Foster's camp.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 21, 1864. (Sent 10.50 p. m.)

General U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The general has retired. The Eleventh Maine Regiment, which had driven the enemy, as already reported to you, has in turn been driven, after a fight, back into our intrenchments. Nothing serious reported. I have requested the navy to shell the enemy, as they must be in some force to protect their working parties, which will undoubtedly attempt again to erect the battery which the Eleventh Maine destroyed.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

BERMUDA, *July 21, 1864.* (Received 3.15 p. m.)

Major DAVIS:

I have the honor to report the arrival here of the Thomas A. Scott, with Twelfth Maine, 466 men and 23 officers, and detachment of the Fourteenth Maine, 65 men and 6 officers, from New Orleans.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller:

W. S. HOW,
Captain, &c.

BERMUDA, *July 21, 1864.*

Major DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Wilson, 350; Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Merritt, 403 (total), of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller:

Very respectfully,

W. S. HOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BERMUDA, *July 21, 1864.*

Major DAVIS:

I have the honor to report the arrival here of the Eighteenth Indiana Veteran Volunteers from Indianapolis; they were formerly in the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps; they muster 350 strong, and at once will camp.

W. S. HOW,
Captain, &c.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 21, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

General Benham was here this afternoon and talked to General Foster in relation to the bridges. General Foster desires me to say that General Benham thought it would be a very tedious job to build a bridge across the creek and swamp, but approved of the idea of building another bridge across the James. And he (Benham) told him there were boats at City Point which he was keeping for an emergency, but that we could have what boats we wanted. The canvas pontoon will do, but if possible to procure the French boats they will be more useful and easier to use, particularly when we will have to swing the bridge or use a large draw. When I was at City Point a few weeks ago there were about 100 boats there. I believe none of them have been sent away.

T. LUBEY,
Captain, &c.

JULY 21, 1864.

Captain LUBEY, *Jones' Neck:*

Your dispatch received. Have just asked for another bridge from City Point. Will send you word when I hear.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 21, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

The river at this point measures 580 feet. I will require twenty-four pontoons with those that I have here. I think I better have two or three extra ones. I also want some spikes and nails. The approaches on both shores are very good. What time may I expect the pontoons here?

T. LUBEY,
Captain and Engineer Officer.

JULY 21, 1864.

Captain LUBEY,
Jones' Neck:

General Benham was here this morning, and rather objects to giving us any more boats. He says he wants them. But prepare the approaches and abutments and we will see what we can do with our canvas pontoon train. I will send you the nails.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 244. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

56. Capt. Edwin V. Sumner, First U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty as special inspector of cavalry, Department of West Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., *In the Field, Va., July 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. All that part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, which has arrived, will report as soon as disembarked, under its commander, Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, to General A. H. Terry, commanding Tenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 21, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General TERRY,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

The First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, General H. W. Birge commanding, is ordered to report to you. The gen-

eral commanding directs that you place this brigade in reserve near that part of the line between Batteries 4 and 7—in other words, close to and behind the 100-days' men.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 21, 1864—6.48 p. m.

General TERRY,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

Has General Birge brought his brigade up? If he has not, see that it comes up before tattoo. General Butler expects mischief on our front.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—7.45 p. m.

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

General Birge's brigade has not yet reported. The general himself is now here. He will return to Bermuda at once and bring up his men as soon as possible.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 21, 1864. (Sent 9.10 p. m.)

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

I have applied for material to throw another bridge, so as to enable re-enforcements to reach the Eleventh Maine. This will take some time, however, and in the meantime I think General Foster must act as his judgment dictates; he being on the ground is the best judge. He should not risk that regiment too much. Please give him these instructions.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Are your anticipations of trouble on your front sufficiently strong to render it advisable for the troops to lie in the trenches to-night?

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 21, 1864. (Sent 9.35 p. m.)

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

I am not. General Butler has taken the precaution to have that brigade up because the rebels have just found out that we have 100-days' men on our line, and he fears they might now take advantage of that information and by a sudden dash play us a nasty trick.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

The following has just been received from General Foster:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A report has just reached me from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, stating that he was attacked by a strong skirmish line, which he repulsed; but the enemy appearing to be forming in strong line of battle for another attack—he thinks a brigade—he fell back quietly as instructed, and is now in the redoubt at the bluff. Only one casualty on our side.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

I was about to order Foster to recall the Eleventh Maine, under Colonel Hill, fearing that the position was too much exposed, when I received a telegram from him, a copy of which has been sent you.* I have, therefore, refrained from sending the order, preferring to await your instructions.

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 21, 1864—10.20 p. m.

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

Your dispatch received. All right.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

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* See next, *ante.*

JULY 21, 1864. (Sent 9 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Your dispatch received. Good. I am trying now to prevail on general headquarters to give me another bridge to throw from the neck to the lower side of Four-Mile Creek. Please tell this to Captain Lubey, whose dispatch I have just received. This would enable us to re-enforce that side from the Nineteenth Corps, now here.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 21, 1864—10.30 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Why cannot the gun-boats now shell that position from which Colonel Hill retired and keep them as much as possible from working there and still further pressing Hill? It seems to me they ought to do something to prevent the enemy from intrenching at a place which will do the navy more harm than us. Can't you throw, with your rifled pieces, into that place a shot or two at intervals to annoy their working parties, which will surely be there now, and the supports which will be kept near them?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 21, 1864—10.50 p. m.*

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch is received, and I have sent it to the commander of the gun-boats. It is quite foggy here, and I don't think our guns could fire with any accuracy to-night. I have vedettes well out to observe the movements of the enemy and report what they appear to be doing. None have reported yet. Colonel Hill is in a safe place and I think in no danger of attack. There have been no reported indications of working parties, and I think my vedettes could hear them if they were there.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 21, 1864. (Sent 11.20 p. m.)

General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Your dispatch received. General Grant has just telegraphed to let him immediately know what of note transpires to-night in your front; so keep us well posted.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 21, 1864.]

Brigadier-General Foster,
Commanding First Division:

I suggested to General Weitzel the propriety of withdrawing the Eleventh Maine, thinking the position too exposed. The following is his reply.*

A. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. HILL,
Eleventh Maine Volunteers:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that, as it appears probable that it will be very foggy to-night, you use the utmost vigilance to prevent your command from being surprised or cut off from the redoubt in your rear. It is quite probable that the enemy will attack you to-night or in the morning. If they do, keep a good watch and see that you are not flanked. Send word to the gun-boats if you are driven out of the woods, and they will open on the enemy. See that the enemy do not send a force from the direction of Malvern Hill and get between you and camp. If you hold your position examine the country in the morning and report as early as practicable how many men will be necessary to hold the position permanently.

Yours, &c.,

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS REDOUBT,
Near Bluff, July 21, 1864.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Tenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication, with instructions, &c. I have to report that about dark the enemy appeared in such force in my front that I deemed it inexpedient to remain near the woods, and have withdrawn my force to the redoubt. Unless otherwise ordered, I shall remain here to-night, the men being much fatigued. The skirmish line of the enemy charged on mine, but were repulsed. Immediately after I heard distinctly a large force preparing to attack, I should judge at least a brigade. Inclosed please find letters captured with one of the prisoners. I have to report one man accidentally wounded.

Very respectfully,

J. A. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding.

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* See Weitzel to Terry, sent 9.10 p. m., p. 380.

JULY 21, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Lieutenant WRIGHT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, [Second Division,] Nineteenth Army Corps, Bermuda Hundred:

General Butler directs that the brigade move up to the front to-night. Send notice to regimental commanders to be ready to march at 9 o'clock. Tell Crowell to provide transportation to include at least one day's rations. I return at once.

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, *July 21, 1864.*

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

Arrived yesterday. Assigned to Butler's command. Thirteenth Connecticut sailed from New Orleans on Cambria, 15th instant, for furlough.

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 21, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

The telegraph wire is again cut between here and Swan Point, which occurs about every second or third day. Shall I hold the citizens along the line responsible that this is not repeated on fear of having their buildings destroyed near points where it is cut? Please answer.

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 21, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. G. S. INNIS:

Unless the citizens give you information before the act, who it is and where they are that are engaged in cutting the telegraph, burn their buildings, [and] catch and hold some of the principal ones as hostages to be hanged if the outrage is repeated.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: A citizen from Bertie County has been to me to-day to inform me that Bragg is collecting all the force he can in this State for the purpose of attacking this place. He is said now to have from 8,000 to 10,000, and they are assembling at Kinston. One deserter from Bragg's command has come down to Roanoke Island. I hardly know how he found his way there. About half an hour since I received a letter from Commander Macomb, from the fleet in Albemarle Sound, informing me that he had received news of the contemplated attack on this place by forces under Bragg. I only send these rumors for what they may be worth. Bragg perhaps thinks we are very weak here and

that he can meet with better success than those who have before attempted the capture of this place. The secessionists around Edenton say that Bragg has here 15,000 men, which I consider doubtful. I can only say that we will do the best we can with the force we have. A small fleet of boats, each arranged to carry one gun and about eighty men, is reported moving in this direction.

I am, truly, yours,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 22, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A staff officer of General Wright arrived last night with a dispatch, dated 1.30 p. m. of the 21st.* Acting on your previous orders, he had given up the pursuit and would reach Washington to-day. He left the enemy retreating on Front Royal and Strasburg. It is for you to decide whether he shall remain to co-operate with Hunter's forces, or whether he shall embark for City Point. In my opinion raids will be renewed as soon as he leaves; but you are the judge whether or not a large enough movable force shall be kept here to prevent them.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 22, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 7 a. m. 23d.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. to-day received. I telegraphed several days ago to retain Wright and the other forces until the retreat of Early was fully assured, and asked if Wright and Hunter were not strong enough to attack him. You need not send any troops back until the main force of the enemy is known to have left the Valley. Is Wright still where he can act in conjunction with Hunter? If the two can push the enemy back and destroy railroads from Charlottesville to Gordonsville I would prefer that service to having them here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 22, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Major-General Butler telegraphs that Foster has retaken the position from which he was driven last night, and has directed him to hold it unless attacked by a superior force, which, however, he does not apprehend will be attempted.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

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* See Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 411.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 22, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: John Williams, Company M, First New York Cavalry, who was captured at the Narrow Passage, in the Shenandoah Valley, was taken to Richmond and put into Libby Prison. For the purpose of making his escape he claimed that he was a citizen of Fairfax County, Va. He was thereupon conscripted and put in the Sixty-first Virginia Infantry, A. P. Hill's corps. This morning at 4 o'clock, being on picket, he made his escape. Not being familiar with the organization of the Southern army his information is of little importance. He merely knows that there have been no movements of importance within the last three or four days, and he states that A. P. Hill's corps is in the same position which it has occupied for the last week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. McENTEE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 22, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Four deserters from the Forty-first Virginia Regiment, of Mahone's old brigade, Mahone's division, have just been forwarded from the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps. A careful examination of them fails to elicit any information of the movement of Hill's corps or any part of Lee's army. They came into our lines at 7 p. m. yesterday. They know of no movements whatever having taken place in Lee's army of late, and their corps is lying in the trenches, Heth's division on the right and Anderson's old division on the left, as usual. Wilcox's division, they state, is on the north side of the Appomattox. In regard to the movement of Longstreet's corps, none of them are positive, but it is thought there has been no change in his position. It was rumored that Early was going to re-enforce Johnston.

NOTE.—From the statements of these men, several of whom are intelligent and well informed, and disposed to communicate truthfully all they know, we are of the opinion that no change took place in Lee's army yesterday; most certainly no moving in Heth's and Anderson's divisions, of A. P. Hill's corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

No change observed. Small parties of enemy engaged at different points along the line strengthening works. Atmosphere very unfavorable for observations.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

(Same to Captain Fisher.)

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—1 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

I forward the following intercepted portion of a message:

If you can possibly spare the time I would be pleased to have you call over. I would like to have your opinion in regard to changing the position of some of the guns.

JOHN LANE,
Major, Commanding.

The message is probably to Col. H. P. Jones. Very smoky. No movements seen.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

FIFTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

No movement of enemy observed. Enemy are constructing a second line of works about 600 yards to the rear of and running parallel with main line.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

(Same to Captain Fisher.)

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

I have the honor to report that I visited the station near the Jordan house this a. m., as directed, but owing to the very unfavorable state of the atmosphere made no observations of any importance. Could see the enemy's line from the white house, two miles southwest from station, but nothing distinctly along it or in the city. The railroads and depots in the city could not be seen. Have seen no movement from this station to-day. Could not make out the shape of the smoke-stack of lead-works on account of smoky state of atmosphere. The enemy have been at work all day on their line in rear of Gregory's house.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain CASTLE:

The atmosphere to-day has been very unfavorable for observations. Could see the line of Weldon railroad but indistinctly. No movements. The enemy have been at work all day on their line in rear of Gregory's house.

J. B. DUFF,
Second Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 22, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Very smoky; no movements seen. Enemy's signal officer reports increase of tents in camps at Cobb's Hill and movement of a battery and a regiment of infantry on the Bermuda Hundred road; also two squads of cavalry moving near Battery No. 5.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 7.10 a. m. 23d.)

Maj. E. L. WENTZ,
Alexandria:

General Grant has ordered an examination of a line to connect with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and will, I think, order it built immediately.

C. L. McALPINE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. W. F. Bartlett, volunteer service, having reported to the major-general commanding, is assigned to duty with the Ninth Corps, and will report to Major-General Burnside, commanding that corps, for further instructions.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 22, 1864.

General H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Volunteer Engineers.

GENERAL: The note from you of the 21st instant, in reference to guards, &c., at City Point, was received last night. The commanding officer at this post was on the 20th instant directed to put such guards on the line of works as should secure their preservation, and his attention was also called to the bad police of a part of the line.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I am expecting a requisition for perhaps twenty-five more pontoons from General Weitzel for another bridge over the James River near

Deep Bottom. I wish to ask whether the commanding general would desire me to furnish whatever pontoon material I may have that may be asked for by General Butler or his chief engineer on some one general order that you may give me, or whether he would desire that I should inform him and get a special authority in each case.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864. (Sent 12 m.)

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM:

In reference to your dispatch respecting pontoons and bridge material, upon the requisition of General Butler, the commanding general desires you to furnish whatever is asked for, notifying him what you furnish. Please procure forty sets of hinges and hasps and padlocks for magazine doors. Please also prepare six canvas pontoons, with trucks, &c., complete like the others, for the train with this army. The Cavalry Corps, instead of being supplied with twelve pontoons, have received eighteen pontoons, leaving us eighteen pontoons instead of twenty-four with the general train.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 22, 1864.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

In reply to yours of to-day I would state that soon after sending my first to you to-day I received General Grant's order to furnish 600 feet of bridge on General Butler's requisition, and I have it now, thirty boats, awaiting a steamer. The canvas boats, trucks, magazine hinges, and other material desired I will at once order from Washington.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

Last night I asked General Rawlins to order Benham to give me another bridge, 600 feet long, for Deep Bottom. Will I get it? If not, I wish to make some other arrangements. Please answer.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 22, 1864.

General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

You will please let General Weitzel have 500 feet of pontoon bridge upon his order for the same.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, July 22, 1864.

General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Troops, &c.:

An error occurred in the order sent you this morning about the pontoon bridge, instead of reading 500 feet it should read 600 feet.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 22, 1864. (Sent 9.40 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding, &c., City Point:

In accordance with directions from Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, chief engineer, I would respectfully beg that you furnish me with a bateau bridge, 580 feet long. I beg you to turn it over to my assistant, Captain Lyon, who will tow it to Jones' Neck, to be thrown by Captain Lubey and as many of my pontoniers as I have.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 10 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following change has been made in the disposition of the troops of my command: The Second Division has relieved the division of colored troops under General Ferrero; the picket line is not yet entirely relieved, but soon will be. One brigade of the Second Division is near the redoubt on the left of the Spicer house, one brigade near the Southall house, and the Third Brigade opposite the center of the line. The Third Division of this corps is on fatigue duty.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

General WARREN:

Please let me know what that firing is.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Same to General Burnside.)

[HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.]

[General HANCOCK:]

The firing is in front of Burnside; don't know what it is.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

General HANCOCK:

The firing thus far is nothing more than very sharp work between those parts of lines that are very near each other. It may result in something more, but I think we are ready for anything. Will telegraph more fully soon. I don't think it is anything of great importance.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since last report. The Third Division has returned from fatigue and the First has been detailed for to-morrow morning. Ferrero's division has been entirely relieved. I propose making some changes in the line to-night and to-morrow for its better defense.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 64, from headquarters Armies of the United States, I relinquish command of this division. In parting with my comrades and companions in arms after so long and eventful a connection, I may be permitted to say that it is to me a very painful duty, and I shall always remember with pride the regiments that I have had the honor to command, and shall feel the deepest interest in their future.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 64, headquarters Armies of the United States, I have relinquished command of this division, turning it over to Brigadier-General Mott, the senior officer.

Your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

Major-General Birney having relinquished command of this division, I hereby assume command.

G. MOTT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have one of your brigades move at daylight to-morrow morning to a position near the redoubt on the Norfold road, to relieve the brigade of the Second Division now there in readiness to occupy the redoubt and adjacent rifle-pits in case of necessity. A staff officer from these headquarters will conduct the brigade to the position indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Pierce, will be prepared to move to the position indicated in the above order at daylight to-morrow morning.

By command of Brig. Gen. G. Mott:

JOHN HANCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report that nothing unusual occurred in my front during the night. A detail of 350 men were at work last night on General Cutler's front and 200 men on General Griffin's.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864—12 m. (Received 12.20 p. m.)

General WARREN:

I am coming to your headquarters with General Grant, to go to your lines.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—10 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I have to report all quiet on my front during the day. Nothing of importance has transpired.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

DEAR GENERAL: I send herewith the Pittsburg Commercial of July 14, which has an allusion to you and myself, which I have marked. Seeing this in the papers I have thought it best to indicate at least one way in which it may have been started. About two weeks ago General Smith told me that it was common talk at General Grant's headquarters that you had told General Grant that you had threatened me with a court-martial if I did not resign. As you had never done so, I could not believe for an instant that you had ever said so to General Grant, and yet I believe the story circulates as coming from the highest authority. I wish to make some public denial of the statement contained in this newspaper.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.*]

A late letter from the Army of the Potomac states that General Meade and General Warren have had a disagreement; that the former preferred charges against the latter for disobedience and tardy execution of orders, but that nothing has yet come of it. The same writer says a great deal of jealousy, fault-finding, and mutual derogation has been awakened in the army, at which the country would be astonished, if not disgusted, were the facts to be given. Important changes are rumored.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: Although I cannot be responsible for the newspaper correspondents, or the talk of staff officers, I have inclosed a note denying the statement in the Pittsburg Commercial, which you can make any use of you think proper. I could not deny the existence of a disagreement, because there was a serious one between us on the 19th ultimo, and I don't think you ought to be surprised at the publicity, as your conversation in the presence of General Crawford, and within the hearing of several officers outside your tent, precluded the possibility of its being kept private. I frankly confess to you I was very much irritated, and felt deeply wounded by the tone and tenor of your conversation on that occasion, and fully determined, on leaving you, to apply to have you relieved. I did speak to General Grant upon the subject, with whom I have frequently spoken about you, and I even went so far as to write an official letter giving my reasons for desiring you to be relieved, but upon further reflection, in view of the injury to you, and in the hope the causes of disagreement would not occur in the future, I withheld this letter, and have taken no official action. I do not desire any concealment of my views from you; on the contrary, am glad of this opportunity of an explanation. I have never entertained any but the most friendly feelings toward you, and have always en-

* Marked in newspaper.

deavored to advance your interests, but I cannot shut my eyes to what I think is wrong in you, and on several occasions I have differed from you in what you seemed to consider was your prerogative. In your conversation of the 19th ultimo I thought you exhibited a great deal of temper and positive ill-feeling against me, not justified, as I think, by anything I have either said or done. It is my earnest desire to have harmony and co-operation with my subordinate officers, but I cannot always yield my judgment to theirs, and if it is impossible to have these relations, necessary for harmonious co-operation, a separation is inevitable. I do not make these remarks for any other purpose than to explain the reason I felt called on to speak to General Grant about you.

Truly, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date, calling my attention to an article in the Pittsburg Commercial of the 14th instant. The statement therein made that I had preferred charges against you for disobedience and tardy execution of orders is entirely without foundation in fact.

Very truly, yours.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: The fact that I have lived to about the same age as yourself, that I have the same interest as yourself in the perpetuity of a free government; that I have left family and broken up my business and been in the field from the first to aid so far as I could the restoration of the Government to its authority over all the country, is my excuse, if any is needed, for writing you. Perhaps there is no one who has been more hopeful and confident as to the final result of the struggle than myself or less inclined to despond because we did not go faster or accomplish more. For the first time since the war commenced I confess that I am seriously apprehensive for the result, not from any lack of confidence in the army or its commanders, but because I am almost certain that you will not get the necessary number of men of the right sort, and in season, under the late call, and if you do not, and the struggle goes on through the autumn without decisive results, it requires no prophet to foretell the consequences. I take it for granted that a large proportion of the new men are to be substitutes furnished by those able to do so. They will get the cheapest they can, and unless some thorough, radical change is effected among provost-marshals, examining surgeons, and superintendents of recruits, we shall, as heretofore, receive a batch of aged paralytics, scorbutics, imbeciles, &c., to be sent to hospitals or discharged—an element of weakness instead of

strength. All these men are credited to the States, charged to the army, paid by the Government, and only do immense harm, by filling up the hospitals, requiring the time of surgeons and officers and of well men to take care of them and get them out of the army again, to say nothing of the immense drain upon the Treasury without any equivalent. I am most firmly convinced that not two-thirds of the conscripts and substitutes ever reached the army, and I think a thorough investigation would show that not half of those who did were ever available as soldiers for the field. If such is the fact will it not occur again? I do not doubt that the Provost-Marshal-General and the War Department have worked honestly to bring about the best results. The trouble has its origin, in my judgment, in the appointment, as provost-marshals, examining surgeons (probably through the influence of members of Congress) of men who are village politicians and who wish to stand well with their neighbors. If I could do so I would appoint for provost-marshal in my district a man who was a non-resident and had no friends to please or enemies to punish. It is too late, I suppose, to reorganize now, but could not something be gained by transferring officers from one district to another? Another evil has been the long time men are detained at the rendezvous after being accepted and mustered. I have known men so detained for three and four months, boarded and clothed and paid at the public expense. Another evil, many old and sick have been sent here who never were examined at all, as they say, but some well man was obtained to personate them and pass the examination, and then the sick man sent to camp, or else the officers whose duty it was to attend to it were guilty of the grossest fraud on the Government. Could not a system of inspection be adopted by which these evils could be stopped? I think so. I am perfectly well aware that the Departments have not the time to listen to or read every suggestion made to them, nor have you. Still my great anxiety for success in the cause and that the peace Democracy may not prevail have prompted me to address you this. It is entirely unofficial, and should there be any point in it which shall do good I shall be glad.

Very respectfully,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have the honor to report that all was quiet on my line during the night. New abatis was put out. There was the usual amount of firing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864—6 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

What is the sharp musketry I hear on your front?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

The firing thus far is nothing more than very sharp work between those parts of lines that are very near each other. It may result in something more, but I think we are ready for anything. Will telegraph more fully soon. I don't think it is anything of any importance.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that all has been quiet on my lines up to about 5 p. m., when considerable volley firing took place on part of Second and Third Divisions front. It was started by the enemy; it is hard to say for what reason. It is thought occasioned by a regiment in our woods discharging their pieces. Part of our line will be further strengthened to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

TRENCHES OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS,
In Front of Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit my report as general of the trenches of the Ninth Army Corps for July 21 and 22. There was the regular routine of picket and artillery firing during the day and night, by which but little was effected on either side so far as could be seen. No change has been made within the last few days in the position of the artillery of the corps, except that four pieces of Captain Twitchell's battery have been so placed as to sweep the ravine and corn-field in front of the Second Brigade, Third Division. Two of these pieces are to the right of the burnt house, and two in the front line near the ice-houses. This change has added greatly to the strength of this, till now the weakest, part of the line. The redoubt in rear of the burnt house is nearly completed, and yesterday and to-day a heavy fatigue party has been at work on a covered way leading from the woods to it. This way is about one-third completed. The enemy was very busy yesterday in strengthening his line at different points, especially so just to the (our) right of the road in front of the Third Division, apparently fitting a position for mortars. Though there was no attack made on the left of the corps, yet the moving of a considerable body of troops across our front, toward the left, was distinctly heard from the picket-line just before midnight. This move was probably nothing more than relieving the troops that had been occupying the enemy's front line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel Second Michigan Infantry, General of the Trenches.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in the early part of the night, between 9 and 12, brisk artillery firing was kept up, the enemy beginning it, and using rifled cannon to a greater extent than before, as well as developing a new mortar battery of two or four pieces directly in our front. The Second Brigade was ordered to be prepared at any moment to support General Willcox, but their services were not required.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy have been throwing 24-pounder shells from howitzers at slight elevations. The volley firing this evening was to the left of this division.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the night passed without event of importance. In consequence of anticipated attack by the enemy my front line was strengthened by the addition of all fatigue parties, and supported by the entire reserve force under arms. With exception of increased firing nothing unusual occurred.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that up to 5 o'clock this afternoon there has been quiet on our front since morning. At the hour named the enemy opened fire by company on the left of our line. Brigadier-General Griffin, who was on the spot at the time, reports that he could discover no cause for the sudden fire, nor its object. This part of the line will be strengthened to-night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 22, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report "all alive" on my lines. The troops were kept on the alert, particularly after 2.30 a. m. The rebels in front of Hartranft attempted to lay some additional abatis, but were prevented by our fire. My own abatis has been materially strengthened within the last forty-eight hours. The picket-firing heavier than usual last night. I think some of the shells from our heavy battery fell short and burst within our lines, but have no complaint from the regiments. I have sent down to ascertain, and if there has been any damage worth reporting will write you again. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, reported to me last night and had his route marked out for contingencies, but there was no occasion for disturbing his troops.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that all was quiet on my lines to-day until about 5 this evening, when considerable volley firing was exchanged, begun against working parties opposite my right. The first firing heard seems to have originated from a party of our own troops (not of this division) discharging their pieces just in rear of the woods. I had no notice of it. During the firing a detachment of our cavalry attempted to ride across the open field west of the New Market road. This drew two artillery shots which struck in the camp of the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, dismounted, one of which wounded Captain Palmer, of that regiment. I have heretofore reported that ground within range, and would respectfully request that general notice be given that it draws fire upon our troops for detachments, particularly mounted men, to cross the ground.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Colonel Chapman's brigade will be relieved so as to return to camp to-morrow.

JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Williams' House, Jerusalem Plank Road,
July 22, 1864—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Nothing of importance has occurred along my line since last report. The enemy undoubtedly picket in front of my right nearly as far as Doctor Gurley's with infantry, and along my right as far as the enemy's line can be seen it appears to be quite strong. No disposition is manifested by the enemy to disturb our line. In compliance with instructions of yesterday, I have ordered patrols to or toward Prince George Court-House, on the road from that point to Lee's Mill, until they shall find the pickets of force stationed at the Court-House. The Prince George Court-House road, as I understand it from your communication of yesterday and the instructions handed over to me by Colonel Devin, is the road from the Court-House to Lee's Mill. I know of no other I can patrol to without going to the Court-House.

I send you a man calling himself John Williams, who came into our lines this morning. He claims to belong to the First New York Veteran Cavalry, and to be an escaped prisoner of war; to have enlisted in rebel service in order to facilitate his escape to our army; that he was assigned to the Sixty-first Virginia Infantry. I also forward a contraband who came in this morning. Some information may be elicited from him touching the whereabouts of the cavalry or a portion of it. I find in our lines two women, Mrs. Danforth and Mrs. Baxter, who say they [reside] just outside and were passed in by a captain in the Ninth New York Cavalry (whose name they were informed was Snyder) on the 15th. They are very desirous to get home. I do not think they would damage us any by any information they could give the enemy, even if they were so disposed. As at present situated it is with much difficulty they can get sufficient to subsist upon. I would respectfully ask what disposition should be made of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

Respecting the two women, Mrs. Danforth and Mrs. Baxter, the commanding general directs me to say that you may allow them to return to their homes upon their taking an oath not to reveal anything they have seen or heard since they have been inside of our lines; or, if their houses are so situated that you can place guards upon them that will be secure against capture, and at the same time prevent any communication with the enemy, the commanding general will authorize your sending them home with such guards, and without any oath, if you think them indisposed to communicate information to the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 22, 1864. (Sent 10.40 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Foster proposed this morning to try and retake that position which the Eleventh Maine took and had to give up yesterday. The position is the intersection of the New Market and Malvern Hill main road with a branch road leading to the Long Bridge main road. It is an important one, as it cuts the direct communication between the rebel forces at Malvern Hill and those at Chaffin's farm. Consequently the enemy would drive him out again, as they are stronger than he is now. He has, therefore, been directed not to make the attempt until re-enforced to-morrow or the day after by a portion of the Nineteenth Corps. That position if held protects perfectly the position at Deep Bottom, the pontoon bridge, the navigation of the river, and I think would force the enemy's batteries and troops from Malvern Hill.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

General BUTLER:

I see firing again in the same direction as last night. Does Foster still hold the position gained to-day? Has he not been re-enforced? Is the firing seen an attack made by the enemy?

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Nothing new from Foster since noon. He has not been re-enforced. Have telegraphed to him to ascertain what the firing is. I imagine it to be only picket-firing. The enemy, as far as heard from, have only some cavalry at that particular point.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864. (Sent 10.37 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Foster's regiment has fallen back from that position for the night, not having any disposable force to re-enforce it. The firing is below him and is by the gun-boats, which are shelling the flanks of that regiment to keep off the rebels. No symptoms whatever of any pressing or attacking force of the enemy. I have not the least doubt but that that position can be retaken without loss in the morning. It seems to be sort of neutral ground.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

BERMUDA, *July 22, 1864.*

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report the arrival here from New Orleans the balance, about 350 men, of the Fourteenth Maine, of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller:

Respectfully,

W. S. HOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

JULY 22, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Captain LUBEY,
Jones' Neck:

That bridge will start from Bermuda Hundred immediately after dark. Captain Lyon, my assistant, will bring it up with two tugs. He will turn it over to you and order Captain Cruso, with some engineers, to report to you. You will then throw the bridge, and after it is thrown turn over the charge of it to Captain Cruso.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 22, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

Your dispatch received. The approaches are completed and I am ready to commence the bridge when the boats arrive. I will telegraph you when the bridge is ready for the passage of troops.

T. LUBEY,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

Captain LUBEY,
Jones' Neck:

Your dispatch received. Tell Captain Cruso and his men to return to Bermuda Hundred and resume their original duty.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

Captain LUBEY,
Jones' Neck:

Let me know when that bridge is ready for the crossing of troops.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

Captain LYON:
(Care of Lieutenant Coe, Bermuda Hundred.)

You need not take Captain Cruso and his company up there. Captain Lubey wishes to build the bridge alone and to keep charge of it alone.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 22, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE T. BALCH,
Assistant to Chief of Ordnance:

CAPTAIN: I am becoming seriously uneasy as to the supplies of ammunition for my siege train. Since its arrival (bringing only a small part of the original requisition—see my telegram of June 30) the following are the only important receipts: Thirty-pounder Parrott—rounds, from Washington Arsenal, June 29, 2,635; from same, July 2, 2,620; total, 5,255. Four and one-half inch guns—rounds, from Washington Arsenal, July 2, 7,236. Eight-inch mortar—shells (no powder nor fuses), from Fort Monroe, 7,900; also from Washington Arsenal, 15,000 friction-primers. The following have been invoiced but not yet received: Thirty-pounder Parrott—rounds, from New York Arsenal, July 2, 1,430; from same, July 13, 1,580; total, 3,010. The following are the guns now in position and their expenditure up to 20th instant: Thirty-pounder Parrotts—10 guns, 3,547 rounds; 8 inch mortars—14 mortars, 4,262 rounds; Coehorn mortars—10 mortars, 2,498 rounds. These expenditures from the small supply on hand have been kept at the minimum so much as to cause considerable complaint from officers high in rank. We have now about ready for the guns (which may be called for at any moment) positions for forty guns—twenty 8-inch mortars; ten 10-inch mortars, and twenty-six Coehorn mortars which, when put in position, will be expected to open heavily and to keep it up. If they should do so for about four days all my ammunition would be expended and the train become useless, unless my receipts should be quite different from heretofore. It is therefore of the first importance that I be informed upon what I can count in way of supplies—that is, how rapidly my guns can be regularly supplied. The following are my most important requisitions, which have not been nearly filled, as my statement above will show: June 30, 30-pounder Parrott, 13,000 rounds; 4½-inch guns, 10,000 rounds; 8-inch mortar, 10,000 rounds; July 8, twenty 8-inch mortars with 20,000 rounds; July 10, 50,000 friction-primers, 20,000 assorted fuses; July 15, 20,000 rounds Coehorn mortars, 3,000 wooden fuses for 8-inch mortars. Also to hurry forward the balance not yet received of my original requisition for the train (except the 100-pounder Parrott) which involves about the following: 8,000 rounds 30-pounder Parrott, 4,000 rounds 4½-inch gun, 2,000 rounds 8-inch mortar, 3,200 rounds 10-inch mortar with over 50,000 friction-primers. If it is impossible to supply these heavy demands I would like to know it, as we will in that case put less heavy guns in battery. What I am now most in need of is Coehorn-mortar ammunition, I mean for daily expenditure. I have only about 400 rounds in depot, and am in urgent need of a supply at once. Please also forward to Captain Hatfield twenty-five sponges for 30-

pounder Parrotts, and the same number for 4½-inch guns, also twenty-five fuse-plug reamers. The muzzle was blown off a 30-pounder Parrott day before yesterday. I am having it cut smooth for further use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

JULY 22, 1864—9.20 a. m.

General TERRY,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

The particular reason, I think, why at general headquarters they desire that you should be well prepared on your lines is this: Ewell and Breckinridge are on their way back. A column like theirs suddenly hurled against our line would, if not prepared, go through them, so that you and Foster had better be prepared for any such emergency until we can gain positive information where Ewell and Breckinridge are, or where they intend to strike, if they intend to do so at all.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Foster.)

JULY 22, 1864—9.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

General Butler directs that Foster wait until some of the Nineteenth Corps come to him. He fears that even if Foster take it to-day he will not be able to hold it, as the enemy's force in his front is three brigades now, two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry. The general is aware of the importance of the point. If the transportation of the Nineteenth had not been so wretchedly managed we could have held that point yesterday. Notify Foster of this.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy forwarded by Terry to Foster, 10.30 a. m.)

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—9.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

I have just received the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Foster.*

It strikes me that if the position is one whose occupation will compel the evacuation of the enemy's works at Malvern they will deem it of sufficient importance to attack it in such numbers that no force which Foster can send there will be able to hold it.

ALF. H. TERRY.

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* See Foster to Terry, beginning—I am going to try, p. 405.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

A dispatch from department headquarters, directed to Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps, was received here this a. m. General Birney not here. Does the dispatch require immediate attention? Is it of such a nature that I can attend to it?

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864—10.04 a. m.

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

General Birney will be over soon. The dispatch is for him.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1864—11.45 a. m.

General WEITZEL:

As soon as your dispatch was received it was sent to General Foster, but before he received it the contemplated movement had taken place. I have just received the following dispatch, viz.*

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

General Foster, who is now here, has just received a dispatch from one of his staff informing him that when Colonel Hill took the battery this morning it was occupied by 300 dismounted cavalry. Colonel Hill thinks that it will be impossible to hold it during the night unless he is re-enforced by 200 additional men. Foster thinks that it may be held by Hill's present force, but does not think it advisable to make further permanent detachments from his main body. Please direct as to what shall be done.

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

General Foster's action is approved. Let him act as he proposes.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Foster to Terry, beginning—Your dispatch just received, p. 405.

JULY 22, 1864—4.35 p. m.

General TERRY,
Tenth Corps:

From information derived from a deserter I think the enemy nearest that battery is all cavalry belonging to Gary's brigade. That bridge will be finished by morning, and we still hope to have some of the Nineteenth Corps here by that time to re-enforce Foster. In the meantime let him act as his judgment directs. If he could hold it it would be good, but he must not risk that regiment.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

I am going to try and reoccupy the position taken by the Eleventh Maine yesterday, as I consider it one of great importance. The place occupied was on the road between New Market and Malvern Hill, at the junction of a short road that runs to the Long Bridge road. It cuts the direct communication with Malvern Hill and the forces above, and, I think, if taken and held with a sufficiently strong force would compel the evacuation of the works at Malvern Hill. It also completely protects the pontoon bridge, river navigation, and my right flank. If I get it again to-day I shall hold it, if possible. One of the monitors just came down and anchored off the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. Please notify General Weitzel.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 22, 1864.*

General TERRY:

Your dispatch just received. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill has retaken the position of yesterday, and now holds it. I have instructed him if attacked by a large force not to risk a fight; to at once fall back to the redoubt and let the gun-boats shell them. There is evidence that the enemy lost in their engagement with the gun-boats on the 16th. There appears to be a small force coming from direction of Malvern Hill. The gun-boats are shelling along Colonel Hill's front and flank, and I think they will not trouble him. I start for corps headquarters in a few moments.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 22, 1864—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER:

GENERAL: Colonel Hill has retaken the battery; it was defended by 300 dismounted cavalry. He thinks it will be impossible to hold the

position over night unless he is re-enforced by 200 men. I have notified Colonel Plaisted to have the men ready in case you wish to send them, and sent word to Colonel Hill that he will fall back at night if the position is unsafe, unless he is re-enforced.

JAS. M. BARNARD, JR.,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General FOSTER, *Jones' Neck:*

General Grant wishes to know what that firing is on your front, and if the Eleventh Maine still holds that position. Please answer quick.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

The firing is below us. The gun-boats have been all the p. m. shelling around Colonel Hill's position. His men fell back from the position taken at dark by my orders, as I had not men to re-enforce them sufficiently.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 22, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: Captain Lubey informs me that another engineer officer is to come to this place to take charge of the new bridge. I would respectfully request that no other captain of engineers be sent to this place. Captain Lubey's company is sufficient to construct and take care of both bridges.

Your friend,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 22, 1864.

General FOSTER, *Jones' Neck:*

All right. Tell Captain Lubey I will order, as he desires, that company not to go, or to return if it has started or got there.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 22, 1864.

I. The brigadier-general commanding takes pleasure in acknowledging the value and importance of the service (to the command) rendered

by Lieutenant-Colonel Hill with the Eleventh Maine Volunteers in taking and occupying the position so near the New Market and Malvern Hill road and in front of the enemy's position. This position, if maintained, is of like importance to this command and the enemy. It severs the enemy's communication with Malvern Hill and prevents the interruption of navigation at this point, as well as preventing the annoyance caused by the enemy's batteries stationed near this road. It was accomplished with slight loss to us, and resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners, among them one commissioned officer.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 22, 1864—1 o'clock.

Lieut. H. O. FOX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have retaken the position that I held last evening, driving from the battery 300 dismounted cavalry of the Hampton Legion. If you can send me 200 more men and pioneers to intrench I will hold this position until morning, although my men have been without sleep for thirty-six hours; they have made two unsuccessful attempts to drive us from the battery. Unless I can be re-enforced by 200 men more I think it would not be practicable to hold the battery during the night. If the position is to be held by us please notify my adjutant to have rations provided for my regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., July 22, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Colonel PLAISTED:

I have just withdrawn my pickets from the gateway or battery, understanding my orders that I should do so, unless I heard otherwise by 5 o'clock. I shall make a reconnaissance up the creek to-night. I do not think it expedient to hold my old line, as I can, if needed, take it again in the morning. The men are very tired and sleepy, as a portion of them were on picket last night.

Respectfully,

J. A. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

If the general orders it I can retake my position to-night.

J. A. H.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *July 22, 1864.*

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 64, July 21, 1864, from headquarters Armies of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

In addition to the staff already attached to corps headquarters the following officers of my personal staff are announced: Maj. S. S. Seward, aide-de-camp; Capt. A. B. Sharpe, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. G. Brown, aide-de-camp. They will be respected accordingly.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 23, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The order sending regiments whose time expires by the 25th of August to Washington will take Col. J. D. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Col. George H. Chapman, Third Indiana, both commanding brigades in Third Division Cavalry; I have therefore to request their immediate promotions in accordance with previous recommendations.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1864—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Wright in person arrived this morning, and most of his forces will encamp at our outer line to-night. He says it will take about two days to refit his men with shoes and clothing and to have them paid. Our cavalry yesterday followed the enemy to Strasburg. He is still moving south. General Hunter telegraphs to the President that, without the assistance of Wright, he cannot prevent Early's return, if attempted. A man just in from Gordonsville says the railroad is repaired and the bridge across the Rapidan nearly completed. In regard to Early's force, General Wright was assured by Union men, who saw both armies, that Early's was much the larger. The rebels generally said to the country people that as soon as they secured their plunder they would return to Maryland and Pennsylvania for more, and that they expected to meet a force from Richmond to receive their plunder. They were probably directed by their officers to say this. The President (who has seen all the dispatches on the subject) directs me to say that you alone can judge of the importance of sending the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, or of its operating with Hunter against Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and that you alone must decide the question. The part of the Nineteenth Corps which returns with General Wright will be sent to City Point as soon as they can be refitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 23, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

If Wright has returned to Washington send him immediately back here, retaining, however, the portion of the Nineteenth Corps now in

Washington for further orders. Early is undoubtedly returning here to enable the enemy to detach troops to go to Georgia. Hunter's troops must be tired. I would say, therefore, for him to take up such of the advanced positions suggested by him as in his judgment will best protect the line of the Potomac. If Wright and Hunter have started after the enemy with the view of following on to the road from Charlottesville to Gordonsville let them go.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 23, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 a. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Please send here all cavalry detachments, whether mounted or not, belonging to regiments here, with the exception of those belonging to the First Pennsylvania, Third Pennsylvania, First New Jersey, Third Indiana, Sixth Pennsylvania, and Eighth Pennsylvania. These regiments are being sent back, having but a short period to serve.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A man who left Gordonsville on the 12th instant arrived here yesterday. He is intelligent and seems honest. He reports that when he left the cars were running through from Richmond to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Lynchburg. The rebels were building a bridge over the Rapidan to get hay from Culpeper.

C. A. DANA.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 23, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The animals called for in my dispatch to you of the 9th instant have not been received. They are greatly needed. I am directed so to inform you. There are vessels now in the Potomac which can bring these animals here and return in time for any troops that will be ready to embark for these armies.

R. INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 23, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Eleventh Alabama Regiment, Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, Hill's corps, came into the lines of the

Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, about 10.30 a. m. to-day. He states that there have been no movements of A. P. Hill's or Longstreet's corps, to his knowledge, excepting the regular relief of brigades in the trenches by those in reserve. Mahone's division is lying in the same position, with Heth to the right and Longstreet's corps on the left. No troops have been sent away from Lee's army to informant's knowledge, and none have been added to it. No news of General Early's forces, other than that they are in the Valley and will probably remain there to secure the crop.

NOTE.—The two divisions of Hill's corps (Heth's and Mahone's) that are now in our front have each a brigade in reserve, which occupies a protected position some distance to the rear of the trenches. The reserve brigade of Heth's division is encamped near and to the left of the Weldon railroad, about half way between the lead-works and the town. These are the troops that were seen by our agent on his late trip to Petersburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864—10 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

A small party of enemy laboring on northeast corner of and within redoubt in vicinity of Gregory's house. They appear to be at work on embrasure or table for gun carriage, as axes are freely used.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD STATION,
July 23, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

No movement of troops or trains to-day. The atmosphere has been very unfavorable for observations all day.

J. B. DUFF,
Second Lieutenant, &c.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
July 23, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

The most smoky day I have seen for many months; consequently nothing seen; city invisible. Lieutenant Fearey endeavored to read a rebel message and got only the following words: "Leaving our front."

CHARLES L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my line, except that one brigade of the Third Division has been assigned to a part of the line on the left flank, the division of General Gibbon being too small to occupy the line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

The work of changing and strengthening the line of rifle-pits lately occupied by General Ferrero's division has been continued since last report by General Gibbon's division and part of the Third Division. The First Division has been at work under charge of engineer department. I am cutting off the entire line made by General Ferrero from near the road, from Mrs. Smith's to Southall's, by a shorter and better line, and am felling a great deal of timber in the vicinity of the line.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 23, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

SIR: The commanding general directs that during to-night you have your ambulance and ammunition wagons drawn off from the main road, so that the way shall be clear for the advance of troops to-morrow morning, and also that you make arrangements to have the small-arm ammunition you may require to-morrow taken to the front on pack-saddles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

Hereafter there will be assigned permanently to each division one wagon-load of intrenching tools, to consist of 150 shovels, 150 axes, and 50 picks. Division commanders will take the necessary steps to secure the proper responsibility for these tools. They will not be sent away from the division, nor left at any place where fatigue details may be sent to work, except when specially ordered from these headquarters. The commanding officer Engineer Battalion will send a man with each of these wagons to remain with it to have care of the tools.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

1. Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned in orders from headquarters Armies of the United States to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. G. Mott, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the Third Division, Second Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. 2D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS, *July 23, 1864.*

The undersigned resumes command of the division.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. 3D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS, *July 23, 1864.*

The brigadier-general commanding division announces his staff as follows:

Maj. John Hancock, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George W. Johnes, assistant quartermaster, assistant quartermaster; Capt. C. M. Robins, commissary of subsistence, commissary of subsistence; Surg. Orpheus Everts, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Maj. John Willian, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Capt. W. W. Braman, Ninety-third New York Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. E. L. Ford, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, ordnance officer; Capt. Joseph U. Crawford, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, engineer officer; First Lieut. William P. Shreve, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, assistant commissary of musters; First Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William G. Thompson, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John R. Pancoast, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, ambulance officer.

By command of Brigadier-General Mott:

JOHN HANCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report all quiet during the night in my front. The following details were at work on my line last night: Six hundred men from First Division, 400 men from Second Division, 300 men from Fourth Division.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant-Adjutant General:

Everything very quiet in my front during the day. One deserter from Eleventh Alabama was received and forwarded to army headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The Coehorn batteries will be under the direction of Colonel Wainwright, commanding Artillery Brigade, who, in his instructions, will consult the officer in command of the infantry or engineer in charge of working parties in his vicinity, so as to most effectually prevent the enemy from annoying them, either keeping down their fire by his own or ceasing to fire if he finds he is drawing an increased fire upon them.

4. While occupying the present position, the batteries now with the Third Division will also be under Colonel Wainwright's supervision, so as to provide properly for the caissons and horses not in the works.

The service of the batteries themselves must be left to the judgment of each battery commander, in case of an engagement, but subject, if necessary, to the orders of the commander of the works near them in all that regards location of camps, tents, sinks, &c.

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By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

General CRAWFORD:

GENERAL: There was, as it seemed, a neglect on your part to get the head of your column to the place of embarkation on the James River, on the 16th ultimo, by 4 a. m. It did not reach there till 6 a. m. General Meade complained to me of this. General Meade's order reached me at 11.55 p. m. on the 15th. The order was sent to you about 12.35 a. m. on the 16th. What time did it reach you? What time did you start: how far did you have to march, and what obstacles in the way, such as trains, did you encounter?

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

[General WARREN:]

GENERAL: The order for me to move to the wharf near the pontoon bridge, James River, so as to commence ferrying across at 4 a. m. June 16, is contained in paragraph 2, of circular of June 15, 1864, 11.55 p. m., headquarters Fifth Corps, and received about 1 a. m. the 16th instant. The two batteries serving with me moved out at 2.30 a. m., followed by the infantry. Near your headquarters, at the intersection of another road, a long wagon train was encountered. This obstruction, together with the delay by having no staff officer to guide me, being myself unacquainted with the route, caused the failure to arrive at the landing at the time appointed. The distance I should judge was between three and four miles.

[S. W. CRAWFORD.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that all was quiet on my line during the night. New abatis was put out. There was the usual amount of firing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864. (Received 9.35 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that it has been unusually quiet on my line to-day. The enemy opened a new mortar battery on General Potter's right and threw some shells at our party working on the covered way to the fourteen-gun battery, but did no damage.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the works along our line are very nearly completed, with the exception of the covered way leading to the fort by the burnt house. Not much progress has been made on that, owing to the fact that the working party from my brigade has been relieved by the general commanding the corps on account of their services being required during the night on the front line, and the party designed to relieve them not having reported. The mine is very nearly completed, and two hours' labor will at any time put it in condition ready for the final explosion. Chambers have been extended seventy-five feet from the extremity of the mine. At 5 p. m. yesterday the enemy opened on the left of the Second Division with volleys of musketry (the fire by company), creating some disturbance along the line and drawing the artillery fire. I was myself upon the spot at the time, but could discover no cause for the outbreak and no indication of its object. Nothing new discovered in relation to the enemy's operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, General of the Trenches.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 23, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Picket-firing less than for some days. Enemy opened with shells this p. m. on the working party at the covered way to the

heavy battery. They used 2 and 2½ second fuse, and some shell struck to the left of New Market road. The firing came from the rebel works on Potter's right, and was enfilading. This battery ought to be looked to, and I should think if it can be seen ought to be easily silenced, as it must be very near. Have completed a cover for one gun on New Market road, but do not design to put it in until the heavy guns are in position.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAVALRY CORPS:

Colonel Chapman reports this morning that he is being relieved. The commanding general prefers that the tour of the brigade on the left should continue for several days, as the ground covered by it is extensive and somewhat intricate.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 23, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my line of pickets remains unchanged and undisturbed at this time. Yesterday two men were captured from the line near Aiken's. The character of the country through which the right of line passes makes the duty both difficult and dangerous. The patrol to Lee's Mill this morning was attacked upon its return by about a squadron of the enemy and lost four men taken prisoners and two wounded. The officer in charge thinks it was the intention of the enemy to cut off the patrol. He retired immediately after the attack. I have made connection by patrol with the cavalry doing picket duty from Prince George Court-House, near Davenport Church, their line having been extended. The two women alluded to in communication of yesterday were passed out after taking inclosed oath.* I am being relieved this morning by First Brigade, of First Cavalry Division, Colonel Alger commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, *July 23, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

Secretary Seward and party have just left here for Point of Rocks on boat City of Hudson.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Omitted.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 23, 1864.

The undersigned, having examined so far as practicable the ground in front of General Butler's line, submit the following: There appear to be two points on the line from which an attack on the enemy's line might be made—the first on the right center, to move to the left of Ware Bottom Church; the second to be toward Port Walthall Junction, the troops crossing Bake-House Creek, near its mouth. The troops for the first attack might be formed within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line in the woods, or might move over the open. They would meet a line of works, much weaker than those held by us, but yet of such strength and so manned as to make success, except by surprise, doubtful. The chances of success are thought to be against us in this attack. The second plan of attack would not permit a surprise as at Port Walthall, as our lines are separated by a considerable distance from those of the enemy. This part of the line is not so well known as the other, but is believed to be continuous, and is known to have abatis in a part of its front; still it is not supposed to be as strong as that part first mentioned. The chances of success are thought to be the same as in the case of ordinary rifle-pits, the assault not being a surprise. It is supposed that the enemy have about two divisions for the line north of the Appomattox, massed at the principal points. General Weitzel has not seen the ground in General Burnside's front. The other signers think the prospect of breaking through the enemy's line in General Burnside's front better than at the first point mentioned, in General Butler's front, and at least as good as at the second point. It should be recollected, however, that if the estimate of the enemy's force is correct in General Butler's front there would not be more than 1,500 or 2,000 men per mile in the enemy's line.

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.
C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.
G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 23, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

The bridge is ready for the passage of troops. General Foster informs me that you granted my request to have charge of both bridges. Captain Cruso, I learn, arrived here this evening, but as yet I have not seen him. The men of his command assisted me in laying the bridge. I suppose from what General Foster says that Captain Cruso and his command will return to their camp.

T. LUBEY,
Captain, &c.

BERMUDA, *July 23, 1864.*

General WEITZEL,
Chief Engineer:

I have just returned from Jones' Neck. Your dispatch was forwarded at that place, and have not received same. Shall I report to you in person?

F. H. CRUSO,
Captain, Commanding Train 17.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

Captain CRUSO,
Bermuda Hundred:

You need not report in person. Just resume the same position with your company which you occupied before starting for Jones' Neck.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

Captain CRUSO,
Pontoon Train No. 17, Jones' Neck:

You will return to your camp with your men at once.

JAMES W. LYON,
Captain and Assistant Engineer, Comdg. Pontoon Train.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 23, 1864.

I. Companies I and M, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, now at Portsmouth, Va., will proceed without delay to New Berne, N. C., and report to the commanding officer of that regiment. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. That part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Colonel Currie commanding, which has arrived, will proceed at once and report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, at Deep Bottom.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 23, 1864—11.10 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

If the six siege guns have not yet been sent up to General Burnside's works you had better send them up as soon as practicable.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 23, 1864.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 64, current series, from headquarters Armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Tenth Army Corps. The following-named officers are announced as constituting the personal staff: Capt. J. C. Briscoe, Fortieth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. Clayton McMich-

ael, Ninth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. Charles Noble, jr., One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. E. Sweet, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff, &c.:

Please send me any maps that you have of my line. I find none at corps headquarters.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Tenth Corps Headquarters:

Your dispatch received. I will send you all I have ready, and complete the series as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1864.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would respectfully suggest that the division of General Turner needs relief. It has lost severely, and certainly I would recommend that the brigade from the Nineteenth Army Corps relieve him. It will be of great importance to me to get this corps together and ready for any movement.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from temporary command of the Tenth Army Corps, will resume command of the First Division.

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By command of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., July 23, 1864.*

The section of First Connecticut Light Battery now in position in Battery No. 1 will proceed immediately to Deep Bottom, Va., reporting upon arrival at that place to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding Third Brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps:

The enemy occupy the edge of the woods, they being too strong to be dislodged by Colonel Hill to-day. We have had 4 or 5 men wounded. I think it necessary that there should be two guns in the earth-work on the bluff below Four-Mile Creek, as they would render the position of any battery the enemy might attempt to place on my right very insecure. They also would assist in repelling any attack of the enemy on that part of the line, and assist materially in driving the enemy from the woods if we wish to occupy them. I think the position of so much importance that if they cannot be sent me I shall take two guns from my line here, although it would weaken it to do so.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

General Grant hears some firing again up our way and wants to know what it is. Please inform us at once.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

BEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

There is no firing here except an occasional shot by the gun-boats into the woods in front of my line below Four-Mile Creek. The Eleventh Maine hold a position covering the road from New Market to Malvern Hill. All is quiet along my lines.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

A deserter has just been brought in from your front. He says he gave you some Richmond papers. General Butler wants you to send them to him at once, and do so whenever you get a late paper. He considers this highly important.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: I have received no paper to-day from any deserter. I received a Richmond Sentinel this evening of the 22d from the officer of picket who exchanged by order from Captain Davis. I never omit to forward all Richmond papers to corps headquarters. I intended to forward this by first courier in the morning. No news in it. Shall I send it to-night? My orders are that papers exchanged or taken from deserters be sent to me to be transmitted to corps headquarters.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

General R. S. FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Nearly all of one brigade of the Nineteenth Corps has just been ordered to report to you. Put it into position on the down-river side of Four-Mile Creek and let it intrench.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: If there is any object in concealing the force to be encamped by Four-Mile Creek I would suggest that they be camped on Jones' Neck until the works are completed, otherwise they will be in full view of the enemy. I would also suggest you would come or send your assistant to select the position you wish intrenched.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 23, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

Your dispatch received. Michie is on the way. There is no object in concealing our forces.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Powhatan, Va., July 23, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: I have again repaired the U. S. military telegraph line from this place to Swan Point. I caused four citizens to be brought in as hostages, and had the people living along the line notified that they would be held responsible for the safety of that line. What shall I do with these hostages? Since they were brought in I have learned that one of them, a minister, relieved and dressed the wounds of one of our soldiers, cared for him till morning, then sent him to this fort.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, *July 24, 1864—9 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The appointment of brigadiers recommended by you, to wit, Colonels McCandless, Chapman, Chamberlain, and McIntosh were ordered and have been made out and will be transmitted to you by the Adjutant-General. The President has appointed General Osterhaus major-general. There are three or four other vacancies of brigadier awaiting your recommendation to be filled up.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1864—12 noon.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

The rear of the Sixth Corps got into camp last night; they are being supplied and paid to-day. They will probably begin to embark to-night. Last telegram from Hunter in regard to enemy in the Shenandoah is forwarded.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 1 p. m. yesterday just received. I presume you had not yet received any dispatch directing the Sixth Corps to be returned here and the Nineteenth Corps retained. I would prefer keeping the Army of the Potomac together if possible, and, if necessary, send all the Nineteenth Corps to Washington. You can retain General Wright until I learn positively what has become of Early. I would prefer a complete smash-up of the enemy's roads about Gordonsville and Charlottesville to having the same force here. If Wright and Hunter can do this job let them do it. Submit the matter to Wright for his views.

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* See Hunter to Stanton, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 428.

If they get out to the railroad every rail ought to be destroyed from Gordonsville back toward Richmond and toward Orange Court-House for miles, and from Charlottesville toward Staunton and toward Lynchburg in the same way.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 24, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Wright, in accordance with your orders, was about to embark for City Point. I have directed him to await your further orders. I shall exercise no further discretion in this matter, but shall carry out such orders as you may give.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 10.15 a. m. 25th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Special Orders, No. 236, from the Adjutant-General's Office, of date July 13, details Col. A. G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, as commander of recruiting depot at Fort Monroe, Va. Colonel Draper is very much needed here. I would like to have the order changed, substituting Brigadier-General Wild for Colonel Draper.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Please direct General Foster to order Brig. Gen. William Birney to report to General Butler if his services can be dispensed with. His brigade ought to be brought here if General Foster thinks he can do without it. Whilst operations continue here much cannot be done in the Department of the South except to hold what we have got.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864—11 a. m.*

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

How does the pursuit after the enemy sum up? Have they been compelled to drop any of their plunder, and have we killed, captured, and scattered any of their force to speak of? What news have you from Foster? We hear nothing from him except through the papers. All quiet here. A Richmond extra of yesterday claims great victory at Atlanta; capture of a great many prisoners; 22 pieces; killed large number, among whom was celebrated Yankee General McPherson, also Giles A. Smith and T. J. Wood; that Hardee was in Sherman's rear, and they expected that victory would be decisive. Sherman's dis-

patches of a day later, which, of course, you have seen, place the matter in a very different light, save the death of McPherson. We will make a move here about Tuesday, but which one of two that are in contemplation is not yet fixed upon; when it is I will dispatch you.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point, Va.:

The pursuit of Early, on the whole, has proved an egregious blunder, relieved only by Averell's success at Winchester, in which he captured four guns and some prisoners. Wright and Crook accomplished nothing, and Wright started back as soon as he got where he might have done something worth while. As it is, Early has got off with the whole of his plunder, and Hunter will hardly be able to break up the railroad beyond what can be repaired in a short time. Had Wright remained in the Valley, the combined forces might have made a sure campaign, at least against the railroad and the crops. We have no news from Foster, nor anything from Atlanta later than Van Duzer's dispatch of 11 p. m. of yesterday. Will you do me the kindness to let me know what is the matter with John Seitz, a baker from this city, who has been or is being tried at City Point for some offense, and to have the execution of the sentence suspended, if it is in any way severe, at least for the present? Chapman and McIntosh have been made brigadier-generals. The general's previous recommendation had been mislaid and could not be found. McCandless has also been made a brigadier-general. Osterhaus has been made a major-general.

C. A. DANA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding, &c.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that the Sixth Corps immediately return to the Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General Emory, with that portion of the Nineteenth Corps here, will report to Major-General Augur.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 247. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1864.

I. All cavalry detachments, whether mounted or not, from the Army of the Potomac, except those belonging to the First, Third, Sixth, and Eighth Pennsylvania, First New Jersey, and Third Indiana, will be sent back to that army without delay. The regiments mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have been ordered to report to Major-General Augur, to whom all detachments therefrom will also report.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The engineer officers who made a survey of the front from Bermuda Hundred report against the probability of success from an attack there. The chances, they think, will be better on Burnside's front. If this is attempted it will be necessary to concentrate all the force possible at the point in the enemy's line we expect to penetrate. All officers should be fully impressed with the absolute necessity of pushing entirely beyond the enemy's present line if they should succeed in penetrating it, and of getting back to their present line promptly if they should not succeed in breaking through. To the right and left of the point of assault all the artillery possible should be brought to play upon the enemy in front during the assault. Thin lines would be sufficient for the support of the artillery, and all the reserves could be brought on the flanks of their commands nearest to the point of assault, ready to follow in if successful. The field artillery and infantry held in the lines during the first assault should be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, either to their front or to follow the main assault, as they should receive orders. One thing, however, should be impressed on corps commanders: If they see the enemy giving away on their front or moving from it to re-enforce a heavily assailed portion of their line they should take advantage of such knowledge and act promptly without waiting for orders from army commanders. General Ord can co-operate with his corps in this movement, and about 5,000 troops from Bermuda Hundred can be sent to re-enforce you, or can be used to threaten an assault between the Appomattox and James Rivers, as may be deemed best. This should be done by Tuesday morning, if done at all. If not attempted, we will then start at the date indicated to destroy the railroad as far as Hicksford, at least, and to Weldon, if possible. Please give me your views on this matter and I will order at once. In this I have said nothing of the part to be taken by the cavalry in case the enemy's lines are assaulted. The best disposition to make of them probably would be to place them on the extreme left, with instructions to skirmish with the enemy and drive him back, if possible, following up any success gained in that way according to the judgment of the commander or orders he may receive. Whether we send an expedition on the road or assault at Petersburg Burnside's mine will be blown up. As it is impossible to hide preparations from our own officers and men, and consequently from the enemy, it will be well to have it understood as far as possible that just the reverse of what we intend is in contemplation.*

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your letter, per Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock. In reply thereto I have to state I, yesterday, made a close and

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*For version of this letter, as submitted with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine Explosion, see Part I, p. 129.

careful reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and although I could not detect any positive indications of a second line, yet, from certain appearances at different points, I became satisfied a second line does exist on the crest of the ridge just in rear of the position of Burnside's mine. I have no doubt of the successful explosion of the mine and of our ability to effect a lodgment and compel the evacuation of the line at present held by the enemy, but from their redoubt on the Jerusalem plank road and from their position in front of the Hare house their artillery fire would compel either a withdrawal or an advance. The advance, of course, should be made, but its success is dependent on the question whether the enemy have or have not a second line on the crest of the ridge. If they have, with the artillery fire already referred to, which sweeps the whole slope of the ridge, I do not deem it practicable to carry the second line by assault. Now, from my examination as previously stated, together with the evident necessity for their having such a line, I am forced to believe one will be found, and I do not, therefore, deem the assault expedient. Should it be deemed necessary to take all the risks involved, and there is undoubtedly room for doubt, I would like a little more time than is given in your note to place in position the maximum amount of artillery to bear upon the lines not assaulted. In regard to the assaulting force it would be composed, so far as this army is concerned, of the Ninth and Second Corps. The Fifth Corps has no reserves of any consequence and would be required to hold their line and be prepared to resist any attempt to turn our left flank, which in case of an unsuccessful assault I should deem quite probable. Fully impressed as I am with the necessity of immediate action, and also satisfied that excepting regular approaches the assault on Burnside's front is the most practicable, I am compelled as a matter of judgment to state that the chances of success are not such as to make the attempt advisable. At the same time, I do not consider it hopeless and am prepared to make the attempt, if it is deemed of importance to do so. I inclose you a report* of Major Duane, which confirms my views. If Wright is soon to return and we can extend our lines to the Weldon road we could then advance against the salient on the Jerusalem plank road and make an attempt to carry these at the same time we exploded Burnside's mine. This was my idea some time ago and we have been preparing the necessary siege-works for this purpose. Under your instructions, however, none of the heavy guns or material have been brought to the front; it would take perhaps two days to get them up.†

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, July 24, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your note brought by Colonel Comstock is received. It will be necessary to act without expecting Wright. He is now in

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* See p. 428.

† For version of this letter, as submitted with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine Explosion, see Part I, p. 130.

Washington, but it is not fully assured yet that Early has left the Valley, and if Wright was to start back no doubt the Maryland raid would be repeated. I am not willing to attempt a movement so hazardous as the one against intrenched lines against the judgment of yourself and your engineer officers, and arrived at after a more careful survey of the ground than I have given it. I will let you know, however, in the morning what determination I come to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

Is there any word from deserters from Longstreet's corps within the last day or two?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 24, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: We have no deserters or prisoners from the enemy today. Yesterday a deserter from Mahone's division, Hill's corps, came into our lines at 10.30 a. m. and stated the enemy's position to be unchanged; prior to that Mahone had been on the right of Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, and McLaws was next on the left. Longstreet's other division (Pickett's) is beyond the Appomattox, in front of General Butler. We do not see prisoners or deserters from it. Field's and McLaws' hold the enemy's line from the Norfolk railroad to the Jerusalem plank road, and although we believe that each of the enemy's divisions hold a brigade in reserve, we know of no troops that could occupy the lines if any considerable portion of Longstreet's were withdrawn, as A. P. Hill was accounted for by the deserter of yesterday as holding his old place from the Jerusalem plank road to the Weldon railroad.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing is sent as all the information we have of Longstreet's corps. As we have been on the *qui vive* to find out any movement of Lee's army, and question all deserters and others on this point, I feel quite sure the corps has not moved.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Hampton Roads, Va., July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of a communication received to-day from the Navy Department, relative to the expediency of withdrawing the iron-clads from James River. I request the favor of an early reply, giving your views on the subject.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Actg. Rear-Admiral, Comdg. N. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Please address your reply to me at Beaufort, N. C.

[Inclosure.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1864.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Comdg. N. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads:

SIR: You will inform this Department whether any of the iron-clads attached to your command can be withdrawn, having due regard to the exigencies of the public service within the limits of your command; whether they are absolutely essential to the holding possession of James River, or other waters of Virginia; and whether the military forces can maintain their positions in Virginia, assisted and protected by wooden vessels only, in case the iron-clads should be withdrawn, or with the assistance and protection of wooden vessels and a portion of the iron-clads.

Answers to these questions, and such other information bearing upon the subjects of inquiry, as your judgment may dictate, can be furnished at your leisure. The opinion of Lieutenant-General Grant upon the points indicated would be valuable, and the Department would be gratified if you should obtain it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Acting Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR: Please give me, with as little delay as practicable, your views on the expediency of an assault on the enemy's works after a successful springing of General Burnside's mine, and particularly your views as to the subsequent operations after carrying the enemy's first line and following up a lodgment on the crater of the mine.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
July 24, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that the line of the enemy's works in front of General Burnside is not situated on the crest of the ridge separating us from Petersburg; that the enemy have undoubtedly occupied this ridge as a second line. Should General Burnside succeed in exploding his mine he would probably be able to take the enemy's first line, which is about 100 yards in advance of his approach. Beyond this I do not think he could advance until the works in front of the Fifth Corps are carried, as the Ninth Corps columns would be taken in flank by a heavy artillery fire from works in front of the center of the Fifth Corps, and in front by fire from the works on the crest near the Cemetery Hill. I do not believe that the works in front of the Fifth Corps can be carried until our lines can be extended to the left, so as to envelop the enemy's line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 24, 1864—4 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

All quiet. No movement to-day. Could see large numbers of the enemy this a. m. policing their camps in the rear of their line west of plank road. Nothing visible in direction of Weldon railroad.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since last report. The work on the left is still being prosecuted, as described in last night's report.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864—9 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in disposition of my command since last report. The Third Division has returned from fatigue; the First detailed for to-morrow.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 24, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

Nothing of importance transpired in my front last night. The working parties engaged during yesterday and last night were as follows: First Division, 800 men; Second Division, 200 men; Fourth Division, 35 men.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 24, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I have to report that nothing of importance has transpired in my front to-day. The following details have been at work on the line: 600 men from First Division; 600 men from Fourth Division. I suppose the engineers make all necessary reports in the siege operations.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report the usual state of affairs on my line to-day. The enemy are constructing a new earth-work in front of General Potter's right. There are evidences that the enemy are countermining. We hope they will miss us, but we may be discovered.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

It is reported that the Ninth Corps wagon trains keep felling trees on the telegraph wire to General Butler's. The commanding general directs that you at once take measures to prevent this in future.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet in my front. The commanding officer First Brigade reports that the rebels are constructing a new earth-work in front of the right of our position.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 24, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the usual state of things on my lines. Captain Roemer reports that the rebels are constructing a new work in front of Colonel Humphrey. He threw fire shells and drove off the working party temporarily. The working party of Fourth Division made excellent progress last night. Besides completing the covered ways and pits in progress, I shall start a new and I think better covered way from the second to front line. Permit me to suggest that guns might be put in position on General Warren's right, near his new mortar battery work, that would sweep nearly the whole ground in front of my division and part of General Potter's. I have spent the most of the day on the lines and find my pits clean and clear for action.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864—7 a. m.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the rifle-pits nearly finished. The covered ways are not so far advanced. Instead of 1,000 men, 730 reported and worked last night. About 600 men can finish the covered ways this afternoon, but they cannot work by day on the rifle-pit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 24, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I respectfully forward the only brigade report of import or importance. Rather less firing than usual, particularly in the early part of the night.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Jordan's Point Signal Station, Va., July 24, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The brigade that relieved Colonel Chapman has been ordered to remain out five days.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Picket Reserve, near R. Williams', July 24, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet along my lines for the past twenty-four hours, and no change in the position of the enemy's pickets except at Lee's Mill, in my front. Last evening the captain commanding patrol reported a strong picket post on the opposite side of the stream at that place, and that the bridge had been destroyed. This morning the officer commanding patrol reports the picket withdrawn.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. A. ALGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 24, 1864.

Maj. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Please send me a tracing of that part of that rebel map of which Comstock had a part yesterday which includes Jones' Neck, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, and the vicinity only. I need it for military purposes, and if you could send it to me by this evening I would be ever so much obliged.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1864.

General G. WEITZEL,
Bermuda Hundred:

That part of the rebel map to which you refer, including Jones' Neck, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, and the vicinity, is not in our office. I have only that part of which Colonel Comstock has a tracing.

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 24, 1864.

Colonel SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Fort Monroe:

I am about consulting with General Grant in respect to recruiting, and will send you the information when it has been determined upon.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 24, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Fort Monroe:

By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding no passes or permits to recruiting agents of States will be given allowing such agents to come to the front.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SUNDAY, *July 24, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster:

Send me a list of all the boats in the department capable of going through the canal and the sound; also their capacity in men and rations and where they are. This is to be confidential.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 24, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain EDSON,
Ordnance Officer, Fort Monroe:

I am greatly in need of Coehorn mortar ammunition. A large supply has been ordered for me to be sent to Fort Monroe. If you can forward a few hundred rounds, 2,000 if possible, in advance of its arrival, I shall be greatly obliged. Please reply.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

FORT MONROE, *July 24, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding, &c.:

Eight hundred and thirty-eight shells for Coehorn mortars will be sent you by boat to-day.

T. EDSON,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 24, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding, &c.:

Your telegram in relation to the relief of Turner's division is received. I wish as heartily as you do that it might be carried out, but the exigencies of the service, as I understand the plan of the lieutenant-general, do not permit it.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864—11.45 a. m. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, officer of the day for General Foster, was captured this morning while scouting outside picket-line. I hold the crest to-day. No attempt on part of enemy to retake it. The loss yesterday was small. Will send report.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 24, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Report received. Hold the crest if possible. Let the men intrench. Only the cavalry at Malvern Hill has been brought against you, as I am informed.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 24, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Tenth Corps:

I consider it very important for you to know that not a shot has been fired on our front on this neck of land for nearly a month. I think it would be well to be assured that the officers and men have not become careless and unguarded thereby.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

The major-general commanding desires to know the effective strength of your command as soon as possible.*

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 24, 1864—9.50 p. m.

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In answer to inquiries made by the major-general commanding I report the strength of General Foster's command as follows: Present

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*For reply, see Part I, p. 692 and next, *post*.

equipped for duty, officers and men, Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, 2,374; Third Brigade, ——— Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, 1,252; First Connecticut Light Battery, six guns, 119; two companies First New York Mounted Rifles, 115; total, 3,860.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 24, 1864—9.05 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

This morning at daylight the Eleventh Maine, acting under my orders, advanced and occupied the enemy's battery on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, and now have a strong picket fifty yards beyond. I shall hold it, if possible. The regiment lost yesterday 2 killed and 6 wounded. They deserve great credit, having been continually engaged day and night for three days, and I deem the position they hold of great importance to this command.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 24, 1864.

General R. S. FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

The general commanding understands fully the importance of the service rendered by the Eleventh Maine, and has given them credit in his book for the full amount. I telegraphed General Grant last night that I felt confident you would take and hold that battery now.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Deep Bottom, Va., July 24, 1864.

Capt. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the brigadier-general commanding that I have visited the picket-line and surveyed the vicinity of the command, and that I am of opinion the line is strong. I think it, however, most desirable that the woods on our left front should be held, if possible, under any circumstances, and should the brigadier-general coincide with this view I would submit that on any attack on that point being made that a regiment should be immediately sent to support the pickets. This arrangement, I am aware, would weaken my reserve, but if successful would, I am of opinion, save much trouble in retaking the woods unless they are completely commanded by the gun-boats. I am now relieving the One hundred and seventy-third New York by the Thirtieth Maine Veteran Volunteers, but I am going to leave the former regiment during the night until after broad daylight in support. I propose to relieve both regiments

about that hour by a detail of 300 men, under a proportionate number of officers and non-commissioned officers. In the meantime I will press the working parties to the utmost.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

L. D. H. CURRIE,
Colonel 133d New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hatcher's, Va., July 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. S. FERRY, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send two sections of Captain Follett's battery (D, Fourth U. S. Artillery) to-morrow morning to report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding, Deep Bottom, Va.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 24, 1864.

Maj. F. E. GRAEF,
First New York Vol. Engineers, Hdqrs. 18th Corps:

The commanding general directs that you repair to the headquarters of your regiment here and assume command. Major Walker will be sent over to take your place. Turn over in the meantime your command to your next in rank. Acknowledge receipt of this.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] JULY 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General Wild will be relieved from arrest and report to Fortress Monroe and await orders. His personal staff may go with him. Will General Ord transmit this order?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General KAUTZ, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

Please get ready to move with everybody you can muster. You will want when you do move six days' rations of hard bread, coffee, and salt. Your beef will be taken on the hoof. Report to me how many you can mount within forty-eight hours.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1864.*

Major-General AUGUR:

Please have any dismounted cavalry detachments here remounted immediately, so that surplus horses can be sent to Army of the Potomac. General Hunter has been directed to send any in he has at Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 25, 1864.*

President A. LINCOLN:

After the late raid into Maryland had expended itself, seeing the necessity of having the four departments of the Susquehanna, the Middle, West Virginia, and Washington, under one head, I recommended that they be merged into one, and named General Franklin as a suitable person to command the whole. I still think it highly essential that these four departments should be in one command. I do not insist that the departments should be broken up, nor do I insist upon General Franklin commanding. All I ask is that one general officer, in whom I and yourself have confidence, should command the whole. General Franklin was named because he was available and I know him to be capable and believe him to be trustworthy. It would suit me equally as well to call the four departments referred to a "Military Division," and to have placed in command of it General Meade. In this case I would suggest General Hancock for command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbon for the command of the Second Corps. With General Meade in command of such a division I would have every confidence that all the troops within the military division would be used to the very best advantage from a personal examination of the ground, and [he] would adopt means of getting the earliest information of any advance of the enemy, and would prepare to meet it.

During the last raid the wires happened to be down between here and Fort Monroe, and the cable broken between there and Cherrystone. This made it take from twelve to twenty-four hours each way for dispatches to pass. Under such circumstances it was difficult for me to give positive orders or directions, because I could not tell how the conditions might change during the transit of dispatches. Many reasons might be assigned for the changes here suggested, some of which I would not care to commit to paper, but would not hesitate to give verbally. I send this by Brigadier-General Rawlins, chief of staff, who will be able to give more information of the situation here than I could give you in a letter.

Hoping that you will see this matter in the light I do, I have the honor of subscribing myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 25, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.25 p. m. 26th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

If the enemy move back toward the Potomac he must be promptly met by Wright and all the force that can be collected. Dispatches being so long between here and Washington orders must be given from there to meet pressing emergencies.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON [*July 25, 1864*]—*10 a. m.*
(Received 26th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram of 24th, suggesting change of Special Orders, No. 236, is received. The change has been made accordingly.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A deserter from the Nineteenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, Anderson's old division, Hill's corps, came into our lines last night. He states that Hood's old division, of Longstreet's corps, is still in our front, on the left of Hill's corps, but that McLaws' division, now commanded by Kershaw, removed to the north side of the Appomattox some days since. It was first rumored they were going to re-enforce Early, but it was subsequently reported they did not go, but are still north of the Appomattox. This confirms the report made to General Foster.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 25, 1864. (Received 8.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Before making an expedition down the Weldon road I propose to make a demonstration on the north side of the James River, having for its real object the destruction of the railroad on that side. To execute this, the Second Army Corps, two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry (Sheridan commanding in person), will be required. Kautz's cavalry will also be ordered to report to Sheridan for the occasion. This whole force should be got, if possible, to Deep Bottom without attracting the attention of the enemy and before our own people are allowed a clue as to what is really intended. There are now two pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom, and in the evening before the movement commences a second should be thrown across the Appomattox at Broadway. This would give two roadways the whole distance to be traveled. There are now two brigades at Deep Bottom and on the New Market and Malvern Hill road. These troops will continue to hold their present position, thus securing the crossing for our troops on their return. After crossing the James River, the cavalry will advance rapidly as possible on the Virginia Central Railroad (in fact the bridges over the Chickahominy on both roads should be destroyed) as near to the city as possible. From this point they will work north as far as the South Anna, unless driven off sooner. I will direct General Ingalls to send with the expedition 200 of his railroad men to aid in the work of destruction. The Second Corps will also advance as rapidly as possible from Deep Bottom until they get opposite Chaffin's Bluff. Here they will take up a line to prevent the enemy throwing a force across the river to cut off the return of our cavalry. If, in the judgment of the commanding officer, his whole force is not necessary for this he will advance toward Richmond with his available force and hold such positions as he may think will insure the greatest security to the expedition. No wagons will be taken with the expedition except to carry necessary intrenching tools and tools for destroying roads. Wagons, however, to carry forty rounds of ammunition and five days' rations and three days' grain, may be sent in advance and parked near the pontoon bridge over the James, ready to be forwarded if required. The troops will carry four days' rations with them, commencing from the time they leave Deep Bottom. To give them these, the commissary at Deep Bottom will be instructed to have on hand 60,000 rations ready to issue. When the work of de-

stroying the railroad is accomplished the whole expedition will return and resume their present places. It is barely possible that by a bold move this expedition may surprise the little garrison of citizen soldiery now in Richmond and get in. This cannot be done, however, by any cautious movement, developing our force, and making reconnaissances before attacking. The only way it can be done, if done at all, is to ride up to the city boldly, dismount, and go in at the first point reached. If carried in this way, the prize could be secured by hurrying up the Second Corps and sending back word here, so that other dispositions could be made. This expedition has for its object, as first stated, to destroy the railroads north of Richmond. If anything more favorable grows out of it it will be due to the officers and men composing it, and will be duly appreciated. In the absence of the Second Corps and cavalry great watchfulness will be required on the part of the other troops and readiness to take advantage of any movement of the enemy. In preparing for this move let it be understood that it is for a grand raid toward Weldon. I do not mean to imply the necessity of saying anything untrue, but simply to make the necessary preparations for starting without giving out the idea of what is to be done and leave our troops to guess that it is to go south, as they will without contradiction. I should like this expedition to get off to-morrow night if possible; if not then, the night following.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

You may direct the loading of the mine in front of the Ninth Corps. I would set no time when it should be exploded, but leave it subject to orders. The expedition ordered may cause such a weakening of the enemy at Petersburg as to make an attack there possible, in which case you would want to spring Burnside's mine. It cannot be kept a great while after the powder is put in. I would say, therefore, if it is not found necessary to blow it up earlier, I would have it off during the afternoon of Wednesday.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 25, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

In former dispatches to you and General Rucker I stated that some of the transports in the Potomac could make a trip here with animals and forage, and return in time to bring down the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. There are very few now here. Events may make it necessary to have them here. General Grant directs me to state that he will not expect the troops now at or near Washington to return until further orders, and that most of the transports had better be sent here at once for use, if found necessary, in consequence of movements of the enemy toward your place.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 25, 1864.*

I. The ordnance depot at Bermuda Hundred will be broken up and the ordnance and ordnance stores turned over to Lieut. Morris Schaff, depot ordnance officer, at City Point, Va. Until further orders all ordnance and ordnance stores required by the troops operating against Richmond will be drawn from the ordnance depot at City Point upon requisition approved by the chief of ordnance of the army or department in which the troops are serving.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 25, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, Harris' brigade, Anderson's old division, Hill's corps, came into our lines about 10 o'clock last evening. He was forwarded this morning from the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. He states that he left the trenches about dark and had been out on picket about three hours before he left. There had been no change in the position of the two divisions of Hill's corps now in our front, and as far as informant knew no changes had been made at any point along the line. His division moved back from the trenches a short distance yesterday for the purpose of drying them, but moved into them again. All informant knows concerning Longstreet's corps is that Hood's old division is still on the left of his division (Anderson's old); that he thinks McLaws' division moved to the north side of the Appomattox four or five days ago. It was rumored that they were to go to re-enforce General Early at the time, but it has since been reported that they did not go and are still encamped at some point north of the Appomattox. Circulars were distributed among the troops yesterday containing the following news from Sherman, the date of which he had forgotten, but it was the latest: That Sherman had attacked Hood twice and was repulsed both times; that Hood afterward attacked Sherman, carrying two lines of works, and capturing 22 pieces of cannon and 2,000 prisoners; also news from General Early of no particular importance. It was reported that Early had sent for a division to help him out of a tight place.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

CITY POINT, *July 25, 1864.*

JOHN C. BABCOCK:

Have received from depot over the river two men who left Richmond Saturday p. m. That morning some troops, about a regiment, arrived by the Virginia Central Railroad, and all the heavy artillery regiments about the city were sent down to Chaffin's farm. As our troops were

reported re-enforced, no troops have been sent to Early, who, it is understood, will fall back to Orange Court-House and stop there. Send to General Humphreys, and I will furnish memorandum for use of General Grant.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 25, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

A small squadron of cavalry, about forty in number, passed to our left this a. m. on road near Weldon railroad. A large fatigue party of the enemy is at work on their second line, west of plank road. They seem to be leveling it.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 25, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's signal officer reports an increase of tents at Cobb's. The enemy has within the last thirty-six hours occupied a line of rifle-pits northwest, and three miles from here, and show quite a large number of tents this a. m.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 25, 1864.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

The enemy have been at work all day on their second line, mentioned this a. m. Have noticed no movement of troops. Occasional firing from their station north of station on plank road.

J. B. DUFF,
Second Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 25, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report has been received:

Parties of enemy at work building stockades in front of an embrasure where a gun is mounted, half a mile to left of Gregory's house and near woods; also small party shoveling inside of works at Gregory's house. Large parties extending line of works in rear of old line and left of the Gregory house.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 25, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

Parties of enemy are busy upon line of works to left of Gregory's house and west of plank road. This is the same line as was begun about fifteen days ago. They are engaged in extending the line to our right as well as upon the old portion. The bank thrown up is already very high.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

WALTHALL HOUSE, *July 25, 1864—5 p. m.*

Captain NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

One of the enemy's signal officers reports increase of tents at Cobb's. The enemy has occupied rifle-pits on a hill three miles northwest from here; they show a large number of tents.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for information of commanding general.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 25, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

A few rebels are engaged on the second line of works to west of plank road. In other directions all quiet.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JORDAN HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 25, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

The enemy have occupied a portion of their earth-works north-northwest from this station, and about three-quarters of a mile westerly from Fort Clifton.

[Intercepted message:]

11.20 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy show an increase of camps to our left of Cobb's. One gun-boat off Point of Rocks and one off Port Walthall.

OPERATOR.

(Same to A. B.)

T. R. CLARK,
Captain.

JULY 25, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's signal officer reports troops drilling at Cobb's. No movements seen to day. Captain Norton reports that at 1 p. m. seven cars with sick and wounded troops passed toward Richmond on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. Two trains moved toward Petersburg empty.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM:

You will make your arrangements to throw a bridge over the Appomattox River at Broadway to-morrow afternoon, timing your operations so that the bridge will be completed and ready for use soon after dark. Should any questions arise in your mind requiring immediate action you are authorized to refer them to Lieutenant-General Grant, by whose order the bridge is directed to be constructed.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command since last report. The work I have been engaged on on the left is nearly completed.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I request that the regiment, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, be returned to my command.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that the services of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery cannot, at present, be dispensed with from the duty the regiment is now on.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

You will move your corps to-morrow afternoon at such time and in such manner as to conceal the movement from the enemy, and so as to reach the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks soon after dark. You will cross this bridge and proceed to the upper bridge at Deep Bottom, crossing the James over this bridge and moving from thence to Chaffin's farm, taking the position and carrying out the orders indicated in the inclosed letter* from the lieutenant-general commanding. The object of this movement and the details of its conduct are so clearly set forth in this letter of the lieutenant-general commanding it is not deemed necessary to add any additional instructions from these headquarters. Major-General Sheridan, in command of two divisions of cavalry, will cross at the Broadway Landing bridge and the lower bridge at Deep Bottom. He is directed to report his movements to you, and in all matters of co-operation to take his orders from you. You will keep me advised of your progress and all movements through the nearest telegraph office.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

There has been no change in the disposition of my command to-day. The work on the left is about done. I have partially completed a small redan for four guns near Southall's house, on the road from Mrs. Lee's house.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

Division and independent commanders will keep their men in camp during the day to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

Everything very quiet in my front last night; nothing of interest transpired. The following details were at work during the night: 600 men from Second Division; 400 men from Fourth Division; 400 men from First Division.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

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* See p. 437.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

Some days ago you presented an application for authority to break up the Fourth Division of your corps, which, you were informed in reply, the commanding general was not then prepared to grant. I am now directed to ask that you will submit, for the consideration of the commanding general, a statement showing the details of your plan for the reorganization of your command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

I have to report all quiet in front to-day. This morning the enemy struck their tents in front of my left. This evening they pitched again and had dress parade.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General MEADE:

I just sent you the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th, giving Hood's official report. He says he captured 2,000 prisoners, 22 guns, and 5 stand of colors. The paper also says they have discovered certain strategic movements of General Grant, and made preparations to meet them.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send this dispatch for what it is worth. The paper referred to I will send to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report the usual state of affairs on my line during the night, there being the same amount of musketry firing, notwithstanding the rain and darkness. The men suffered considerably in the trenches from the rain.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

There are evidences that the enemy are approaching quite near the mine, and it seems to me to be of the greatest importance that if the mine is to be used at all it should be exploded as soon as possible. The mine can be charged certainly within twenty-four hours after the powder arrives here. From a new signal station we have opened a large rebel reserve camp of 6,000 or 8,000 men was observed in the rear of Warren's right. Our heavy battery threw some shells in that direction, two of which exploded in the midst of the camp, creating much confusion. We will open again on them as soon as the atmosphere permits further observations.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

I asked a few days ago to have Capt. Charles B. Amory, assistant adjutant-general, assigned to me. He had been ordered to the Tenth Corps. On reporting he found his place filled by another. General Butler has, I believe, given assent to his transfer to me. Will you please request General Grant to direct him to report to you and then will you assign him to this corps?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If you will send in a formal application for Capt. Charles B. Amory, assistant adjutant-general, the commanding general will approve and forward it to General Grant.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to report no change on my lines. A shell from one of our batteries blew up a magazine or caisson in the rebel redoubt left of the New Market road. From the explosion it was thought to be a magazine. There has been more than usual shelling by the enemy late this afternoon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,]
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report and suggestions as the result of my tour of duty, commencing at 8 a. m. 24th and ending at 8 this a. m. Visited and passed along the front and second lines; found the sanitary condition of the pits and vicinity in pretty good condition; men generally vigilant and at their places. Nothing special occurred; all quiet along the lines; only the usual picket-firing. I would make the suggestion that a few small guns be placed toward the left of the front line, so as to enfilade that portion of the line in front of General Hartranft's brigade. I would further suggest that the traverses along some portion of the first line be raised higher and some of them strengthened. This being done some might be taken out, thereby giving more room for troops to pass, and further, that a great portion of the front line should be deepened and widened, so as to enable troops to pass more readily, also that instead of having tents pitched across the pits and in rear that there be bombproof places dug in rear of the pits. This would make the men more comfortable, besides protecting them from the fire of the enemy. Owing to the heavy rain of last night the works were rendered very uncomfortable and will require draining.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. SIGFRIED,
Colonel 48th Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg.,
General of the Trenches.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864.

The commanding general directs that the commanding officers of divisions cause an examination of the front line to be made with the view to raising and strengthening such traverses as may require it, which may allow of some of them being taken out, and also of widening and deepening a great portion of the same line and digging bombproofs in the rear of the pits, which would do away with the tents over the pits. This work might be done in the daytime.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet along my line during the past twelve hours. The First Brigade was relieved from duty in the front line of breast-works by the Second Brigade last evening.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report everything quiet in my front during the last twelve hours. The enemy threw a number of shell considerably to the rear of the second line toward sunset, and about the same time there was an explosion, apparently opposite General Potter's front, followed by cheering. The cause of this I was not able to ascertain.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, you obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
July 25, 1864—8 a. m.

Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the usual musketry firing through the night, notwithstanding the rain and darkness. The rain was felt in the trenches by the men. Three regiments of the First Brigade had to stand up, General Hartranft says, all night. The working party for to-day need not be greater than 200 or 300, if they can be spared.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 25, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that considerable mortar-firing, more than usual, on the part of the rebels, and also firing from a battery on our left, heretofore silent, took place this p. m., to which our batteries replied with good effect. A shell from Captain Smiley's mortar battery blew up a magazine in the rebel work left of New Market road. The explosion was greater than either of the previous, causing loud cheering in our lines. I have before applied for more mortars, and would again urge the propriety of availing ourselves of our superior resources to gain advantage over the rebels in this respect. At present the number of mortars on both sides seems equal.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General WHITE:

The commanding general desires you to direct Colonel Sigfried to report in person at once to General Willcox. He is now at these headquarters. He will have his command in readiness to move.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Cavalry Corps:*

You will make the necessary arrangements to move with two divisions of your command, yourself commanding in person, to-morrow afternoon at such time as will enable you to reach the bridge directed to be thrown across the Appomattox at Broadway Landing at dark, taking care that your movement is not exposed to the view of the enemy. After crossing the Appomattox you will move over to Deep Bottom, there crossing the James on the lower bridge, taking care in this movement to keep off the road which the infantry will take from the Point of Rocks bridge to the upper bridge at Deep Bottom. After crossing the James you will proceed to execute the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, a copy* of which is herewith inclosed, and which are so complete in details as not to render any additional instructions from these headquarters necessary. In all co-operating movements with the infantry you will be governed by the orders of Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, to whom you will please report your progress and all important information when separated from him. You will report the name of the division commander left at Light-House Point.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 25, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have the honor to inform you that I will leave the Third Cavalry Division here, Brigadier-General Wilson commanding.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Picket Reserve, near R. Williams', July 25, 1864—7 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report no material change along my lines during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy have a strong infantry line in my front in the vicinity of the Gurley house. I have also the honor to report that the enemy have re-established their picket post at Lee's Mill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jordan's Point, July 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON, *Commanding Third Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail two regiments of your division to relieve two regiments of General Gregg's

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* See p. 437.

command, now on picket duty. One of the above regiments is at Prince George Court-House, the other at McCann's place. The regiments detailed will march without delay, and will carry three days' subsistence and forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Jordan's Point, Va., July 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you detail one brigade of your division for picket duty. It will march at once and relieve Colonel Alger's brigade, of the First Division, now on duty picketing on the left of the army. Colonel Alger's headquarters are near R. Williams' house, on or near the plank road. The brigade detailed will carry three days' subsistence and forage. The general desires that this brigade [march] with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—4.50 p. m.

Col. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will move with your brigade to the left of the army to relieve the command of Colonel Alger, of the First Division, Cavalry Corps, now on picket there. Colonel Alger's headquarters are near R. Williams' house, on or near the plank road; the men to be provided with three days' subsistence and forage. You will start with your command at once, and, if necessary, have the rations and forage brought out to you early to-morrow morning.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

The regiment now on picket at Cocke's Mill will be relieved to-morrow and be sent to you.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

Col. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The regiment of your brigade now on picket at Cocke's Mill will not be relieved to-morrow, and will have to stay three days longer. You will have them supplied with rations and forage accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—5 p. m.

Col. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you detail two regiments of your brigade to relieve two regiments of General Gregg's command, now on picket duty. One of the above regiments is at Prince George Court-House, the other at McCann's place. The regiments detailed will march at once; they will be provided with three days' rations and forage, which may be sent after the regiments to save time.

I am, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,
L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 25, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Foster at Deep Bottom:

Two prisoners just captured from Humphreys' (Mississippi) brigade, of Kershaw's, formerly McLaws', division, report their division came to this place Saturday night. It consists of two Georgia brigades, one South Carolina brigade, and one Mississippi brigade, thus making seven brigades in my front. I have stirred them up, if nothing more. They came from Petersburg, they say, A. P. Hill having relieved Kershaw to-day of command of all the forces here.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General, &c.

(Copy for General Meade.)

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 25, 1864—7.45 p. m. (Received 9.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Our signal officers report that the enemy in some force has just encamped on a hill three miles northwest of the Walthall house. This is beyond all doubt a force established as a reserve midway between our line here and Petersburg, and indicates that they are expecting an attack here.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 25, 1864—8 p. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Foster reports an appearance of activity by the enemy in his front, not before noticed, slashing, &c. The slashing would show that the enemy was preparing for an attack there.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 25, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

The concentration of the enemy between the Appomattox and James may result in an attack on your lines. Have you got all your force at or near the front? I saw a large vessel arrive at Bermuda to-day loaded with troops. Are these from New Orleans?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 25, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

I don't think the concentration of troops between the Appomattox and the James means an attack upon me. I think from the point where the enemy's forces are put that it means to repel an advance upon Port Walthall Junction. They are in a convenient position as a reserve either against an attack upon Petersburg or from my lines. About 1,300 men arrived to-day from New Orleans. They are a portion of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 25, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., City Point:

I have just examined some prisoners and deserters. There are opposite Deep Bottom Johnson's brigade, of Beauregard's forces; McGowan's brigade (now Conner's), and Lane's brigade. These brigades will average about 900 men. On last Saturday McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, came there, consisting of Kershaw's old brigade, Kershaw now commanding the division; Humphreys' brigade, about 700 men; Wofford's brigade, about 800; Bryan's brigade, about 800; Kershaw's brigade, about 800. They are intrenching themselves in front of Foster, between Three and Four Mile Creek. I cannot learn that they extend to our right beyond Four-Mile Creek. It is reported, but this is not certain, that A. P. Hill has relieved Kershaw and is in command of all the troops on the north of the James. A refugee left Richmond on Saturday, reports no troops in Richmond, save the second-class militia that is under eighteen and above forty-five and the foreign legion, of 500 or 600, guarding prisoners and bridges. This is also confirmed by two other refugees that left Richmond yesterday.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[Note in General Grant's handwriting.]

The above dispatch just received. It indicates a nervousness about any force going to the north.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, July 25, 1864.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER,
Chief of Staff, Fortress Monroe:

By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, no passes or permits to recruiting agents of States will be given allowing such agents to come to the front.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1864—5 p. m.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

How much of the mortar powder and mortar fuses have you left of what you took with you originally?

G. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

General Foster has captured an orderly of Captain Cochran, Seventeenth Mississippi, who reports two Mississippi regiments advancing toward my pickets on the lower side of Four-Mile Creek. I have strengthened the line. A telegram just received reports heavy firing on picket-line below Four-Mile Creek.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Foster has captured two prisoners from Kershaw's division. They report that division with three other brigades in Foster's front. They came from Petersburg and report A. P. Hill in command of the troops in Foster's front, having relieved Kershaw to-day of command of all the force there. The enemy seem to be uneasy as to Foster's position. I will forward the prisoners.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge your dispatch and to ask you to send the prisoners over here as soon as possible.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—7.15 p. m.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

Will send prisoners without delay. I still hold crest and picket-line on the New Market and Malvern road. There is an appearance of activity on part of enemy not noticed before, slashing, &c. I sent two sections artillery to General Foster.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 25, 1864.

I. The design adopted for the badge of this corps is the trace of a four-bastioned fort, of the pattern in the office of the chief quartermaster, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps. The badge will be cut from red cloth for First Division, white cloth for Second Division, and blue cloth for Third Division. Commanding officers will see that requisitions are made at once to supply the troops in their respective commands, and that the badge is constantly worn.

II. The acting chief quartermaster will procure at once, by requisition or purchase, the cloth to supply the badge to divisions, and stencils to cut the cloth and also mark the transportation of the corps. The transportation will be marked with the letter in large size, and in the division color.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 25, 1864—7.15 [a. m.]

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

I should like to have you send me 100 or 150 more axes. I have slashing on both sides of Four-Mile Creek that is important; should be done as soon as possible. I can supply the men.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 25, 1864—6.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

Do you still hold the crest and picket across the New Market road? Are there any changes indicating an increased force of the enemy?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 25, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:

I still hold the crest and picket-line on the New Market and Malvern Hill road. The officers of the picket report an appearance of activity, slashing, &c., in the enemy's lines not noticed before. The two prisoners I have sent to corps headquarters are from a regiment not before heard of on my front.

Yours, respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 25, 1864—9.25 p. m.
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just captured an orderly from Captain Cochran, Seventeenth Mississippi, who confirms the report that Kershaw's division is on my front. He also reports two Mississippi regiments advancing in skirmish line toward my picket on the lower side of Four-Mile Creek, whether for the purpose of attacking in force in the morning or to establish a picket-line, I cannot say. I am inclined to think the latter. I have strengthened my line, and am going to send one of my veteran regiments over to-night.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

A Richmond paper of to-day, which I have just forwarded to corps headquarters, contains a dispatch from General Hood saying that he attacked Sherman on the 22d, capturing 22 pieces of artillery, 5 stand colors, and 2,000 prisoners. General McPherson is reported killed. They acknowledge loss of General Walker killed, and Smith, Gist, and Mercer wounded.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 25. 1864—10.10 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

Dispatch received. Keep us posted in all that occurs.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 25, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is heavy firing on the picket-line below Four-Mile Creek.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 25, 1864—12 midnight.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I regret to say that the right of my picket-line below Four-Mile Creek has been driven back about fifty yards, which I consider unnecessary. I have sent the Eleventh Maine over from this side to hold the line.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General KAUTZ:

I send you McRea, an intelligent cavalryman from Richmond. He will give you a description of the batteries and rifle-pits connecting them, number of abatis, and the height of the breast-works. Examine him.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 25, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Lieutenant BALDWIN,
First New York Volunteer Engineers, Fort Powhatan:

When will you get through with your work? Please answer at once.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT POWHATAN, VA., *July 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Unless I get details more promptly I cannot tell. This forenoon I had none. This p. m. I required 100 at 1 o'clock and got only 50 at 3 p. m. I report to commander of post, but get no more men. There seems to be no system about fatigue detail.

BALDWIN,
Lieutenant, Engineers.

JULY 25, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Colonel INNIS,
Commanding at Fort Powhatan:

How many infantry have you for duty? How many do guard and picket duty daily?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 25, 1864.

General G. F. SHEPLEY,
Norfolk, Va.:

Major Hoffman, General Franklin's adjutant-general, has been ordered to report to you temporarily until Franklin gets well. He will be of great assistance to you, being a very fine and experieuced officer.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 25, 1864.

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XIII. Maj. Wickham Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby ordered to report to Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, commanding District of Eastern Virginia, for duty.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 25, 1864.

General GRAHAM,
Norfolk:

Take most vigorous measures to have all your boats ready, provisioned and watered, with all the men you can muster and all the launches, to go on that expedition up the Rappahannock of which we were speaking the other day. Keep it quiet as possible that such an expedition is about to go up the Rappahannock, so that the enemy may not get notice. but I suppose it will leak out.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Rawlins arrived this morning. The President desires you to name, if you can, a time when it would be convenient for you to meet him in person at Fortress Monroe after Thursday morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—9 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will meet the President at Fortress Monroe at any time that will suit his convenience after about next Friday. I am commencing move-

ments to-night from which I hope favorable results. They may have the effect of drawing the enemy back from Maryland. I am also sending the Nineteenth Corps and five or six veteran regiments of cavalry to Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1864—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

In view of the return of the enemy with re-enforcements, as stated in dispatches which have been sent to you, General Wright has moved out this morning on the Rockville road toward the Monocacy, to form a junction with Hunter at such point as the latter may direct. The Sixth Corps is reduced to a little over 11,000. With the detachment of the Nineteenth Corps and from here he will have, in all, about 19,000, including cavalry, which, being made up of fragments, is not very reliable. To give General Wright any cavalry at all it was necessary to retain the detachments which you ordered back to the Army of the Potomac. If Early has been re-enforced, as stated from several reliable sources, Hunter and Wright will not be strong enough to meet him in the field. I therefore submit to your consideration the importance of sending a force large enough to prevent his again devastating Maryland and Pennsylvania. All information we receive is immediately telegraphed to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—12.30 p. m*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Crook's dispatches indicate the probability of another raid north by the enemy. It takes a long time for dispatches to come here and go back, during which conditions may change; consequently it is absolutely necessary that some one in Washington should give orders and make disposition of all the forces within reach of the line of the Potomac. No force has gone from here to re-enforce Early, unless it may be odd regiments. Deserters come in every day, enabling us to keep track of every change the enemy makes.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C..

I am ordering forward the Ninteenth Corps. Several thousand will embark to-night and early in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 5 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Six regiments of cavalry will leave here to-morrow, in addition to the Nineteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

More critical examinations from a new signal station would lead to the conclusion that the enemy have detached works on the ridge in front of Burnside, but they have no connected line. This fact increases the chances of a successful assault, and taken in connection with the fact that General Burnside does not now think the enemy have discovered his mine, on the contrary believes they are laying the platforms for a battery right over it, I have suspended the order to load and discharge it to-morrow, as it may yet be useful in connection with further operations. I am afraid the appearance of McLaws' division, together with Wilcox's, previously reported, will prevent any chance of a surprise on the part of our people to-morrow. Yesterday's Richmond Examiner also says your strategic movements are known and preparations made to meet them, referring, I presume, to Foster's operations. There was considerable shelling by the enemy yesterday afternoon all along our lines, brought on, I think, by Burnside's discovering a camp he had not before seen and ordering it shelled. No serious casualties were produced on our side, but the Fifth Corps working parties were very much annoyed and interrupted. With this exception all was quiet.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 26, 1864—12.30 p. m.
(Sent 1 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE, *Army of the Potomac:*

Your dispatch of 12 m. received. I think Hancock will succeed in getting through the enemy's lines, or will force them to weaken Petersburg, so that we can break through it with the force left behind. Under these circumstances, I think it advisable that Burnside should have all the material at hand in readiness to load his mine in the shortest time. If not discovered by the enemy I would not put the powder in until we think it will be wanted.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A deserter from the First Texas Regiment, Gregg's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, came into our lines last

night about 10 o'clock opposite the Third Delaware Regiment, Fifth Army Corps. He states that his division (Field's—Hood's old) is in line of battle in the trenches with one brigade in reserve; that the time of relief are six days on and two off; that McLaws' division moved from their left about a week ago, and he thinks went to the north side of the Appomattox; that they were not in the trenches, but had been lying to the rear in reserve; that a brigade, which he understood was Burton's (probably Barton's, of Pickett's division) was attached to Field's division on the left night before last. They were put in line in the trenches. Informant states in the most positive manner that there is no second line of works to the rear of Hill or Longstreet, between their present line and Petersburg. This is the repeated statement of all deserters from those corps. The following divisions of the enemy are in our front, according to the latest information: A. P. Hill—Heth, extreme right of enemy's line; Anderson's old next. Longstreet—Field's (Hood's old) next; Barton's brigade, of Pickett's division, next. Beauregard—Bushrod Johnson's division; Hoke's division, left, on south side Appomattox. On north side of Appomattox are the following divisions: Longstreet's—McLaws' position unknown; Pickett's division, in Butler's front. A. P. Hill—Wilcox's division, Chaffin's farm.

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The foregoing is transmitted for your information. You will note it makes no mention of the third division of Beauregard's army, formerly commanded by Ransom, subsequently by Clingman, and which we have hitherto supposed to be in our front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

The information you have sent and all information received on the subject indicates a probablity that the enemy are looking for a formidable attack either from Bermuda or north of the James, and that they will detach from Petersburg heavily to prevent its success. This will make your remaining two corps, with the Eighteenth, relatively stronger against the enemy at Petersburg than we have been since the first day. It will be well, therefore, to prepare for an assault in Burnside's front, only to be made if further developments justify. If made it would be necessary to abandon most of the front now held by the Fifth Corps.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Telegram 3 p. m. received. The only preparation that can be made is the loading of Burnside's mine. I cannot advise an assault with the

* For version of this dispatch, as submitted with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine Explosion, see Part I, p. 132.

Second Corps absent, for some force must be left to hold our lines and protect our batteries. The withdrawal of the Fifth Corps would prevent any attempt on our part to silence the fire of the enemy's guns in front of the Fifth Corps, and unless these guns are silenced no advance can be made across the open ground in front of the Ninth Corps. It is not the numbers of the enemy which oppose our taking Petersburg; it is their artillery and their works which can be held by reduced numbers against direct assault. I have just sent you a dispatch indicating an attack on my left flank by the enemy. This is my weak point, and a formidable attack turning my flank would require all my force to meet successfully.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward you this telegram just received for what it is worth. Hancock is now moving. He leaves a part of our flank intrenchments on the left of Warren vacant, but I shall supply his place to-night with a division of Burnside's as soon as it is dark.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 26, 1864—3.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I forward the following just received:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

General WARREN:

A deserter has come in from the Fourteenth Alabama, Sanders' brigade, of Mahone's division. He states that McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, were under orders to go to Atlanta. They had three days' cooked rations yesterday. He also states that one of his comrades heard General Mahone state that General Lee desired to know what force was in woods opposite his right, and that he, General Mahone, would find out before twenty-four hours. This man was in the previous attack on the Second Corps, and says that the force will come the same route, about the right of the Third Brigade, Third Division. The deserter says that General Lee has been along the lines several times lately; also that Early's troops are returning.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

I am prepared for any attempt.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

The enemy are again advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. They were last night north of Winchester. Hasten off the cavalry that goes to Washington under my recent order. If they can start to-morrow they may render great service.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

If you wish to send any orders to General Wilson about the cavalry to go north you can telegraph him here now.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I will at once send two dispatches to General Wilson, at your headquarters, by telegraph.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

The enemy may show such a force between Deep Bottom and Richmond as to make our movement there more hazardous than was expected. If so, the Second Corps and the cavalry will be withdrawn tomorrow night, and by withdrawing them quietly and rapidly it may be practicable to make an assault on their return.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Orders have been sent to Wilson to bring up all men whose term of service expire by the 25th proximo. I had supposed they had gone, but I find over 300 of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry on duty at these headquarters who had not been relieved as I had directed, and I have ordered them to proceed immediately to City Point, and they will be there by morning.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have the Examiner of to-day. It has another report from Hood, claiming eighteen colors and thirteen guns, dated July 23; says all is quiet, except occasional shells falling into Atlanta. The paper also states it is understood we have crossed 6,000 men at Deep Bottom, with a view of preventing their field batteries interrupting the navigation of the river. The paper will be sent to-morrow. Two deserters came in to-day who say there has been no recent movement of troops on their side. Telegram of 9.30 in cipher just received.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 26, 1864.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

Deserter from First Texas, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, came in [at] 10 o'clock last night. His division in same place. McLaws' division moved week ago across the Appomattox; does not know where. A brigade, he thinks Barton's, took its place. Informant states positively there is but one line of works where Hill's and Longstreet's corps are now posted. If there is any second line it is farther to the left, where he has not visited. No other changes.

J. C. B[ABCOCK].

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two deserters from Sanders' brigade, Hill's corps (Ninth and Fourteenth Alabama), who came in this afternoon, report that there has been no movement of troops within the last three or four days. Their statements concerning the position of troops corroborates previous information. They report that several days ago they heard of a division passing through Petersburg and going north, destination not known. They say that to-day's Richmond papers state that Hood repulsed Sherman, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery; that Sherman still holds his position in front of Atlanta, and has been shelling the town. This brigade has received about 200 conscripts since last spring.

NOTE.—One of informants heard that a division of infantry was moved down on our left. This was reported among the sharpshooters. It was supposed to be Wilcox's division. They understood our cavalry was making a demonstration in that direction.

Very respectfully,

J. McENTEE,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *July 26, 1864.*

Captain FISHER:

At 7 a.m. a regiment of infantry, about 300 in number, passed to our right on road in rear of enemy's line, north of station. They disappeared in woods one mile northwest from station. A train of three cars passed south on Weldon railroad this a. m., and one of two cars north. A picket detachment of fifty men marched from lead-works to their line on our left. The enemy is busily at work on battery on plank road near Gregory's house. The battery is much strengthened, and fitted with heavy abatis.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 26, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

No change. Enemy seems to have ceased laboring on second line of works. No working parties seen.

WARTS,
Lieutenant.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 26, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

No movement since this a. m. Enemy still at work on second line west of plank road and on new work one-quarter of a mile in rear of or north from Gregory's house.

J. B. DUFF,
Second Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 26, 1864—7 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

No movements of interest seen to-day. The enemy's signal officer makes the same report.

C. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. MORRIS SCHAFF,
Ordnance Officer, City Point:

Send as soon as possible to the ordnance officer of the reserve ammunition train 7,000 pounds of powder (blasting) and 3,000 feet of fuse. Some one will be sent from Colonel McGilvery's to meet and direct the train. Get wagons from General Ingalls and use every precaution in loading the powder.

JNO. R. EDIE,
Lieutenant and Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. MORRIS SCHAFF,
Ordnance Officer, City Point:

Send 1,000 pounds of powder in addition to the 7,000 already ordered. Send it early in the morning.

JNO. R. EDIE,
Lieutenant and Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

I am ordered to City Point, where much the largest portion of my command is, and I shall start by the first boat, unless otherwise directed by Lieutenant-General Grant, which is made not improbable by the news of the evening just received.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 5.25 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General EMORY,
Washington, D. C.:

Remain where you are at present. It is more than likely that your corps will be sent to Washington. Some of it goes immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

I would like a good engineer officer with me if possible; also any guides familiar with the country the provost-marshal may have.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Major Duane will send an engineer officer. There are no guides, but Major Duane will send maps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

The engineer officer ordered to report to me wishes to know where I will be at 9 a. m. to-morrow, when he desires to report. As I cannot tell where I shall be it would be better for him to report this evening.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

JULY 26, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Major Ludlow, of my staff, and Captain Shaffer will guide your two columns by different routes. They will report to you by 7.30 p. m. If you should happen my way should be glad to chat a moment.

Yours,

BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general directs that the pickets in front of the line of intrenchments occupied by a division of your corps remain until relieved by General Burnside's troops. General Burnside is directed to send a division to occupy the intrenchments as soon after dark as possible, and to relieve your pickets immediately upon reaching there.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 9.45 p. m.)

General MEADE:

The head of my column arrived at the bridge at 8.10, and the command is now massing near General Butler's headquarters. I shall move on in a few minutes.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

The command will move to-day as follows: The First Division at 4 p. m., conducted by a staff officer from these headquarters. The Third Division will follow the First closely, and the Second will follow the Third. The commandant of artillery will assign three batteries to the Third Division, and two batteries to each of the other divisions. The remaining batteries will follow the Second Division, which will have a rear guard of a brigade. Each division will be followed by twenty ambulances. The remaining ambulances will be sent to the supply train. No wagons will be allowed to accompany the troops excepting those containing intrenching tools, the headquarters spring wagons, one medical wagon for each division, one wagon for each division for hospital tent (flies only), and the necessary transportation for three days' forage from Wednesday morning. The remaining wagons will be sent to join the general train. The pickets will be withdrawn from the right,

commencing at 3 p. m., and will be conducted to their divisions by the shorter route by a staff officer from these headquarters. The nature of the movement the command is about to make is such that its success will depend to a considerable extent, if not entirely, upon the discipline and steadiness of the troops. Commanders are enjoined to take effectual measures to prevent straggling. The men will be instructed, in case any of them fall into the hands of the enemy, to give only their names and regiments, and no information which will disclose the strength of the command.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Memorandum.]

JULY 26, 1864.

A train to contain forty rounds of small-arm ammunition, five days' rations of subsistence stores, and three days' grain will be made up, ready to move at the hour designated for the movement of the command to such point as may be directed by the major-general commanding. The train will be under the charge of Captain McEntee, assistant quartermaster. The transportation with the general train will move under the direction of Captain Shallenberger, chief quartermaster.

C. H. M[ORGAN].

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 26, 1864—6.07 p. m.

The command will march to the Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, in the order in which the troops are now moving. On arriving at a point near that place the divisions will mass in succession, taking great care not to pass over any ground before massing which can be seen from the opposite side of the river. Commanders will await orders at that point, but if the leading division moves out the other troops will follow.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—9.50 p. m.

Division commanders will proceed with their commands in the order they are now marching in to Deep Bottom, crossing the James River by the upper bridge, taking the left-hand side of the road when meeting the cavalry, and massing beyond the bridge, awaiting orders. No fires will be built at any halt.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

Nothing of importance occurred during the night on my line. One deserter from First Texas came in this morning and has been sent up. Six hundred men from Second Division and 400 men from First Division were at work on the line during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

I send you a copy of the Richmond Examiner of to-day. General Hood's report now is that he took 13 guns instead of 22 and 18 colors instead of 5. It speaks of some 5,000 or 6,000 of our troops as having crossed at Deep Bottom yesterday.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that Major-General Hancock is moving his corps, and that General Burnside is directed to occupy the intrenchments formerly occupied by Ferrero with a division as soon as it is dark. The pickets of Hancock have been removed. General Burnside's troops will re-establish the line as soon as they reach the ground.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The order directing General Burnside to send a division to occupy the intrenchments on your left, formerly occupied by General Ferrero, is suspended.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am instructed to inform you that General Hancock is moving his corps across the James River, and that General Sheridan, with two divisions of cavalry, is likewise moving across it. It is supposed that this movement will induce the enemy to send a considerable part of his force now in our front toward Richmond, and that an opportunity will be presented to attack him here. Should it occur, an assault will be made from Burnside's front, preceded by the springing of his mine, which is now being prepared for explosion. In such case you will be required to support Burnside's attack, concentrating your force on his left. This will require the abandonment of a part of the front you now hold. The commanding general desires you to have in view the arrangements necessary to carry out such project, and to be prepared to execute orders to that effect. The mine cannot probably be fully prepared before to-morrow night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

If the picket-line is relieved on my left, east of the plank road, what line is it expected I shall picket?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—9.10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The infantry picket-line on your left, east of the plank road, was taken off this afternoon and has not been replaced. The commanding general does not think that any material modification of your picket-line there is necessary.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet and nothing unusual transpiring on my front to-day. The following details have been at work on the line to-day: First Division, 400 men; Second Division, 600 men;

Fourth Division, 200 men. Two deserters from Alabama regiments, Ninth and Fourteenth, were received this evening and forwarded to army headquarters. The enemy have discovered the large fort on my left and have been firing at it to-day.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I asked the sanction of the general commanding Army of the Potomac to my consolidating the Fourth Division with the others on the 20th instant, which was refused. Yesterday I received the communication asking for the project of my proposed consolidation. I immediately sent for Colonel Kitching, commanding brigade, to consult him, he having been by Special Orders, No. 195, paragraph 2, of July 22, ordered away. My wish was to retain him in command of a brigade, in which capacity he has been officially commended by General Meade and also recommended by me for promotion, and to propose to him the sending the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery instead of the Sixth.

I found his supposed wishes had been acted upon through General Hunt, from General Hunt's previous knowledge, without referring to Colonel Kitching or myself. This makes an important change in my plan of consolidation, which was to transfer Colonel Kitching with his brigade to another, giving him the command of it. If I were to transfer the Fifteenth I might not get a desirable brigade commander thereby. I then proposed to consolidate the two brigades of the Fourth Division into one, to take the place of the heavy artillery brigade; this would leave me a brigadier-general for assignment. I also consulted General Cutler about consolidating, and his feelings personally are opposed to it. He thinks it would be a reflection upon him; he gives his views in writing, which I submit. I have always tried to consult General Cutler's feelings, as he is a most worthy man, and as far as possible the feelings of all good men. This has been very difficult for me to do satisfactorily. Besides there being two distinct corps in the original reorganization, there were the Pennsylvania Reserves, which could not be separated or consolidated, the Regular Brigade and the Maryland Brigade, without producing dissatisfaction and perhaps injury to the service. Unless I can dispose of these things to satisfy the principal officers concerned, it would perhaps not be well to do it. General Cutler's opposition being mainly one of personal character, I would suggest that preliminary to this consolidation a command be given him elsewhere of equal importance. He has served in this army long and faithfully, and I believe would be pleased with some position that gave him some rest from his long continued duties in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Command.	Aggregate present.
FIRST DIVISION.	
General GRIFFIN.	
First Brigade.	
121st Pennsylvania Volunteers 142d Pennsylvania Volunteers 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1,628
Second Brigade.	
91st Pennsylvania Volunteers 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry 32d Massachusetts Volunteers 22d Massachusetts Volunteers 4th Michigan Volunteers	1,776
Third Brigade.	
18th Massachusetts Volunteers 1st Michigan Volunteers 20th Maine Volunteers 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers 16th Michigan Volunteers 44th New York Volunteers	1,851
SECOND DIVISION.	
General AYRES.	
First Brigade.	
10th U. S. Infantry 11th U. S. Infantry 12th U. S. Infantry 14th U. S. Infantry 17th U. S. Infantry 5th New York Volunteers 140th New York Volunteers 146th New York Volunteers	1,675
Second Brigade.	
1st Maryland Volunteers 4th Maryland Volunteers 7th Maryland Volunteers 8th Maryland Volunteers Purnell Legion Volunteers	1,524
Third Brigade.	
6th New York Heavy Artillery 15th New York Heavy Artillery	1,691
THIRD DIVISION.	
General CRAWFORD.	
First Brigade.	
16th Maine Volunteers 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers 104th New York Volunteers 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers 39th Massachusetts Volunteers	1,797
Second Brigade.	
11th Pennsylvania Volunteers 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers 94th New York Volunteers 97th New York Volunteers	1,499
Third Brigade.	
190th Pennsylvania Volunteers 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers	1,295
FOURTH DIVISION.	
General CUTLER.	
First Brigade.	
6th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers 7th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers 19th Indiana Veteran Volunteers 7th Indiana Volunteers 24th Michigan Volunteers 1st New York Battalion Sharpshooters	886
Second Brigade.	
3d Delaware Volunteers 4th Delaware Volunteers 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers 76th New York Volunteers 95th New York Volunteers 147th New York Volunteers	1,180

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. T. LOCKE:

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to the following facts in relation to the Fourth Division, which it is proposed to disband or incorporate with some others. That division, with the exception of three small battalions, was a portion of the old First Corps (First Division). At the commencement of the campaign they, with the brigade transferred to General Griffin in the early part of June, composed the division; that brigade was also a part of the First Corps. It was provided in the order of reorganization that the First Corps should be organized into two divisions and retain their badges and to a certain extent their identity.

This in a measure reconciled them to the change. When, by the expiration of term of service General Crawford's men left, or so many as to leave but a small command, a reorganization took place, the Third Brigade of my division was detached from the Fourth and put into the First Division. I made no complaint; in fact, I had no intimation of what was intended until the order was placed in my hands making the transfer. I do not intend to complain now, but when to disband the balance (as a division), I cannot help remembering that it is the oldest division and about all there is left of the old First Corps. I believe its history will show that its losses are greater in killed and wounded and less in prisoners than any body of men of its size in the army. It has, I think, a larger proportion of veterans than most divisions, and I believe there is no vanity in my saying that it was mainly owing to my personal efforts that the men re-enlisted. These are considerations that should have some weight in deciding the matter. In the reorganization proposed it will be necessary to break up the brigades or consolidate them into one. In the latter case it would be a brigade of fourteen battalions and regiments—a most awkward and uncomfortable command. In addition to that it would send Colonel Hofmann to his regiment. He has commanded a brigade a large part of the time for two years; is a gallant and faithful soldier; his regiment is reduced (by close fighting) to less than 100 men for duty; I think he is entitled to some consideration. I do not suppose any one in the division is aware of the contemplated arrangement but myself. My judgment is that the effect of any such arrangement will be very bad. They will not consider it just and what was promised. I suppose I need not say that I shall not make any trouble, whatever arrangement may be made, or whatever my private feelings may be in the matter, notwithstanding the fact that the effect would be to destroy what little usefulness I might have, and, although not intended, would put me in disgrace with the soldiers and people. I beg to make a single suggestion, and that is, would it not be better, and in accordance with the original plan, to retransfer what was originally Stone's brigade to the Fourth Division, leaving the One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania (a large regiment), and send to Griffin the Third and Fourth Delaware and the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania (not formerly in the First Corps) to make up a brigade for Griffin. Two good brigades could then be made of the three, and they would be all old First Corps men; this would somewhat equalize the divisions. It should be borne in mind that the great discrepancy was made by taking a brigade from the Fourth and giving it to the First, making the First double the size of the Fourth, or nearly so. I am the only general officer left in what was the First Corps, and I believe about the only one who entered the service with rank above a captain. I have always served with this division, and have never had a day's duty except in the field. Notwithstanding all this, I claim for myself nothing which will not be agreeable to my superiors. For the division I do claim some consideration. Would it not be better to keep up the division and endeavor to get additional troops? In connection with this subject I wish to call the attention of the general to a fact of which he is not probably aware in relation to Stewart's battery. That battery is composed (all but seven men, I think) of men of my old brigade. It has always served and fought with us from the first. An attachment existed between them which was a host in itself. I think upon inquiry in the proper quarters that the general would decide to restore the old order of things as far as that battery is concerned. In conclusion, I reiterate my earnest conviction that good

faith and the good of the service require that the organization be retained. Save the division, and whatever my fate personally, I will quietly submit to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—3 p. m.

General AYRES:

A deserter informs us the enemy have the intention to feel our left in the course of twenty-four hours. I wish you would have your reserve in approximate readiness to march toward General Griffin's headquarters to meet any demonstration there if made.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICIAL.—General Hayes will hold his command in readiness to move rapidly to the left if any demonstration is made there.

By command of Brigadier-General Ayres.

FRED. WINTHROP,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

In compliance with the foregoing orders, regimental commanders will hold their respective commands ready to move at a moment's notice.

By command of Brigadier-General Hayes:

F. W. PERRY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—3.30 p. m.

General CRAWFORD:

Your communication is just received.* Inform Colonel Lyle and [General] Baxter of it. In case the enemy attacks instruct your pickets to hold on only long enough to give notice, and retire in as good order as possible. General Bartlett will occupy the breast-work near his headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

* See Crawford to Warren, embodied in Warren to Humphreys, 3.30 p. m., p. 460.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—3.30 p. m.

General BARTLETT:

Information has been received from a deserter that the enemy designs in the course of twenty-four hours to make a demonstration on our left to see what is there. I wish you would have a battery ready to go into position on the breast-works near General Griffin's headquarters and a regiment to support it. I wish this arrangement to be adopted in all cases of an attack from the left.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Col. F. T. LOCKE:

SIR: It may not be improper to state that the trenches on my immediate right are very lightly manned. If the men were properly dressed up they would not make more than a single rank, unless men have been added within an hour or two. They are colored troops.

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Maj. J. A. TOMPKINS,
Commanding Artillery, Sixth Corps, near City Point:

Bring up your batteries to the front and place them in camp. Report to me as soon as you get them up. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to report incessant musketry by both sides during the night. The enemy's pickets were very active. During the night a brigade of the Fourth Division relieved one of General Willcox's brigades. It was done so quietly that we met very slight loss. Fourteen guns have been placed in position in the new battery near the burnt house.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
Headquarters Armies of the United States:

We need 8,000 sand-bags as soon as possible to be used in tamping the mine. Can you order them delivered to us at once? The object in having them here now is that they may be filled and in readiness to prevent delay. Please answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What length of fuse is required for the mine?

E. R. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel WARNER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

We require enough to make four lines of 600 feet each.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Is there any reason to suppose the enemy have found your mine?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There are no indications that the enemy has discovered the location of the mine, but I am satisfied that they know that we are mining, and that they have sunk shafts with a view to ascertaining where our galleries run, because they were heard at work there day before yesterday. But the rain of night before last has evidently filled their shafts, which has delayed them in their work, and we have heard nothing of them either yesterday or to-day, except the ordinary work on the surface, laying platforms, &c. The placing of the charge in the mine will not require us to make any noise, so that I hope we will escape discovery until such time as it may be deemed advisable to use the mine. I am just sending to General Meade, by his order, a statement of my proposition for exploding the mine and the operations to follow it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inquire whether anything has transpired connected with your mine that leads you to believe that it is in danger from countermining? If it is your conviction that it is so endangered, then the commanding general authorizes you to make every preparation for springing it, but directs that you do not explode it earlier than to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday,

the 27th, say at 4 o'clock, if not otherwise ordered. The commanding general further directs me to say that the charge of the mine should be determined by the usual rules governing such subjects. It is not intended by the commanding general to follow up the explosion of the mine by an assault or other operation. If, therefore, the mine can be preserved for use at some early future day, when circumstances will admit of its being used in connection with other operations, the commanding general desires that you take no steps for exploding it as herein prescribed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that a reconnaissance this morning having developed facts concerning the enemy's intrenchments which render it highly desirable that your mine should be used in connection with operations against them, to be undertaken some days hence, he directs that you preserve it, if practicable, and that the operations connected with it authorized this morning be suspended. The commanding general desires to hear from you upon the subject.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I wish you would submit in writing your project for the explosion of your mine, with the amount of powder required, that these preliminary questions may be definitely settled. You had better also look for some secure place in the woods where the powder required can be brought in wagons, and kept under guard, thus saving the time it will take to unload it from the vessels and haul it to your camp. Whenever you report as above and designate a point I will order the powder brought up.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

Your dispatch received. I am just preparing an answer to your first letter of this morning, together with a statement of my views in regard to the explosion of the mine and the operations to follow it, which I will send by Captain Bache very soon.

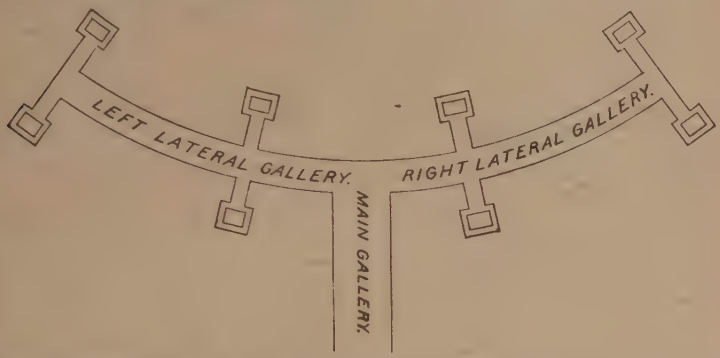
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of this morning by Captains Jay and Bache, also of a telegram from the commanding general relating to the same subject. It is altogether probable that the enemy are cognizant of the fact that we are mining, because it has been mentioned in their newspapers and they have been heard to work on what are supposed to be shafts in close proximity to our galleries, but the rain of night before last no doubt filled their shafts and much retarded their work. We have heard no sounds of work in them either yesterday or to-day, and nothing is heard by us in the mine but the usual sounds of work on the surface above. This morning we had some apprehensions that the left lateral gallery was in danger of caving in from the weight of the batteries above it and the shock of their firing, but all possible precautions have been taken to strengthen it and we hope to preserve it intact. The placing of the charges in the mine will not involve the necessity of making a noise. It is therefore probable that we will escape discovery if the mine is to be used within two or three days. It is nevertheless highly important, in my opinion, that the mine should be exploded at the earliest possible moment consistent with the general interests of the campaign. I state to you the facts as nearly as I can, and in the absence of any knowledge as to the meditated movements of the army I must leave you to judge the proper time to make use of the mine. But it may not be improper for me to say that the advantages reaped from the work would be but small if it were exploded without any co-operative movement. My plan would be to explode the mine just before daylight in the morning or about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, mass the two brigades of the colored division in rear of my line in columns of divisions, "double column closed in mass," the head of each brigade resting on the front line, and as soon as the explosion has taken place move them forward with instructions for the division to take half distance, and as soon as the leading regiments of the two brigades pass through the gap in the enemy's line, the leading regiment of the right brigade to come into line perpendicular to the enemy's line by the right companies "on the right into line wheel," the left companies "on the right into line," and proceed at once down the line of the enemy's works as rapidly as possible, the leading regiment of the left brigade to execute the reverse movement to the left, moving up the enemy's line. The remainders of the two columns to move directly toward the crest in front as rapidly as possible, diverging in such a way as to enable them to deploy into columns of regiments, the right column making as nearly as may be for Cemetery Hill. These columns to be followed by the other divisions of this corps as soon as they can be thrown in. This would involve the necessity of relieving these divisions by other troops before the movement, and of holding columns of other troops in readiness to take our place on the crest in case we gain it and sweep down it. It would be advisable, in my opinion, if we succeed in gaining the crest, to throw the colored division right into the town. There is a necessity for the co-operation at least in the way of artillery of the troops on my right and left. Of the extent of this you will necessarily be the judge. I think our chances of success in a plan of this kind are more than even.

The main gallery of the mine is 522 feet in length, the side galleries about 40 feet each. My suggestion is that eight magazines be placed in the lateral galleries, two at each end, say a few feet apart, in branches at right angles to the side galleries, and two more in each of the side galleries, similarly placed, situated by pairs equidistant from each other and the ends of the galleries, thus:



Tamping beginning at the termination of the main gallery for, say, 100 feet, leaving all the air space in the side galleries. Run out some five or six fuses and two wires to render the ignition of the charges certain. I propose to put in each of the eight magazines from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of powder, the magazines to be connected by a trough of powder instead of a fuse. I beg to inclose a copy of a statement from General Potter on the subject.

I would suggest that the powder train be parked in a wood near our ammunition train, about a mile in rear of this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Peirce, chief quartermaster, will furnish Captain Strang with a guide to the place. I beg also to request that General Benham be instructed to send us at once 8,000 sand-bags to be used for tamping and other purposes.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE.
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I desire to call the attention again of the general commanding to the fact that the mining operations on my front are entirely completed, and that with the exception of putting in the charges (which it is not desirable to do until they are wanted for use) the mine has been ready to explode since the 18th instant. The mine is composed of a main drift 5 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, running a length of 550 feet, with lateral galleries amounting to about 80 feet. It is carried under one of the enemy's batteries, and the enemy can be heard at work within the battery and also below the surface. The delay in springing the mine increases continually the probability of its being detected and defeated, and its immediate proximity to the enemy's work renders it highly

improbable that it can escape discovery any great length of time. I would respectfully represent that if the mine is to be exploded the earlier it can be accomplished the more likely it is to be attended with favorable results. The enemy are continually strengthening this portion of their line as well as preparing a second position in its rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a division to occupy the intrenchments formerly occupied by General Ferrero's division as soon as it is dark, and upon reaching the position that the pickets of General Hancock be relieved at once. The pickets occupy the same line that Ferrero's pickets occupied. The movements of the troops is ordered to take place as soon after dark as practicable, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I beg to state that each of the divisions of this command are occupying a certain portion of the line. I have put one brigade of the colored troops in last night to occupy a portion of the line that has been held by one of General Willcox's brigades ever since our arrival here. I shall be forced to relieve these men by the same brigade of General Willcox's in order to move the whole of the Fourth Division to the line they formerly occupied, indicated in your dispatch. It will be done as soon as possible after dark.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The pickets of General Hancock having been withdrawn before the order reached him directing him to retain them until relieved, the commander of the pickets from your troops should have officers with him familiar with the line picketed by Ferrero.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs you not to send the division ordered from your corps to occupy the intrenchments formerly occupied by Ferrero until you hear further from him. Hold it ready to move.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch by Captain Bache received. The commanding general says you may suspend relieving the troops in the trenches until further orders.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say that 8,000 pounds of powder with fuse will be sent you immediately by General Hunt, and that Major Duane will send you 8,000 sand-bags. The commanding general directs that you prepare your mine at once for explosion, but that you await further orders before springing it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 7.45 p. m., and to say that arrangements will be made accordingly.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Eight thousand pounds of powder have been ordered up. Will you have Colonel Peirce furnish a guide, as proposed, to the position of your train? Lieutenant Edie reports to me that all the fuse, 3,000 feet, has been sent to Captain Harris, your ordnance officer.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to report that all has been quiet along my front for the past twelve hours. This evening there is considerable firing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was relieved this morning as general officer of the trenches by Brigadier-General Bartlett. Nothing occurred in front of the First Division except the blowing up of a caisson. The front of the Third Division was reduced in length nearly one-half yesterday. The officer of the day of that division reports that more frequent changes of the men in the trenches is desirable and almost necessary, their losses being constant and their labors severe. In making my morning inspection of the trenches yesterday I found that the policing was poorly done and that no attention had been paid to draining. Both these evils I ordered remedied as soon as possible. Captain Young, officer of the day, Third Division, Ninth Corps, reports a great improvement in respect both to draining and policing in the trenches occupied by his division. The officer of the day of the Second Division has failed to send me his report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. THOMAS,
Col. 19th U. S. Colored Troops and General Officer of the Trenches.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Ninth Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing unusual has taken place along my front during the past twelve hours. The firing on our left was extremely heavy about midnight, and in our front the enemy's pickets displayed rather more activity than common. The traverses on the right of the front line, occupied by one of my brigades, were considerably strengthened during the night.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G., Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that almost incessant musket firing was kept up by both sides on my front through the night. Fourteen guns were placed in position in the new earth-work just completed near the burnt house.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 26, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, of Hartranft's brigade, relieved the Second Michigan, of Humphrey's brigade, and that Colonel Sigfried's colored troops relieved the rest of Humphrey's line. It was all done so quietly that there was little loss. Humphrey's brigade is now in the rear.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say he transmits to you with regret the inclosed order* from army headquarters, and that you will please relieve the brigade of the Fourth Division in the front line as soon as possible after dark, in order that it may go to the position indicated. Any portion of the brigade not in line and that can be moved before dark should be sent at once to report to General White.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHITE, *Commanding Fourth Division:*

The general commanding directs me to forward the inclosed order* from army headquarters, with instructions to you to get your command in readiness to obey the order. Call in all working parties at once and have the tools turned in at the places whence they were taken.

General Willcox has been ordered to relieve Colonel Sigfried as soon after dark as possible; Colonel S. will then report to you. Your command is not to move without further orders from these headquarters. Since receiving the inclosed order it is learned that General Hancock's pickets have already been relieved. It will therefore be necessary to have your pickets posted by some officer familiar with the line before occupied by the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—8.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, or
OFFICER COMMANDING CAVALRY AT JORDAN'S POINT:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a dispatch† which has just been received from Lieutenant-General Grant. The

* See Humphreys to Burnside, 4.15 p. m., p. 478.
† See Grant to Meade, July 26, beginning—The enemy are again advancing, p. 460.

commanding general directs that you spare no efforts to send off to-morrow the regiments of cavalry that, under paragraph 9 of Special Orders, No. 191, of the 18th instant, from these headquarters, are to go to Washington, and also that you report what regiments are sent during the day and what regiments remain. You will give the quartermaster at City Point timely notice of the number of men you have to send, so that he may make the necessary arrangements for their transportation.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 26, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet at this hour. Patrolled as usual at 3 a. m. to Lee's Mill and Norfolk road. No enemy in sight in that vicinity. Yesterday p. m. the enemy doubled his posts in my front and shifted his reserve. About midnight the long roll was sounded in the enemy's camp, and they appeared to be alarmed. Soon after they attacked my line near the left of the infantry and drove in the pickets, but were soon driven off and the line re-established. Chapman's brigade, of Third Division, relieved me at 4 a. m. this morning, and I am now about to return to camp. The cars and trains on the Weldon road were running briskly all night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, at City Point:

The commanding general directs that you move to the vicinity of Prince George Court-House with the remainder of your division, leaving sufficient camp guard.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatches of this evening are received. The Third Indiana, now on picket, will be relieved at daylight in the morning, and sent away as soon thereafter as possible. That will leave me but two regiments at this place; not too many as a guard. Please inform me by telegraph if the order to move to Prince George Court-House is to be obeyed literally, the force just mentioned being the "remainder of my division."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I relieved at 1 a. m. to-day the First Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, picketing on the left of the army, and to make the following report: I have taken up the picket-line as formerly established. That on my right is not as it should be, but I am taking steps to correct it. All is perfectly quiet, not a shot being fired. Patrols are moving on the old Norfolk road, and well down the plank road, in obedience to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 21, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commandiny Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1864—4.30 p. m.

COMDG. OFFICER BRIG. CAVALRY PICKETING ON THE LEFT:

A deserter from Mahone's division, of Hill's corps, occupying the right of the enemy's intrenchments, has just come in and gives information indicating an intention to feel and attack our left. The commanding general directs that you enjoin special vigilance on the part of your command and if forced to retire that you come in on the Norfolk road. Our intrenchments extend back from the last redoubt on the plank road across the Norfolk road to the swamp in that vicinity. You will keep the commander of the corps on the left, Major-General Warren, informed of everything that occurs, as well as these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

General Foster lost that cross-road on the lower side of Four-Mile Creek last night. He ascribes the loss to the bad behavior of the troops of the Nineteenth Corps which were on duty there. I ordered him to retake it if possible. It has not yet been accomplished.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

General Foster has made a good step toward regaining that point. He will try and finish the job this p. m. As it is he is within a hundred yards of it and commands it.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864. (Received 5.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

At 4.15 p. m. a train of four passenger and six freight cars loaded with troops passed Port Walthall Junction toward Richmond.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 26, 1864—6.06 p. m.
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is delay in the pontoon bridge at Broadway. It was not begun till 5.30 this afternoon and the head of Sheridan's column was to be there at 6.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

General BUTLER:

My orders are that the cavalry shall not commence crossing until after dark, and the bridge was to be commenced as late as could be and accomplish its purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

The enemy are again advancing down the Shenandoah Valley, and, it is said, with re-enforcements from Lee's army. Everybody is scared and wants re-enforcements. Send all of the Nineteenth Corps that can possibly be dispensed with at once. Commence embarking them to-night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

JULY 26, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 7.42 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch received. Will General Ingalls send me all the transportation he has to the landing, and I will have the troops on board? Will he notify me of the boats sent? My quartermaster will give me a list of those already at the landing.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

General BUTLER:

I will send over suitable vessels at once, and will soon inform you of their names and number of troops they will carry.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864. (Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major-General BUTLER:

General Hancock has gone to your headquarters, as was reported to me by one of his aides.

LUDLOW.

JULY 26, 1864—7.55 p. m.

Major LUDLOW,
Eighteenth Corps:

Report to General Hancock at once.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

I find that my column of infantry has already got in motion and has left camp, taking the road toward City Point. The artillery has not yet moved. What am I to do?

LUDLOW.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 26, 1864—8.05 p. m.

Major LUDLOW,
Eighteenth Corps:

You report to the head of one column and Shaffer to the head of the other.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

The infantry and artillery have all gone to Point of Rocks on City Point road. Captain Shaffer will meet the head of the column. I am going to your headquarters.

LUDLOW,
Major.

JULY 26, 1864—8.10 p. m.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Head of Sheridan's column struck lower end of pontoon bridge at 7.58 p. m.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864—8.55 p. m.*

General BUTLER:

Do you hear anything from Foster? There seems to be heavy fighting at Deep Bottom. Has Kautz commenced crossing?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—9.05 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is nothing new from Foster. Sheridan in person is in Kautz's camp at Gill's Landing. The head of Sheridan's column is just passing these headquarters. Kautz has not commenced crossing that we know of. His orders are to await the arrival of Sheridan's column.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following just received and forwarded for your information:

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 26, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

All is quiet on my front now. My pickets hold the same position as when I last informed you. About dark two regiments advanced on the extreme right of the picket-line below the creek, but were opened on by the artillery and picket-line and retired in haste. The columns have not yet arrived. General Sheridan is at my headquarters. I will keep you promptly posted on all that transpires.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—12 m.

Colonel FULLER, *Bermuda Hundred:*

A new pontoon bridge is about to be laid over the Appomattox at Broadway. Arrange your transports at once, so as to interfere the least possible with this bridge, and if possible let it not be disturbed at all during the next thirty-six hours.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier General.

CITY POINT, *July 26, 1864.*

General PAINE,
Bermuda Landing:

The steam-ship Cahawba, which now lies at Bermuda Hundred, is capable of carrying 1,200 men. General Ingalls will order over to that place at once the steamers Andrew Harder, Ellen S. Terry, S. Cloud, Diamond State, and other transports, capable of carrying 5,000 men, including the Cahawba.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

BERMUDA, *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

General BUTLER:

I have received the dispatch that General Ingalls would send transportation here. The mail steamer John Brooks is here. General McMillan's brigade has not yet arrived.

C. J. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

BERMUDA, *July 26, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

General McMillan's brigade has arrived. Cahawba is all right for 300 men; Idaho good for 400 and City of Hudson for 600 to 800 are here ready. Other troops, if here, could embark simultaneously with McMillan's brigade at other docks, without interference, on City of Hudson. They must take cooked rations.

C. J. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 27, 1864.

Embark all the troops as fast as possible.

B. F. BUTLER.

JULY 26, 1864.

Colonel FULLER:

Send the Requa gun here immediately. Answer.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Captain HART:

We have received the gun but can do nothing with it as you neglected to send key. Send immediately by orderly to Captain Watson.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

(Same to Captain How.)

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Lieut. R. W. COE,
Bermuda Hundred:

Send General Foster 1,500 sand-bags.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant BRUYN, *Signal Officer:*
(Care of Captain Dana, headquarters Tenth Army Corps.)

Watch carefully the river this afternoon and to-morrow and report everything you see. It is not unlikely that the enemy may attempt to cross. An officer must be on the station all the time during the day. Answer.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 203. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 26, 1864.

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IX. Maj. A. H. Stevens, with the battalion of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, now on duty at headquarters Tenth Army Corps, are hereby relieved therefrom and will at once report to Lieut. Col. F. Washburn, at the headquarters of the regiment.

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XIV. The Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. D. E. Clapp commanding, will proceed at daylight to-morrow morning (27th instant) to Redoubt Converse, at Spring Hill, and re-enforce the present garrison in that work. The ranking officer will assume command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, inspector of artillery, will send a light battery to the same work at daylight to-morrow morning. These re-enforcements will remain until further orders.

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XVI. The Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, under General McMillan, will proceed at once to Bermuda Hundred and embark on the steamer Cahawba. As soon as embarked the troops will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 26, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
In Charge of Siege Train, Broadway Landing, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant has been received, and the parties from whom the stores requested by you were ordered have been

telegraphed to to use all possible dispatch in pushing forward the ammunition wanted. The large amount of these orders, in addition to the current wants of the service, entails a heavy draught on the Department, especially as it is dependent on private parties entirely for its supply of projectiles; yet everything possible will be done to sustain your operations in this respect. In future please make your requisitions on the regular blank forms and inclose it in your letter of explanation, as this mode facilitates issues and is very convenient for making references when necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army,
Winder Building, Washington, D. C.:

I have on hand at present the following ordnance stores, none having been received since the arrival of the siege train: 962 barrels mortar powder, 287 barrels cannon powder, 143 barrels musket powder, 6,000 10-inch mortar fuses, 1,500 8-inch mortar fuses.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.

JULY 26, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

GENERAL: Hancock and Sheridan are going out to-night, commencing at dark, by the two bridges at General Foster's front. They go toward Richmond. It is to be a sort of surprise and raid. This might bring on an attack on the line in our immediate front, and I have therefore ordered up the parts of two brigades of the Nineteenth Corps from Bermuda Hundred to encamp to the left and front of your headquarters and out of sight of the enemy. They will be ordered to report to you if an attack is made. They number together about 2,400.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

The enemy drove in Foster's picket-line on the right below the creek. He will try and retake it. He reports that the Nineteenth Corps men behave very badly, and add nothing to his strength; that they cannot be relied on in any way. Cannot General Turner be relieved, so as to rejoin the command and give me some reliable troops. I will visit Deep Bottom during the morning.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Major-General BIRNEY:

Your dispatch received. The commanding general directs me to say that Turner cannot be relieved just now. Are you sure that these troops of the Nineteenth Corps were properly instructed? Were they ordered to fight on the picket-line? The charges against these troops made by Foster seem strange to me, who has seen them behave as gallantly, fight as desperately, and in as difficult places as any soldiers in the U. S. army. Their commander, Colonel Currie, was adjutant to Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith all through the battles of the Army of the Potomac; has been wounded three times, and was promoted for gallantry. Has not something else something to do with their apparent misbehavior?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—9.30 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Major-General BIRNEY:

I have received General Foster's dispatch relating to Currie's brigade. I am inclined to think that Foster's censure is a little too sweeping, although I can well pardon the vexation of an officer at the loss of what he had so gallantly won. The fault is that these troops have not been taught the necessity of fighting a skirmish line, but have been used to retire, when an attack has been made with show of force, to the main line. I think it is rather a fault of instruction than of conduct. General Foster will remember that we had the same trouble with the Tenth Corps, and better men never breathed, when we first established our picket-line about the 20th of May at the Bermuda line. I hope General Foster will regain his line. It is impossible to make the change of Turner's division you suggest. Please communicate this telegram to General Foster.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Transmitted by Birney to Foster.)

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—12 m.

General WEITZEL:

I am about leaving for General Foster's command—Deep Bottom.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

General Foster holds the New Market and Malvern Hill road. Had a sharp skirmish; lost some fifteen killed. The enemy showed considerable force.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

I have received the orders from department headquarters relieving the battalion of Massachusetts cavalry serving at these headquarters under Major Stevens, and ordering it to report to the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The battalion has but about 120 men mounted, and those hardly sufficient for the orderly duty which is necessary to keep up communication along my very extended line and to furnish a very moderate provost guard and escort. I respectfully ask that the mounted force be left until relieved by a squadron, otherwise I shall be without a mounted man.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864—6.55 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

The commanding general directs me to say to you the intention of that order is not to remove that squadron of cavalry from its present position or duty, only to make written reports to the lieutenant-colonel for organization. Major Ludlow, inspector of cavalry, will be over to-morrow to explain to you.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864. (Received 8.20 p. m.)

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Corps:

The commanding general directs that you order the Second Brigade of the First Division (Colonel Dyer commanding) of the Nineteenth Corps, now near your headquarters, to proceed at once to Bermuda Hundred, there to embark on the steamer Cahawba for Washington. General Paine will be at the dock to superintend the embarkation. General McMillan will be there also in person.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864—8.35 p. m.

General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received. Order issued to Colonel Tyler [Dyer].

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL: Your dispatch as delivered to General Birney said Colonel Tyler.

Respectfully,

R. O'BRIEN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, July 26, 1864.*

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7. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry.

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9. Colonel Molineux, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

10. Colonel Dyer, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, commanding Third Division, Tenth Army Corps.

11. Colonel Dyer, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed at once with his brigade to Bermuda Hundred, and embark on the steamer Cahawba for Washington.

By command of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 26, 1864.

Col. J. B. HOWELL,
Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. First Brigade.
Col. J. R. HAWLEY,
Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In pursuance with instructions from corps headquarters, the line of defenses will be manned at taps, the troops to be allowed to sleep at the works, and to return to camp at half an hour after sunrise to-morrow, if at that time there is no alarm at the front.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 26, 1864.

Capt. L. L. LANGDON,
First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Artillery Brigade:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that the caissons of the batteries in position on the line of defense be hitched up and kept in readiness to move until half an hour after sunrise to-morrow, at which hour, if no alarm occurs, the horses will be unharnessed.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 26, 1864.

Captain AGER,
First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Battery No. 3,
Captain PENDRELL,
Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Detachment:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to request that you will order the artillerists under your command to sleep to-night by their guns ready for action.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 10TH A. C.,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864.

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7. The commanding officer of the Thirtieth Maine Volunteers will at once move with his command to the bluff below Four-Mile Creek, reporting on arrival to Col. L. D. H. Currie, commanding brigade.

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By command of Brigadier-General Foster:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER:

I send you a Buffalo Courier* as it comes to me marked. I care nothing for the abuse personal, as, if I drink whisky it will be known, and if I do not it will be found out, and I certainly do think a well behaved negro better than the writer of that article. But for the abuse of General Grant and the real hand of the writer, whom I take to be some sutler's clerk, I think you will do well to see if you can discover the writer, as he will, with his present feeling, more readily give information to the enemy than aid to the Union. I would not trust such a man lest he should betray me. As his correspondence must pass through your headquarter's mail, he may readily be prevented from using it to injure the country.

Yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864—12.10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

I regret to say that the right of my line below Four Mile Creek was driven back about fifty yards, and they now occupy the line that was held the day Lieutenant Michie was over here. I think if some of my

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* Not found.

own regiments had been there this would not have occurred, and I consider its falling back unnecessary. I have sent over the Eleventh Maine to hold the line. I think the enemy are intrenching on the New Market and Malvern Hill road.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 26, 1864—6.40 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH:

This morning the enemy forced back my picket-line below Four-Mile Creek, and a point where we have no command of the woods or New Market or Malvern Hill roads. I have ordered another regiment over from here and shall try and retake the line from a point where I can command them. I have ordered two regiments of the Nineteenth Corps on this side of the creek, and will try and work them in with my men. I have virtually no stronger force than before these re-enforcements came. Numbers of the Nineteenth Army Corps are reported as captured when the line fell back last night, but I have not been able to get any details.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 26, 1864.

General FOSTER, *Jones' Neck:*

Was that portion of the line recovered?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

I regret to say that I have not only not recovered that portion of the line lost last night, but through the shameful conduct of the troops of Colonel Currie's brigade have lost more. I can place no reliance at all upon them. Cannot they be withdrawn and some better brigade sent here? I have sent over the Eleventh Maine and Tenth Connecticut from my own brigade and shall recover all the line possible. The entire picket-line of the brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps abandoned their line and fell back to the intrenchments at a slight skirmish fire of not over fifty shots. In re-enforcing that portion of the line, I have necessarily weakened greatly my line on this side of the creek.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General FOSTER:

The firing heard is blank cartridge firing by colored troops. Have you ascertained your loss yet in falling back? Do you still hold crest?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864—8.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Your dispatch received. Owing to the shameful conduct of a portion of the brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps here, who fell back to the intrenchments at a slight skirmish fire of not more than fifty shots, I lost the crest. I have sent the Eleventh Maine and Tenth Connecticut from my brigade on this side to try and retake as much as possible of the line, and have thereby weakened my own line. I can place no reliance in the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps under my orders.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 26, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

Colonel Currie is as much annoyed at the conduct of his troops as myself. Thirtieth Maine were not on the picket-line. It was two New York regiments. They had the most explicit instructions from Colonel Currie, who even went so far as to tell them if they broke the troops in the rear had orders to fire on them. As near as I can learn about twenty men were captured; only one killed and one wounded. I have got two regiments there now that will get all they can, and, if possible, hold all they get.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Cannot you send me some more pick-axes? The ground where we are at work is very hard and requires almost as many picks as shovels.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

I have ordered 100 picks to be sent you. I regret to hear what you communicate. It is of the highest importance to get that line back only for eighteen hours from now. I am surprised to hear about the conduct of those Nineteenth Corps troops. I don't know any troops available that would be better now. Those troops you have have been in as hot places, have fought as gallantly as any troops in the army. Colonel Currie, their commander, bears three honorable wounds, and is promoted for gallantry. He was Major-General Smith's adjutant-general all through the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. They have never fought a picket-line. Had they proper instructions to fight in a picket-line?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

Lieutenant Talcott, of the volunteer engineers, who is on my staff, says he requires about 1,500 sand-bags for revetting embrasures. Can you send them?

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 26, 1864.

General R. S. FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Yes; they are ordered.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Does that party of which you notified me intend crossing the river at this point? If so, I will have the bridge covered to deaden sound.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

That party will cross on both bridges. Muffle them both. Get that point this p. m. if you can, and hold it at least till that party arrives. It will arrive, I think, about 8 or 9 p. m.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 26, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

Will you telegraph an order to department quartermaster at Jones' Landing to furnish hay and what teams he can spare. I will set details at work at once on muffling bridge.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Colonel Plaisted, Eleventh Maine, reports the picket-line below Four-Mile Creek re-established as it was the day Lieutenant Michie was over here. I shall try and regain the road this p. m.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

The Eleventh Maine have taken a portion of the enemy's rifle-pits and now command with their muskets the New Market and Malvern Hill road, where the short cross-road strikes off to the Long Bridge road. They also command the enemy's battery, so that not a man can occupy it. They are about seventy-five yards this side of the road and about fifty yards from the battery. The enemy are in very strong force on the opposite side of the road, but have no protection in front at that point. Our loss in regaining this ground has been about fifteen killed and wounded.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Major-General Birney.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Dispatch received. Good. Have told General Grant.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

General Grant wants to know what is going on in your front. Let us know when the columns reach your bridges and keep us posted of the progress of things as they occur. General Grant wants to be informed.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 26, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

All is quiet on my front now. My pickets hold the same position as when I last informed you. About dark two regiments advanced on the extreme right of the picket-line below the creek, but were opened on by the artillery and picket-line and retired in haste. The columns have not yet arrived. General Sheridan is at my headquarters. I will keep you promptly posted on all that transpires.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER:

In pursuance of instructions from corps headquarters, the brigadier-general commanding directs that the utmost vigilance be exercised on the lines to-night.

Respectfully,

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.

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II. The corps commander authorizes division commanders to order batteries which may be in position within their respective lines to open fire when, in the opinion of these commanders, the fire may be necessary. This authority extends to brigade commanders in the intrenchments, who are the immediate representatives of division commanders; but brigade commanders are cautioned against directing an unnecessary expenditure of ammunition, or a display of their force. It is very important to keep our numbers and positions, both of artillery and infantry, concealed from the enemy, so that they may be tempted to attack, or we may be able, without their knowledge, to change our positions. This concealment is absolutely essential to success against so watchful a foe. The enemy frequently fire a few shots for the purpose of drawing a reply, and thus learning the strength and position of our batteries. The guns in position must have the elevations and directions fixed for night firing, and for use when it is necessary to silence a fire from the enemy. Should a battery of the enemy open, and if it is apparent that damage is being done to our own troops, the heavy batteries most conveniently located must endeavor to silence it. Hereafter, when batteries have occasion to fire, the commanding officers will on the next morning, before 9 o'clock, report in writing to the chief of artillery why and by whose order, if by the order of any superior authority. An economical use of ammunition cannot be too strongly impressed upon artillery officers. A few shots well directed are better than a thousand fired rapidly and at random.

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By command of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: I have infantry for duty as follows: One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard, 504 men; detachment Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 79 men; Company L, First New York Volunteer Engineers, 59 men; total, 642 men. These are employed as follows: Heavy artillery on fort and fortifications; 47 of engineers on fort and for the magazine; 120 men of the One hundred and thirty-third Ohio National Guard on guard and picket daily; 120

more are relieved from picket 10 a. m. daily, generally excused for balance of day; 150 men One hundred and thirty-third Ohio National Guard on daily engineer fatigue on fortifications and magazines about two or three times each week. I have to send from 50 to 150 men to repair U. S. military telegraph line from this place to Swan Point, absent from one to two days each time. Ten to 15 men Ohio National Guard at work on lookout. Yesterday very wet a. m. In p. m. division inspector here inspecting One hundred and thirty-third Ohio National Guard.

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: Is it expected at department headquarters that I will personally superintend details on engineer fatigue duty; or shall I as heretofore place such details under the superintendence of Lieutenant Baldwin? Am I held responsible for any insufficiency of his superintendence?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 26, 1864—10 a. m.

Colonel INNIS,
Fort Powhatan:

Your dispatch received. Assist the engineers as much as possible and get that work done.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

FORT POWHATAN, VA., *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

GENERAL: I consider Lieutenant Baldwin a very inefficient officer. He sometimes keeps fatigue details waiting from half to one and a half hours before he gets ready to get them to work. One-half the men under proper management could turn off more work.

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

JULY 26, 1864.

Colonel INNIS,
Fort Powhatan:

It is only expected that you furnish all details he asks for with promtitude. You are not responsible for his inefficiency. If you think he is inefficient it is your duty to report him to these headquarters at once. I can send a better officer, but do not care to make the change just now.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 26, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have arrested three prominent citizens between here and Swan Point held as hostages for safety of telegraph line. I cannot well keep them here. Shall I send them to Bermuda Hundred?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Hold on to them so as to execute them if necessary on the spot.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1864.*

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26. Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild, U. S. Volunteers, is detailed as chief mustering and disbursing officer for the rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, Va., vice Col. A. G. Draper, Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, relieved.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION, *Near Jones' Landing, Va., July 26, 1864.*

Col. R. M. WEST, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs you to have your command in readiness to march at dark this evening, with four days' rations, two days' forage, and fifty rounds of ammunition per man. No wagons or carriages will be allowed to accompany the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BURR,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. S. P. Spear, commanding Second Brigade.)

CITY POINT, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Fortress Monroe:*

Send all the troops from the Department of the Gulf passing Fortress Monroe directly to Washington, unless you receive other orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, *In the Field, July 26, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General CARR, *Yorktown:*

The commanding general directs that if you have completed your work at your present post, as you report you have, that you will repair at once to these headquarters for assignment to duty.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 26, 1864.

Commander W. H. MACOMB,
Senior Naval Officer, Sounds of North Carolina:

CAPTAIN: It has been represented to me that there are many men on the banks of the Chowan who, having been conscripted by the rebel authorities, are looking for a chance of escape to our lines, and I have been urged to send a boat there to get them away. I send to-day, in charge of Lieut. G. F. Ward, of my staff, a steamer, and if I can procure a barge I shall also send that for the purpose of bringing away these people and also what cotton can be easily and safely procured. If you can send a gun-boat with this steamer I think much more can be accomplished, and I will thank you to do so. The steamer I send will carry two or more guns, and I shall also send an infantry force. Lieutenant Ward will explain all my plans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1864.

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6. Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. Volunteers, wil. proceed without delay to join the part of the Nineteenth Army Corps at City Point, Va.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1864—1.30 p. m*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram received, and is satisfactory. The President will wait your convenience for consultation on the subject of your dispatch brought by General Rawlins. General Halleck has been ordered to issue, subject to your direction, such military orders as may be necessary at the present juncture in accordance with the suggestion made in your telegram of yesterday. I would respectfully beg your own attention so far as possible to Point Lookout, for I am apprehensive of an effort to release the prisoners there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant having signified that, owing to the difficulties and delay of communication between his headquarters and Washington, it is necessary that in the present emergency military

orders must be issued directly from Washington,* the President directs me to instruct you that all the military operations for the defense of the Middle Department, the Department of the Susquehanna, the Department of Washington, and the Department of West Virginia, and all the forces in those departments, are placed under your general command, and that you will be expected to take all military measures necessary for defense against any attack of the enemy and for his capture and destruction. You will issue from time to time such orders to the commanders of the respective departments and to the military authorities therein as may be proper.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

No reports of enemy's movements since yesterday. A scout from the Rapidan says that the bridge at that place is completed, and cars running to Culpeper Court-House. Enemy's cavalry at Culpeper and at the bridge. General Crook has gone to unite with Wright at South Mountain, or on the Monocacy, according as the enemy attempts to cross above or below Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 28th.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The movement this morning to the north bank of James River resulted in the repulse of three brigades of the enemy from an intrenched position, and the capture of four 20-pounder Parrott guns. The loss was very slight and capture of prisoners small. The troops having marched at night were fatigued, and did not follow up their success as they otherwise would. Generals Sheridan and Kautz are now with Hancock, and the two together will try in the morning to push the enemy back into Richmond or south of the James River.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864.*
(Received 8.25 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

In one hour I shall start for Deep Bottom. Dispatches addressed to me there will reach me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Grant to Halleck, July 26, 1864, 12.30 p. m., p. 457.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send two dispatches just received.* After reaching Deep Bottom, if you will notify the operator General Hancock's dispatches will be handed to you there and the fact recorded when sent to me.

Respectfully,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—11.50 a. m. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Deep Bottom:

The cavalry on my left reports the enemy's infantry in force on the Jerusalem plank road, abreast of Lee's Mill; also the constant running of trains last night. I infer the enemy have noticed the disappearance of Hancock's camps and expect a raid on the Weldon road and have sent troops to meet it. When they find their mistake I should look for a movement on my left and rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

General Ord reports trains running all the time from Petersburg to Richmond. I think we can rely on the place being left tolerably bare.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—1.15 p. m. (Received 1.50 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Deep Bottom:

More recent reports from Brigadier-General McIntosh, commanding cavalry on my left, together with statements of contrabands who left Petersburg at midnight last night and came into our lines by way of Reams' Station, tend to disprove the report sent this morning that the enemy had infantry on the plank road to my left and rear. The contrabands say they could perceive no movement of the enemy last night, and no indications of any change on my front have been reported up to this moment.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* See Hancock to Meade, 7.25 a. m. and 7.50 a. m., p. 511.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward two dispatches* just received from General Hancock, which will explain themselves. General Hancock asks for instructions, which request is respectfully referred to you. My own opinion from the result of the day's operations and General Hancock's reports is that nothing will be accomplished by his longer continuance across the James. I have no report from General Sheridan and can form no judgment as to the expediency of his going farther.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 27, 1864—8.10 p. m.
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

The enemy only commenced about two hours ago re-enforcing Richmond from Petersburg. Twenty-nine car-loads of troops have been seen to pass the Junction within that time. This will make any surprise impossible, and may prevent our cavalry reaching the railroad. I will have this dispatch repeated to General Hancock and let him do what he can in the morning in the way of turning the enemy and driving him from his present position. After that he will be best able to determine whether it will be well to push farther.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to General Hancock.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I should judge from Hancock's dispatches that he does not consider himself in sufficient force to effect much. Can you not re-enforce him from some of Major-General Butler's troops? I make this suggestion because the stronger he is the more powerful the blow he can strike to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

General Butler's sending off the Nineteenth Corps leaves him very weak, so that I do not think he can re-enforce Hancock much. I will direct him, however, to send all the troops he can possibly spare. General Foster now has about 2,700 men at Deep Bottom, just in position to strike the enemy in flank if he is driven back.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See Hancock to Meade, 4 p. m. and 6 p. m., pp. 512, 514.

JULY 27, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I was not aware the Nineteenth Corps had been sent away, or was going away—indeed, I referred to those troops when I made the suggestion I did. I have no doubt Hancock will do all he can, but the more troops he has, if he will put them in, the more sure of success he will be.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 27, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

The position now occupied by Hancock would give Sheridan no protection in returning by way of Bottom's Bridge. I do not want him to go unless the enemy is driven into Chaffin's Bluff or back to the city. Otherwise he would be compelled to return north of the Chickahominy, and it would be two or three weeks before his cavalry would be fit for other service. I do not want Hancock to attack intrenched lines, but I do want him to remain another day, and, if he can, with the assistance of his cavalry, turn the enemy's position and drive him away. It looks to me as if the cavalry might move well out and get in rear of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—12 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have had the most careful watch kept up to-day from all parts of my line to detect any movement of the enemy. The only report indicative of such movement was sent in by the picket officer on my extreme left, who reported the disappearance of camps and evacuation of the lines about the lead-works on the Weldon railroad, but the signal officer who commands a view of this portion of the enemy's position did not confirm it. If any troops have been moved they are most probably that part of Hill's corps, Heth's division, and part of Mahone's division, occupying the extreme right of the enemy beyond our left front, and which have been a kind of reserve for the enemy. There certainly has been no change in their lines in our immediate front or it would have been reported.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

BERMUDA, *July 27, 1864.*

General INGALLS,
City Point:

Steamers have been in readiness during the day awaiting the arrival of the troops. They reached here between 6 and 7 p. m. Stores and baggage are now being loaded. Steamers with troops will leave at day-

light. Captain How and assistants are superintending the embarkation. Pilot says cannot move before light as he cannot pass through vessels lying at City Point.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two deserters from the Twelfth Mississippi, Harris' brigade, Anderson's division, Hill's corps, came into our lines at 8 o'clock last night. They left the trenches about dark. They corroborate our latest information regarding the position of their division. They state that Heth's division is on their right, but not in line; that it has not been in the trenches for some time; that they are encamped just to the rear of their works along the Weldon railroad and in the vicinity of the lead-works; that they are always in readiness to go into the trenches, if necessary, but that there is nothing in front of them. One of informants was in Petersburg on Monday last to visit a friend in Barksdale's old brigade, of McLaws' division. This brigade was encamped near the reservoir, and was under marching orders, but has not yet moved, to informant's knowledge. He did not learn where the rest of the division was, but understood that it was somewhere in the vicinity, and that the entire division was under marching orders. Barksdale's brigade was separated from the rest of the division in order to get a better camping-ground. Same informant has lately (some time last week) been to visit Jenkins' (South Carolina) brigade, of Field's division, which lay to the left of Anderson's division. This brigade was building a fort on the extreme right of Longstreet's corps. One of informants received a letter from Jackson, Miss., dated the 12th instant. At that time a portion of Kirby Smith's command was marching through the town. It had crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg, and was said to be on the way to re-enforce Johnston. Neither of informants can account for Wilcox's division. Two contrabands came from Petersburg last evening. They left about midnight; came out of town on the Vaughan road as far as the lead-works, then took the stage road to within a mile of Reams' Station, where they crossed the railroad and came into our lines. They report no infantry below the lead-works, except several companies at the Six-Mile House, sent out there from the lead-works on picket. The cavalry patrol the stage road and picket on this side the railroad. They think it is the Hampton Legion. They have been in Petersburg for some time; have seen no movement of troops lately, except about the middle of last week a brigade (unknown) passed over on the Chesterfield side, and about the same time another brigade came from the Chesterfield side to this. They have not been permitted to go about the enemy's lines, and can give no information of their position, and they are not informed of any important movement of late. A contraband came into our lines night before last from Reams' Station. He states that he was a servant of an officer in the Twentieth Georgia Cavalry [Battalion]. He is unintelligent and can give no important information. We can learn, however, from his story that Young's bri-

gade of cavalry is about three miles south of Reams' Station between the railroad and Jerusalem plank road. He knows of no infantry in that vicinity. Considerable dismounted cavalry was near the burnt mills about a mile southeast of Reams' Station.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A deserter from the Ninth Florida, Finegan's brigade, Anderson's old division, Hill's corps, came into the lines of the Fifth Army Corps last night about 2 o'clock. He states that his brigade relieved Wright's (Georgia) brigade night before last, and occupies the same position in the trenches across the Jerusalem plank road; knows of no movements of late; thinks Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, is on the left of Anderson, and Heth's division, of Hill's corps, on the right; does not know where Wilcox's division is; thinks it is in reserve; thinks no troops have been sent away lately; has not been in the army long, and can give very little information. We think from informant's statement that up to dark last night, when he came on picket, no changes have taken place on the right of the enemy's line occupied by Heth's and Anderson's divisions, of Hill's corps, and Field's division, of Longstreet's corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

JULY 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

Parties of enemy at work on new line to left of Gregory's house; also on redoubt on old line one-half mile to left of Gregory's house.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

At 6 a. m. a train of six box-cars and two platform-cars passed south on Weldon railroad. The platform-cars were loaded with large boxes similar to dry-goods boxes. At 6.30 a column of infantry, 400 strong, marched to our right on Weldon railroad. Half an hour afterward a column of about an equal number came out of woods at a point a mile northwest from station, and reached into enemy's line, the left of the column resting at Gregory's house, and extending west. They at once began work on this portion of their line.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 27, 1864.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

I have just made a careful observation of the enemy's line from plank road to lead-works, and find no change in their camps. They have not broken up any of their camps, nor has there been any evidence of it to-day. At 11 a. m. discovered the enemy at work on a redoubt or fort of considerable size two miles and a half southwest from station and three-quarters of a mile south of lead-works. A train of cars, eight in number, passed into the city this p. m. No other movement or change.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—12.25 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

A party is working in intrenchments at Farley's this morning. The officer reports that we are strengthening works at Gilliam's farm, and that three companies of cavalry just passed the pontoons from this side.

C. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Signal Officer.

JULY 27, 1864—2 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's signal officer has just reported the following:

Since yesterday p. m. the enemy has pitched an encampment of some extent on Maria Gilliam's farm, and they are still at work on the fortifications there.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JULY 27, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's signal officer watching Point of Rocks reports movement of two regiments of infantry left of Cobb's. The signal officer watching front of Eighteenth and Ninth Corps has just reported a squadron of cavalry moving toward our front on road near Hare's house, and fifteen ambulances on road near Battery 5, going in same direction

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JULY 27, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

Small party of enemy at work shoveling inside of redoubt, near Gregory's house; also, on work one-half mile to left of Gregory's house. Work is abandoned on new line.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Captain CASTLE:

At 11 a. m. noticed the enemy at work on a redoubt or fort two miles and a half southwest from station and three-quarters of a mile south from lead-works. A train of eight cars passed into the city this p. m. No movement of troops since those reported this a. m. No change in enemy's camp.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 27, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain FISHER:

No movement of interest on this line to-day:
[Intercepted dispatches:]

8.30 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enemy are strengthening works on Gilliam's farm; a few hundred are working there. Three companies cavalry crossing pontoon bridge from Prince George side.

(Same to A. B.)

5 P. M.

Colonel BRENT:

Four regiments of infantry have just come from wood rear enemy's left and center front, going toward Bermuda Hundred.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1864.

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8. Capt. W. H. Harris, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The head of my column will be here soon. I judge the instructions contemplated no serious opposition in getting on the New Market and Malvern Hill road, but General Foster tells me that there are seven brigades of Hill and Longstreet in his front, and that they are

pretty well intrenched from New Market to Chaffin's Bluff, and they are extending the line below on the Malvern Hill road. He says the rifle-pits have abatis or palisades. They will take time to take, I imagine, and the operations will lose the character of a surprise. We will not be ready before daylight, and then in view of the enemy. There is an open space in front of their works, General Foster says, about 500 yards wide. I will proceed at the earliest hour to accomplish what I can.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to General Grant.)

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: From present appearances I judge it would be better plan to cross the lower bridge, as I can attack with more prospect of success, and if I drive the enemy beyond New Market can hold the line of Four-Mile Creek while Sheridan goes out. This will, however, delay Sheridan, but seems the best that can be done under the circumstances. I am waiting for your answer. Of course after arriving [*sic*] taking New Market I will proceed as previously directed without further instructions. The lower bridge is below Four-Mile Creek, the upper above it.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—2.15 a. m.

General HANCOCK:

You may use the lower bridge for the object specified.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 27, 1864]—*3 a. m.*

Col. C. H. MORGAN:

We will use the lower bridge for the infantry. Let the division commanders be ready at daylight. I shall develop the enemy's position by General Barlow, and, if necessary, by General Mott, seizing, if possible, the position in front and holding the crossing over Four-Mile Run. We will then see if we can break through while the cavalry is passing us. The timber along Four-Mile Creek on your side must be looked after closely. I expect that is strongly held. If General Barlow sees anything at daylight giving him an opportunity let him seize it.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864.*
(Received 5.40 a. m.)

General MEADE:

GENERAL: My second division in the order of march has not yet crossed the bridge. It is crossing. There was a delay of an hour or less in the march, which is against the commander, not yet accounted for to me. As soon as it is daylight I will see the condition of things, and push the troops ahead as soon as the cavalry is over, or a part of it.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—6.35 a. m.

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

I have taken four pieces of artillery and some prisoners, who say they belong to Longstreet's corps, and that there are three brigades here in my front on this side of first creek left. I am making preparations to continue my attack on them; my troops are now advancing.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward dispatch just received from General Hancock.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 27, 1864—7.25 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The enemy have opened another battery of six guns on my extreme right. This detains me from any advance, although I am feeling my way and trying to attack that battery. My last brigade of infantry is crossing the river and the cavalry will follow immediately. Since all chances of surprise have failed it is a question now whether the cavalry shall endeavor to break through at once or wait until I advance farther up the creek. The guns captured, which I have drawn in, are four 20-pounder Parrotts.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 27, 1864—7.50 a. m.

General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The field in which I am engaged is encircled by a belt of woods, the edge of which we hold, with a radius of a mile. The enemy have opened two more guns on my extreme right and rear. The cavalry is now

crossing and will cover the right flank. There was a great deal of straggling during the night, and I have hardly more than two-thirds of my command available. They are coming in quite rapidly however.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Deep Bottom:

Your dispatches of 7.30 received. I congratulate you and your gallant corps on your success and trust it will be continued. The movements of the cavalry must, of course, depend on your success in opening a way for them to get out. You and Sheridan must exercise your discretion as to the best movement for the cavalry, having in view the wishes of the lieutenant-general commanding, with which you were furnished. I have a dispatch from General Grant saying he was going to Deep Bottom, and it is extremely probable he will send orders direct to both yourself and General S. One thing is very certain, if you cannot advance this morning you will not be able to do so this evening or to-morrow, as the enemy undoubtedly will re-enforce at once.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Show this to Sheridan.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 27, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

In passing to the front, I left your headquarters to my left and all the infantry on the same side. Have consequently been riding for near two hours without finding you. In looking at the situation, I do not see that much is likely now to be done. If, however, you can push past the enemy's flank and double him back on Chaffin's Bluff, so as to let the cavalry out to perform their part of the expedition, do so. If you do not find this practicable, remain on the north side of the James until you receive further orders. There has been no further movement of troops from the south side of the river to interfere with you. All there is in your front is supposed to be seven brigades with a small force of cavalry. I will now return to headquarters. Please direct your dispatches to be duplicated, one going to me and one to General Meade.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864—4 p. m.

General GRANT:

I regret not seeing you, having waited at the front, where I was told you were coming. I have two divisions feeling for the enemy's left. It takes a great deal of time and separates my command very much, owing to the nature of the woods in which the operations are connected. I shall be as cautious as possible to avoid any bad luck. When night comes I will telegraph you whether I find the left or not. General Bar-

low will either assault what he supposes to be the left, or attack with a regiment. Shortly, in the way of reconnaissance, I will try and carry out your views, but doubt whether anything can be done, though it is possible we may frighten the enemy into abandoning his line or re-enforcing it. The troops are very tired, having no rest since night before last, and with no opportunity of making coffee. What is not done this afternoon cannot be done to-night. I would have accomplished more except for the weariness of my command this morning, consequent on the fatiguing march.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Duplicate to General Meade.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—4.17 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

I have one division on the road from New Market to Long Bridge, on the left of the enemy's line. I will get the intersection of the Central road to Richmond and this road if possible, and immediately. I am not very far from the right of your line.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—4.40 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: The Second U. S. Cavalry charged the enemy, who occupied very high and open ground, run them off, and are now driving them most gallantly to the rear of the line in your front.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: The First U. S. Cavalry advanced down the road and met your picket-line on the Long Bridge and New Market road, and made connection. The Second U. S. Cavalry and First New York Cavalry [Dragoons], supported, are following up the enemy to the left and rear of their infantry line in the direction of Richmond.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—6 p. m.

General MEADE:

I have been engaged this p. m. in trying to find the enemy's force. As far as I went did not find it. General Sheridan informs me he found it beyond the Charles City road. I had not force nor time enough to develop to that point. Wherever I struck the enemy's line I found his infantry. We also attacked the James end, but after a short contest we found the line did not end. We found him in rifle-pits and in force; also attacked farther to the left and found them in rifle-pits; did not persist. General Foster informs me that a prisoner taken to-day says that several brigades crossed the James this a. m. and are now in front. I will await your orders. General Sheridan can only go out on the Bottom's Bridge road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864—7.10 p. m.

[Major-General HANCOCK:]

The enemy commenced re-enforcing from Petersburg only about an hour and a half ago. They have thus far sent twenty-nine car-loads. General Butler says that before these, which cannot yet have reached your front, he doubts if any re-enforcements have been made.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Deep Bottom:

The foregoing dispatch,* just received, is sent to you for your guidance, although it has been sent direct. You will show it to Major-General Sheridan, who will be directed, and is herein, to report to you and be governed by your instructions unless he receives orders direct from the lieutenant-general commanding. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Will General Sheridan please return this dispatch when read.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9.20 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Deep Bottom:

I forward the foregoing† as giving the views of the lieutenant-general commanding. You will be governed accordingly by them. I have

*See Grant to Meade, 8.10 p. m., p. 504.
†See Grant to Meade, beginning—The position now occupied by Hancock, p. 505.

suggested to the lieutenant-general commanding that you be re-enforced by any troops General Butler may have to spare, so as to make the most vigorous effort possible to-morrow to drive back the enemy. His answer not yet received.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Your dispatch is received.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10 p. m. (Received 10.15 p. m.)

General HANCOCK:

It appears General Butler has but few troops to spare. All he can dispense with General Grant says will be sent you, and Foster will be directed to operate on your left flank. You must do the best you can with what you have got.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The following forwarded for your information:

CITY POINT, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

General Butler will send General Hancock a brigade 2,900 strong. They will commence crossing soon after daylight, so that Hancock can count on their assistance.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 11.15 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

General Birge with his brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, 2,900 men, has been ordered to cross the pontoon bridge at daylight to report to you. General Foster has been ordered to make as vigorous demonstrations as are possible in consistency with the safety of his position on the upper side of Four-Mile Creek, so as to divert, if possible, an equal force of the enemy.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

A deserter who formerly belonged to the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, of my present command, and a member of one of the Richmond city battalions, of which I spoke to you this morning, has just given himself up and says that seven brigades of troops of the enemy crossed to this side of the James River this morning and are now on your front; he knows of but two of the brigade commanders, named Lane and Ransom. The man is evidently mixed up and not much dependence can be placed on his statement, except to the amount that the enemy have received some considerable re-enforcements this morning, as I know of Lane's brigade having been on my front for the past three weeks. He also reports that the enemy talked of trying to flank us toward James River, which means the left of my position. I shall look out and take care of them if they try it. He reports that General Ewell came down this afternoon and went out on the line in command. Any demonstration I can make as a diversion I shall be most happy to do, so far as my force will permit, if you will notify me. I have driven the vedettes of the enemy back to their main line at several points this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Generals Barlow and Mott are informed that corps headquarters are near the lower pontoon bridge. The headquarters can be distinguished by the corps lights. They will please send an orderly to inform the commanding general of the locality of their headquarters, and to receive such dispatches as may be for them.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10.33 a. m.

Division commanders are informed that our cavalry are moving up on the New Market road toward them.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.15 a. m.

General BARLOW,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 8.45. General Gibbon has already ordered his skirmish line advanced, and has just sent to see

that it is done. General Mott will be at once ordered to connect his skirmishers with your right, though refusing his own until the cavalry is in position. The major-general commanding does not desire any advance but a temporary one, with a view to ascertaining the enemy's position. Vedettes can be pushed forward cautiously. General Gibbon had previously reported that he had occupied the enemy's line of works. He has sent to ascertain the fact.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.25 a. m. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

General MOTT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that Generals Gibbon and Barlow report that their skirmishers are occupying the enemy's main line of works at the New Market road, as it is supposed; he therefore directs that you keep your left connected with General Barlow, and advance the left and center as far as necessary for that purpose, the right being somewhat refused. The cavalry is forming and will push out on your right as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Hancock crossed the James at daylight this morning and attacked the enemy at 6.30. He reports capturing four pieces of artillery and several prisoners. Keep a vigilant watch on the enemy in your front, and report any indications of movements.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance occurred in my front during the night. The following details were at work on the line: First Division, 600 men; Second Division, 400 men.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

I think it extremely probable the effect of Hancock's movement may produce an attempt on the part of the enemy to turn and attack our

left flank. I therefore desire you will keep in view the contingency of holding your intrenchments with the minimum force, and being prepared to send any available movable force to the left and rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

I have received your dispatch in relation to our left. The preparations for the contingency you mention, and for the opposite one mentioned by General Humphreys last night, require nearly the same preliminary preparations. I will send by an orderly a report on my arrangements.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: After careful study of my position, in view of the operations which I am to support in General Burnside's front, as well as the holding the left, both combine to convince me that I cannot well abandon any part of my line without giving up all of it, and that then the best co-operation I could afford with my artillery would be lost. The line as now fortified is pretty strong. I propose to make the following disposition of my troops:

First. General Crawford's division to hold from the plank road around to the left. It is all in position, though scarcely at present in contact with the enemy. It is 4,336 strong; one brigade in and around the large redoubt, one brigade (Baxter's) in and around the small redoubt, one brigade on picket. These are all available for the defense of the left, and in case we wished to attack on the front, Baxter's could be calculated upon being withdrawn.

Second. General Griffin's division, 4,979 strong, will, I think, by putting them all in one line, hold the front now occupied by it and a portion of General Ayres'.

Third. General Ayres' division, 4,758 strong, will then all be in reserve either for attack or defense.

Fourth. General Cutler, 1,959 strong, on the left of General Burnside, has a front so narrow as to have something over two lines of battle, the rear one of which, I think, can be withdrawn in the daytime. I propose to let this remain as a support to General Burnside, to be called away if needed to the left after our other reserves are exhausted. I probably can send 3,000 men to re-enforce our left when needed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The cavalry picketing on the left report the enemy's infantry on the plank road near the junction of the road from Reams' Station, and that they were numerous in front of our pickets near the Gurley house. General Burnside has been ordered to send two brigades to occupy the intrenchments on your left from the plank road to the Norfolk road, and to picket the line from which Hancock's pickets were withdrawn yesterday. The commanding officer of the two brigades will be directed to report to you whatever occurs, as well as to these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

A report from General McIntosh, commanding cavalry on our left, announces the enemy's infantry in force on the plank road abreast of Lee's Mill, and the running of trains all night. My inference is that the disappearance of Hancock's corps has been mistaken for a raid on the Weldon railroad, and troops have been thrown to meet it. I now expect, when the real position of Hancock is known, they will try our left and rear. I have ordered Burnside to send two brigades to occupy the works vacated on your left by Hancock.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have 1,900 men on working details to-day, which will considerably diminish the number I can count upon to send off suddenly to any other place. I think we should suspend the siege order for the present.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Major DUANE:

What are these 1,900 men working on?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General McIntosh, commanding cavalry brigade picketing on the left, reports that the statement made respecting 500 infantry on the

plank road is entirely unfounded. That being so, as the siege-works going on are chiefly those for the secure approach to the batteries, the commanding general thinks they might be continued.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—4 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I transmit the following;

PICKET-LINE THIRD DIVISION,
[*July 27, 1864*]—*3.10 p. m.*

General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy having evacuated that part of their intrenchments east of the railroad near and east of the lead-works, the tents in that portion of the line were struck last night, and there is now no sign of occupation of that part of his works. Tents have been erected inside of the new fort east of the woods opposite the angle of my line. The officer in charge of the post at that point reports that he saw three trains just before sundown on the road near the vacated breast-works, and that they were running all night, and that there was great noise and commotion. It is no doubt the fact that that portion of Hill's corps (Heth's) which occupied the enemy's works adjoining the railroad have left. The enemy's line at other points appears unchanged. A new camp adjoins the new fort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: There is one point in the transfer of Roy Stone's brigade from General Cutler's division to General Griffin's which controlled my action, but which is nevertheless so delicate a one that I have left it out of my previous communications. General Cutler makes a point of this transfer, but I did it because this brigade had not sustained its former good reputation, and its apologists laid all the blame on General Cutler. I transferred it and assigned Colonel Chamberlain to the command, an officer of the highest reputation. In our next engagement Colonel Chamberlain was wounded, and I have no report of its conduct on that occasion. I have kept up four divisions thus far as ordered, and always assigned the officers as I found them, on being assigned myself, according to their rank. My relation to each has, as far as I know, been harmonious, and I have forborne to state things which might not effect a positive change in position, and yet engender unpleasant relations. I wish the commanding general to be informed of the reason for my action with Roy Stone's brigade, and have no objection to General Cutler's knowing it, if it is necessary, or an act of injustice to him to withhold it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

The regiments from Maryland, including the Purnell Legion, never were in any battle while they formed a part of the old First Corps. They joined it after the battle of Gettysburg and have adopted the badge of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps. Two brigades under General Crawford (Third Division) have adopted the combined badge of the First and Fifth Corps.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

Your letter of the 26th instant, in reference to the reorganization of the Fifth Army Corps, has been received and laid before the major-general commanding, by whom I am instructed to say in reply, that, as General Orders, No. 10, of March 24, 1864, from these headquarters, breaking up the First and Third Army Corps and transferring them to other corps, provided for the retention of their badges and distinctive marks, and justified the expectation that the arrangment then made would be but a temporary one, and that the corps might hope at a future day to be reorganized, he is constrained to withhold his assent from any plan which looks to the distribution of the regiments composing the old First Corps among the divisions of the old Fifth Corps. He will, however, favorably consider a proposition reorganizing the present Fifth Corps into three divisions, provided the regiments of the First Corps, the Maryland regiments excepted, are all placed in one division. As the Maryland regiments did not join the First Corps until after the battle of Gettysburg, they may be arranged in your plan as you may think best. I am instructed to add that, if General Cutler desires service elsewhere, an application for such service will be forwarded to the headquarters Armies of the United States, approved by the commanding general.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The dispatch* from General Crawford appears to be somewhat obscure. Can the officer on picket referred to see the railroad in the vicinity of the lead-works and the enemy's intrenched line from your front to the near vicinity of the lead-works? Is it intended to mean that all of Heth's division have left their intrenchments, and that their part of

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*See 3.10 p. m., p. 520.

the line is now vacant, or is it merely a transfer of a part of Heth's division from the intrenchments near the lead-works to the new works of the enemy?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General Crawford with original. Please return both.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

JULY 27, 1864—4.30 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have referred your dispatch just received to General Crawford.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864. (Received 7.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can I have a detail of 2,000 men, to report at General Cutler's headquarters at 4 a. m. to the engineer officers present, 600 shovels, 400 picks, 100 axes? It would be preferable to have all the details from each division consolidated and a commanding officer designated.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

JULY 27, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Captain MENDELL:

Having rearranged my lines in order that they may be held with a smaller force, I have so much work to do that I am unable, at the best, to furnish more than 1,000 men for you.

G. K. WARREN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.40 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

In answer to your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. General Crawford sends me the following:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
[*July 27, 1864*]—*9.20 p. m.*

General WARREN:

I returned from my lines late this afternoon. The officer on picket, and who has been on continuous duty for over ten days, reports from his daily examination that he can see the engines and recognize the distinct trains passing near the woods east of the lead-works. By night he sees the smoke-stacks of the engines and hears distinctly the trains passing. The enemy's works near the woods in the vicinity of the lead-works are distinctly visible. Their occupation yesterday morning was seen by myself and recognized by their tents, men passing, &c. From what has been

learned from deserters and prisoners in the last ten days it is certain that Heth's division, or part of it, occupied these works and extended to the railroad, connecting on their left with Mahone's division in my front. It cannot be told how much of Heth's division occupied the vacant works. It cannot be a transfer of a division or even a brigade to the new work, which is in advance of a salient of the enemy's works, east of the vacant intrenchments, as the camp is too small, and the tents inside of the work are probably those of the artillery (three guns now visible) only. The railroad runs through the skirt of woods between the vacant intrenchments and the lead-works, and any train passing can be detected, and especially by night, from the angle of my picket-line. The deserter forwarded from these headquarters on the morning of the 26th instant from the Ninth Alabama, Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, will probably give information on the subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Is the contingency you desired me to prepare for in your confidential communication last night likely to take place to-morrow morning?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 10 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance transpired to-day in my front. Seven hundred men from First Division, 600 from Second Division, and 600 from Fourth Division have been at work to-day on my line.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The contingency referred to is not likely to take place to-morrow morning, nor even to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

General WARREN:

I have six batteries (twenty four guns), of the Sixth Corps, camped near Hancock's headquarters. Have sent an officer to look at the ground near the left redoubt on Norfolk road and the approaches.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1864.*

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46. Capt. John E. Parsons, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty with the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. General Bartlett will relieve as much of General Ayres' line to-night as he has men to do it with. These latter, on being relieved, will be assembled with the remainder of his reserve. General Ayres will also withdraw to the reserve all his troops not necessary to connect a full line of battle from General Bartlett's to General Cutler's command, leaving, however, his artillery until relieved by other artillery.

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By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.

General BARTLETT:

The enemy are reported to show infantry in front of our cavalry pickets to the south and southwest of us, either prepared to prevent a movement by us in that direction or, possibly, to make a demonstration against us. I wish you would have everything in readiness throughout the day that can be moved without being observed by the enemy on our front. We may have to re-enforce our left and rear. I propose to make some changes in the disposition of your troops on the front line to-night (if nothing alters my plans during the day) so as to have General Ayres in reserve.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

(Same to General Ayres.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

The cavalry officer reports the enemy's infantry on the plank road near the junction of the road from Reams' Station, and that they were numerous in front of our pickets near the Gurley house. The Reams' Station road is about six miles south of General Baxter. The Gurley

house is very near the railroad itself, about four miles and a half southwest from the Jones house. General Meade thinks the enemy have mistaken the direction of the route of General Hancock, and are preparing to meet a raid on the railroad, but that when he discovers his mistake he may endeavor to push in our left. He has sent two brigades from the Ninth Corps to picket to your left and hold the intrenchments. I shall have two other brigades support you, if necessary. Have everything in readiness to give the rebels a good reception if they pay us a visit.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—12 m.

General CRAWFORD:

More recent information renders it probable that there is no force of the enemy's infantry on the plank road, as reported.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

PICKET-LINE THIRD DIVISION,
July 27, 1864—2.10 p. m.

[General WARREN:]

GENERAL: The cavalry command has been changed within the last three days. McIntosh's brigade is now in our front, having replaced Alger's, and came on duty yesterday morning. Everything is quiet along my line. The enemy's patrols are moving as usual. It is possible that the new commander of the cavalry, not having been informed that there was infantry near the Gurley house when he came on duty, has made a special report. Everything, however, is in readiness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing unusual occurred during the night with the exception of more than ordinary firing. We suffered nothing to speak of.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I think it extremely probable the effect of Hancock's movement may produce an attempt on the part of the enemy to turn and attack our left

flank. I therefore desire you keep in view the contingency of holding your intrenchments with the minimum force, and being prepared to send any available movable force to the left and rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Sent to division commanders for their information and guidance. All the troops not in the advance line will be held in readiness to move at short notice, including batteries not in position.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What is the reason the powder cannot be carried to the mine at once? It is of great importance the mine should be loaded without delay.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

General MEADE:

We will endeavor to get the powder in to-day. The only reason for waiting till night is to avoid discovery as the enemy throws shells at all working parties that are seen and it would be a little dangerous to have a party carrying powder shelled. By making the men walk low we can probably escape detection.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The cavalry picketing on the left report the enemy's infantry on the plank road this side of the fork of the road leading to Reams' Station. The major-general commanding directs that you send the brigade of Willcox's division not in the trenches, or other brigade of white troops not in the trenches, and the brigade of Ferrero's division not in the trenches to occupy the redoubt on the Norfolk road and the line of intrenchments formerly occupied by Ferrero, joining Warren's corps at or near the last redoubt on the plank road. These two brigades will picket the line from which Hancock's troops were withdrawn yesterday.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

The above order is sent to General Willcox and General White for their information. The brigade of General Willcox's division out of the trenches (Humphrey's) will report to General White, who will be in

command of that part of the line lately occupied by General Hancock, and will be governed by the above instructions. The brigade of the Fourth Division should be started at once to occupy the line, under command of an officer acquainted with the line.

By command, &c.:

J. L. VAN BUREN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

Please report what officer will command the two brigades ordered to occupy the intrenchments from the plank road to the Norfolk road, and direct him to report where his headquarters will be established, as well as everything important that occurs, to these headquarters, and also to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Forwarded for the information and guidance of General White.

By command, &c.:

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

All the movements ordered by your dispatch have been ordered. General White will command the troops taking Hancock's line.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs me to say that if you desire to relieve any brigade now in the trenches in your front by the colored brigade on the left, you can do so, sending the relieved brigade to the trenches commanded by General White in lieu of the black brigade.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—9 p. m. (Received 10 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Pleasants reports the right lateral gallery of the mine charged, that the left gallery will be charged by 11 o'clock and the tamping completed by 4 a. m. I would not like to guarantee this, but believe it will be finished by daylight. Nothing further of importance on my line.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Hancock will remain across the James to-morrow, so that the mine will probably not be sprung till after to-morrow. Under the circumstances it would perhaps be better not to tamp the main gallery or so completely finish the loading as to endanger the efficacy of the mine in case of delay; at any rate there is no immediate hurry. Hancock found the enemy in considerable force in his front to-day, and has not made much progress since morning, but he is going to try it again to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

Your dispatch received. I have sent to the mine and will soon have a report, which I will forward.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The wagon-master in charge of the train expected from City Point reported with it at the reserve ammunition train early this morning. What instructions shall be given?

Respectfully,

E. R. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Colonel WARNER:

I will have a guard placed over it at once. The wagon-master can report to Captain Wright, in charge of our reserve train. It cannot be carried to the mine until after dark.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as general of the trenches for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. to-day as follows: In the lines of the First Division the policing is very thoroughly done. The work

of widening the pits and constructing bombproofs is begun. The enemy's mortar shells have for the past two days fallen inside the second line principally; nearer than heretofore to brigade headquarters. In the Second Division the work of widening the pits and constructing bombproofs has been begun; the abatis on the left of the railroad cut being strengthened. Too little attention is paid to the fact that there are sinks for the use of officers and men. In some parts of this line the interior slope is too high for the men to fire over it; directed the tread of the banquette to be raised. The officer of the day of the Third Division reports "the firing was kept up briskly all night, except when rockets were thrown up by the enemy, when they would cease firing for the space of fifteen or twenty minutes. These rockets were thrown up at four different times during the night." He also invites attention to the indiscreet practice of a battery in rear of Roemer's, which almost daily drops shells into our works.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BARTLETT,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that nothing unusual has transpired during the past twelve hours. The troops continued to improve the traverses and bombproofs in the front line.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the line of breast-works in my front was strengthened last night and the abatis partially renewed. The firing during the night was constant, but amounted to nothing serious.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you detail 180 picked and reliable men, to be used in carrying the powder to the

mine. They can report at your headquarters, where Captain Mallam, volunteer aide-de-camp, will soon be to take charge of them. They should be provided with sticks from four to six feet long, capable of sustaining a keg of powder of 100 pounds, unless you think they can be carried on muskets without injury to the musket.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 27, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report sharp firing through the night on the right of my line; none on Sigfried's front. In obedience to orders of Colonel Monroe, Captain Twitchell brought his guns near the Taylor house out of position last night.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 27, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In compliance with your instructions to-day, the Second Brigade, Colonel Humphrey, reported for duty on the left of Fifth Corps to General White. I inclose the only report, Captain Roemer's, that embraces anything new on the line.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
July 27, 1864.

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor of reporting no changes in position that I am aware of. About 12 o'clock some troops in enemy's lines (I should judge about two companies) to our left appeared to be leaving their works. About 4.30 o'clock, in the same place, clouds of dust appeared as if troops or wagons were on the move, but so distant could not clearly distinguish.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fourth New York Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my headquarters are established in the location formerly occupied by General Ferrero near the railroad and between the railroad and plank road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Troops occupying intrenchments between the plank road and Norfolk road.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the two brigades of infantry under my command have been placed upon the line extending from the fortifications near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to the left of the Fifth Corps, covering a distance of over a mile. The line is necessarily weak, but I deemed it important to occupy the work above mentioned, especially as there is no other suitable position for my artillery. If this disposition of the troops is not deemed sufficiently compact I respectfully ask instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Copy furnished Major-General Warren.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. WHITE,
Commanding Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your arrangements appear to me judicious, but as I understand you were not placed under my orders, but were merely to report to me "whatever occurs, as well as to these (General Meade's) headquarters." If you wish to make any reports of things requiring alteration or approval I think you are not directed to do so to me. Any assistance that I could give it would of course be proper for you to ask.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864—7.10 a. m.*

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

My cavalry is now commencing to cross the James River. General Hancock's last brigade is just over. He has been engaged with a portion of Longstreet's corps, who still hold ground in his front. He has captured four pieces of artillery. The enemy had their lines close into

the works of General Foster. This unexpected delay may materially interfere with the success of the cavalry operations, as I cannot get away from here for some time. Have you any further instructions?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—7.50 p. m. (Received 8.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

With General Torbert's division I advanced this p. m. on the right of the infantry line and drove the enemy from the Long Bridge and New Market roads and across that road. The New Market road, Central road, and Charles City road are occupied by the enemy. If I am to go on I can go on the Long Bridge road and cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. Colonel Comstock, aide-de-camp, said to me to-day that I should not go until the enemy were driven inside of fortifications at Chaffin's farm. The enemy's infantry is very long and extends over to Charles City road. I do not know when the enemy will be driven into the works at Chaffin's farm.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Forwarded to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

General WILLIAMS:

Major-General Sheridan desires me to say for him that it will be impossible for him to relieve the two regiments of the Second Division—First New Jersey and the First Pennsylvania. The Third Indiana will go to-morrow if possible.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864—2 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The order for the remainder of your division to move up to vicinity of Prince George Court-House supposed you would leave what guard might be absolutely necessary for your trains, and for those of the other two divisions if they left no guard for theirs.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose to you a picket report* from Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Fifth New York Cavalry, who commands that part of the picket-

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* Not found.

line running from Doctor Gurley's house toward Smith's, and running down the first road south from Smith's to the deserted farm, striking the plank road near the church. Captain Boice, of whom he speaks in his report, has pickets at the Gurley house and his reserve in the woods between Gurley's and Smith's house. A patrol I sent down the plank road early this morning reports that they came upon a small mounted force and about 500 infantry. In retiring they were not followed. This patrol started from the reserve near the church, and state that the force they came upon was not over half a mile from their outer post on the plank road and below the church. I send in three negroes, who have come into our lines from the rebels.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—It seems now almost impossible to send scouting parties to the railroad toward Wyatt's and toward Reams' Station, as the enemy seem to be in our immediate front on that part of the line. I have a reserve at Temple's, which pickets down the Lee's Mill road to Brown's, and from there runs across and connects with pickets from the Second Division at Davenport Church.

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The report as given me by Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon that there were 500 infantry down the plank road (which were met by the patrol sent out this morning) I have since ascertained is not correct. Since sending the report I sent Colonel Bacon down to investigate it, and he reports that the force the patrol met was about twenty-four cavalry, who fired upon the patrol as they advanced. Our outpost on the plank road is just northwest of Tucker's house and beyond Alley's. Everything is perfectly quiet on my lines.

Respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding.

The picket-line as at present established seems to form a sharp angle at Doctor Gurley's house. Is it the wish of the major-general commanding to hold the angle at Doctor Gurley's house?

Respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Everything remains quiet on my picket-line. The only place the enemy have increased their force is in front and to the left of my pickets near the Gurley house. A patrol sent toward Lee's Mill

this morning was attacked below the junction of the Lee's Mill and the Prince George Court-House road, at Ambrose's house, by a party estimated about fifty. One man was killed, 2 wounded, and 2 captured. The wounded men have been brought in. Will it not answer to patrol to the junction of the roads instead of down to the mill? That country seems to be infested with guerrillas.

Respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A deserter just in from that part of the enemy's line near the upper pontoon bridge says they heard artillery crossing in the night. They did not know in what direction and the movement excited no suspicion. It is evident that the enemy commenced only about an hour and a half ago to re-enforce Richmond from Petersburg.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A few wagons and a few infantry crossed the James River, going toward Foster's front, at 10.10 a. m.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 27, 1864—11.40 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

General BUTLER:

Is there anything seen of the enemy from your observatory? I shall be at Deep Bottom for several hours.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 28 [27], 1864—12.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

No reports. Have ordered careful observation; will keep you informed. At 10.30 a. m. a few infantry and wagons passed across Chaffin's farm, probably part of the garrison. Any further reports from Hancock?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

At 12.50 p. m. five car-loads of sick or wounded rebels passed from Petersburg toward Richmond.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

At 6.45 p. m. eleven additional cars loaded with troops passed from Petersburg to Richmond.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

You will please order the troops of the Nineteenth Corps which arrived to-day to proceed to Washington without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

No troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps arrived here to-day. We have sent all of the First Division. The troops that did arrive were seven companies of the Sixteenth New York Artillery from Yorktown.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Signal officers on the right just report that just before dark the number of rebel troops at Chaffin's farm was greater than usual. No movement of troops from west to east bank observed during the day.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

If you can possibly spare any troops from Bermuda for to-morrow's operations send them to General Hancock. Any that you can send should commence crossing as soon after daylight as they can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 27, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will order Foster to make as vigorous a demonstration as possible on the right of the enemy from Ruffin's house, which he now holds, to employ all day at least as many of them as will equal his numbers. I take leave to suggest that a division, moving with celerity as far at the left as possible, say on or near the Weldon road and toward Petersburg, if the enemy has weakened his left to send troops to the James, might at least effect a diversion and perhaps achieve an advantage.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will order Brigadier-General Birge with his brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, 2,900 strong, to report to Hancock, crossing the bridge at daylight. I do not know how to spare them in case of attack, but I do not hope for any attack on our lines.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1864.*

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7. Capt. A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 27, 1864.

Lieutenant BRUYN:

(Care Captain Dana, signal officer, headquarters Tenth Corps.)

Have you seen any movement of enemy toward Deep Bottom or anywhere else since daylight?

NORTON,
Captain.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, June 27, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

About 400 cavalry just passed down the turnpike near Port Walthall Junction, going toward Petersburg. At 9 a. m. a train of freight-cars passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nary Landing Signal Station, July 27, 1864—10.10 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A few wagons and a few infantry crossing Chaffin's farm going toward General Foster's.

DANA,
Captain and Signal Officer.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 27, 1864—12.50 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Three passenger and two open cars with sick or wounded troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Eighteen cars loaded with troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL HOUSE STATION, *July 27, 1864—5.35 p. m.*

Captain NORTON:

No movements of enemy observed to-day. The enemy's signal officer reported that this a. m. three companies of cavalry crossed the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks and the appearance of a large camp at Gilliam's farm.

C. L. DAVIS,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 27, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Eleven cars loaded with troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

A. G. SIMONS,
Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 27, 1864.

Captain DANA,
Signal Officer, Headquarters Tenth Corps:

Place an officer at once on Crow's Nest or some other prominent point where he can observe any movement on north side of river between Deep Bottom and gun-boats, and to communicate through flag-ship.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

No bodies of troops have crossed Chaffin's farm to-day. A few straggling mounted men and thirteen army wagons crossed in the course of the day toward the east. There seems to be more men at the Chaffin's farm earth-works than usual.

DANA,
Captain and Signal Officer.

RIVER-BANK SIGNAL STATION,
Spring Hill, July 27, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train just passed the Junction toward Richmond. From the sound I judge that it was heavily loaded.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. PAINE,
Bermuda Hundred:

Embark all the troops as fast as possible.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 27, 1864.

1. Colonel Currie, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, now on duty at Deep Bottom, will proceed at once to Bermuda Hundred with the brigade, where he will embark on the steamer in waiting and proceed direct to Washington, reporting on his arrival to Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

II. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Colonel Molineaux commanding, will hold itself in readiness to re-enforce Brigadier-General Foster at Deep Bottom if necessary.

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VII. The Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers will proceed at once and report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster at Deep Bottom. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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IX. The detachment of Sixteenth New York Artillery, under command of Maj. T. J. Strong, lately arrived at Bermuda Hundred, will proceed and report to Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps.

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding Cavalry Division, will dismount his men and send them to report to Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps, at daylight to-morrow (Thursday) morning. They will be in readiness to move when called for.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

The following just received from General Foster:

I have advanced my line and now hold the Ruffin house. From appearances the enemy is falling back, as though General Hancock had turned their works.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

The commanding general directs that you instruct your pickets at once to watch closely and report immediately all movements of the enemy in our immediate front. It would be well to keep a staff officer near the picket-line.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 9.20 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received. Will keep you promptly advised on my entire front. All are on the alert.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864—11.15 a. m. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General BIRNEY:

I have ordered the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, of the Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, to report to Foster to take the place of Currie's brigade. I have done this without going through you to save time. Hancock is getting along well on the other side.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Tenth Corps:

Have ordered 700 men of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery to report to you for disposition. They belong to the Eighteenth Corps.

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

The heavy artillery regiment has not reported to me. Has it left its camp?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:

It is at Bermuda Hundred; just arrived. Has been ordered to report to you. Better send a dispatch to hurry it up.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864—10.45 p. m. (Received 10.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:

The commanding general directs that you order Molineux's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, and the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery to take the position occupied by Birge's brigade, and that you order Birge, with his brigade, to report to General Hancock. Birge must cross the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom just at daylight. There must be no delay. He must move in light marching order. Send a staff officer to insure this. The commanding general further directs that you order General Foster to make as vigorous demonstration as possible

consistent with the safety of his position on the upper side of Four-Mile Creek, in order to divert at least a force of the enemy equal to his own. Kautz's dismounted men have been ordered to report to you. Use them as infantry.

Very respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 11.11 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Telegram received. Will receive attention.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

JULY 27, 1864—10.50 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

In view of a possible attack on our lines, allow me to suggest that the keys to our position are the three advanced works, Redoubts Dutton, McConihe, and Carpenter. They must be held in all events, and their garrisons had better be thus instructed and further informed that a determined defense will hold them against all the troops that can be sent against them. Pardon these suggestions, but I am getting a little nervous with the depletion of our line and the thought of what I would do were I Lee.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Have received your dispatch and thank you for the suggestion. Will see that our force is all prepared and ready. The regiment of heavy artillery has not reported to me. I have sent out to see whether it is on my lines. Will send staff officer with Birge.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that your command be kept on the alert to-day, and that any movement on the part of the enemy in your front be reported to him at once.

Respectfully, &c.,

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Col. J. R. Hawley is charged with the execution of this order as far as it concerns his own command.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry:

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., July 27, 1864.*

The system of picketing for this corps will be that of Butterfield, with the following modifications:

The picket guard is divided into four reliefs. On marching on, the first relief goes onto the outposts, consisting of the groups of three and the outer sentinels; the second to the supports; the third and fourth to the grand guard. At the end of six hours the second relief moves from the support to the outposts, the first relief going to the supports. At the end of twelve hours the third and fourth reliefs go forward from the grand guard, relieving successively the outposts and supports, who return to the grand guard, the outposts first falling back on the supports. Each relief has thus twelve consecutive hours on grand guard. The outer sentinels are to be relieved every two hours and the groups every six hours. In extremely inclement weather, division commanders may authorize sentinels and groups to be relieved more frequently. Twelve and three-quarters men for each sentinel's post gives the proper detail, with extra men for fatigue purposes, supernumeraries, &c. As a general rule, there should be in each relief one corporal for every three sentinels' posts, one sergeant for every six posts, one subaltern for every ten posts, and a captain or field officer commanding. For example, 20 posts give, say, 255 privates, 28 corporals, 12 sergeants, 8 lieutenants, and 4 captains. Commanders of divisions are responsible for the manner in which picket duty is performed on their division picket-line, and that the prescribed system of picketing, and the regulations on the subject are followed. The pickets of each division will be regularly mounted as a grand guard under the direction of the division commander. In permanent camps the guard may be continued on duty for three days. The picket-line of the corps, when once permanently established, will not be changed or modified unless such change shall be sanctioned at these headquarters, or by orders from the corps officer of the day to the division officer of the day. On the march the pickets will be thrown out immediately on arriving in camp by the commander of each division (about one-tenth of their force), making their camps secure and their lines connected from right to left. The corps officer of the day will also see that this connection is duly made, and that all the exposed points of the camp are securely guarded.

No officer or soldier on picket will be allowed to return to camp during his tour, or to leave his post, unless so ordered by his commander then on duty, or from sickness. A medical officer will accompany each division picket. The pickets will not be permitted to converse with citizens, save on duty, or with the pickets of the enemy. Small fires may be permitted by division commanders at the groups, never at the sentinel's post. When fires are permitted they must be made so as to be concealed from the observation of the enemy. The guard at the reserve and supports will habitually turn out at the approach of officers entitled to that honor. Sentinels will stand at attention, at ordered arms, when officers on duty pass their posts. The picket reserve and

support will be under arms at daylight. The groups are always under arms. The pickets of each division, after they have been relieved, will all be assembled and marched in a body to division headquarters. They will not be permitted to straggle to their camps. No discharging of arms whatever will be permitted except in action without authority from these headquarters. Refugees, contrabands, and deserters presenting themselves at the picket line will be sent, under guard, to the provost-marshal at these headquarters. They will not be examined, except when in the opinion of the division commander it may be essential to the safety of his command. Citizens will not be permitted to pass inside the line with the intention of returning, except by orders from headquarters of the department, signed by the major-general commanding, the chief of staff, assistant adjutant-general, or the provost-marshal-general. They will be detained on the picket-line until such orders can be communicated. When provided with proper authority they will be sent under guard to these headquarters.

When the corps is detached passes from the commander of the corps, signed by himself or under his order, by his chief of staff, assistant adjutant-general, or provost-marshal will be recognized. Officers and soldiers belonging to infantry or cavalry detachments on duty beyond the picket-line of the corps will when on duty be permitted to pass the pickets on an order from the commanding officer of their detachment or his immediate superiors. These passes must be dated and the entry and exit be by the main and direct roads. Organized bodies of troops recognized as friends will be subjected to no other detention than that prescribed in Army Regulations. (See Article XXXIII.) Corps officers of the day will be taken from commanding officers of regiments. When officers are detailed as corps officer of the day, who are not present for duty, the detail will be immediately returned to these headquarters. The corps officer of the day will report to the commanding general of the corps at 9 a. m. The corps officer of the day will visit the division officers of the day on the picket-line at least once during his tour to see that the orders are properly executed, and that the line is connected throughout, and shall make such further inspections as may be practicable. The division officers of the day will visit their picket-lines at least once during the day and once after 12 o'clock at night. The division officers of the day should notify the corps officer of the day of the location of their headquarters. Each division officer of the day will be furnished with a mounted orderly from division headquarters. The corps officer of the day will be furnished with two mounted orderlies from these headquarters. When the corps officer of the day marches off he will submit to the assistant adjutant-general of the corps a report of his tour, enumerating all irregularities which he has observed, specifying the division in which they occurred. Division officers of the day will make like reports to division commanders, noting all irregularities and unusual circumstances that have occurred on the picket-line during their tour. These reports should be transmitted by commanders to these headquarters on the day of their date. The occurrence of any unusual circumstances on the picket-line should be instantly submitted to the division officer of the day and by him to the commanding officer of the division and to the corps officer of the day at these headquarters, and by the commander of the division to the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

These orders are published to secure uniformity.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, July 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The following changes are hereby ordered in the organization of the Second Division: The One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers is transferred from the Second Brigade to the Third Brigade; the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers is transferred from the Third Brigade to the Second Brigade.

3. The detachment of the Sixteenth New York Artillery, under command of Maj. T. J. Strong, will report to Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding First Division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864—7.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

General Hancock advanced his skirmish line below the creek at 6.40 a. m. The enemy opened with three or four guns as his line advanced, and the musketry firing was quite sharp for some little time. All is quiet now, and the enemy appear to have fallen back. I am about to make a demonstration on this side to attract attention.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Birney.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Jones' Neck:

Send Currie's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, to Bermuda Hundred at once. It is to embark direct for Washington. Order Colonel Currie to report here for written orders.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 27, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.15 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Colonel Currie has received his orders and will start with his brigade as soon as possible. General Hancock has captured four 32-pounder guns. Everything is progressing favorably.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

General Hancock has his line perpendicular to the New Market and Malvern Hill road, pushing up the road, his right resting on what he thinks is the New Market road. He appears to have turned the enemy's works on their left. The enemy are falling back toward Chaffin's Bluff. I am pushing my line near the Ruffin house and shall try and drive the enemy into their intrenchments, taking good care of my lines.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Birney.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER, *Jones' Neck:*

Your dispatch received. All right. Go in, but don't lose your bridges by it.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER, *Jones' Neck:*

Your dispatch received. I have ordered the Eighteenth Indiana, of the Third Division of the Nineteenth Corps, Colonel Washburn commanding, to report to you, to take the place of Currie's brigade.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 10TH A. C.,
Deep Bottom., Va., July 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. L. D. H. Currie, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will march with his command to Bermuda Hundred immediately. Colonel Currie will report in person at department headquarters for written instructions.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Foster:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 27, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

SIR: I have received orders from General Foster to report to department headquarters. I will report as soon as my brigade is in motion and in that vicinity; about 3 p. m., I hope.

L. D. H. CURRIE,
Colonel, &c.

[JULY 27, 1864.]

Colonel CURRIE,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Nineteenth Corps, Jones' Neck:

Your whole division is ordered to concentrate at Washington. The latter is considered in danger again.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Lieutenant KLINE,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Bermuda:

Order all the men of the Nineteenth Corps, whose regiments are in Washington, to report to Colonel Currie, who leaves some time to-day, to be taken to their regiments.

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 27, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

I have advanced my line and now hold the Ruffin house. From appearances the enemy are falling back as though General Hancock had turned their works.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Birney.)

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General FOSTER:

Dispatch received. Keep your force well in hand, advancing on their line to take the best picket-line.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864.

General D. B. BIRNEY:

Your dispatch received. I hold my original picket-line, having withdrawn from the Ruffin house, and the points where I advanced. All is quiet with the exception of some picket-firing. The Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers have reported to me.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 27, 1864—12.15 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am requested by Major-General Hancock to inform you that he is about to move forward with a view to envelop and cross Four-Mile Creek, leaving about 400 men to assist in garrisoning the works above the bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.

General WEITZEL:

I send to corps headquarters a deserter from the Nineteenth Virginia Battalion, who acknowledges himself to have formerly belonged to Company F, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, of my present command. Colonel Osborn reports that he deserted from the regiment at New Berne. I would request that he be held until his case is investigated. As I predicted to General Hancock, he reports the enemy re-enforced this morning by seven brigades from the other side of the river. He does not know what troops they were. He reports General Ewell as assuming command on this line this afternoon. I do not put much confidence in his information, except that the enemy have received strong re-enforcements.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Birney.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864—7.10 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

General R. S. FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

The enemy commenced re-enforcing from Petersburg only about an hour and a half ago. They have thus far sent twenty-nine car-loads. General Butler says that before these, which cannot yet have reached your front, he doubts if any re-enforcements have been made. Tell me, where is Sheridan?

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

General FOSTER:

Tell General Hancock that our signal officers on the right just report that before dark there seemed to be more troops than usual at Chaffin's farm; that during the day no troops were seen crossing.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

I have sent your dispatch to General Hancock for his information. The last I heard of Sheridan he struck off to the right, apparently taking the Charles City road.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General Birge will move immediately with his brigade to Deep Bottom, and report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, crossing the pontoon bridge precisely at daylight. The men will move on in light marching order.

By order of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Commanding, Deep Bottom:

At daylight make as vigorous a demonstration as possible; of course, with regard to safety of your position on upper side of Four-Mile Creek. You must divert a force of enemy equal to your own. Where are General Hancock's headquarters?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864.

General BIRNEY:

Your dispatch received. General Hancock's headquarters are at the bluff below Four-Mile Creek, a short distance from the pontoon bridge.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 27, 1864.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding, &c.:

Troops commenced leaving Petersburg before dark, and are moving rapidly all the time since. I hope they will weaken the place so as to let us in.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 27, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

There seems, from the sound, to be trains running on the railroad from Petersburg toward Richmond. Have been firing 30-pounders to keep trains off the bridge.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

General HUNT,
Chief of Arty., Armies before Richmond, General Meade's Hdqrs.:

Can you not let me have twenty Coehorns? The enemy annoy my left with them and they are the most effectual weapon to reply at short range.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
July 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Charge of Operations against Petersburg:

GENERAL: The corps commander is desirous of having additional Coehorn mortars to be placed along the line of intrenchments. He directs me to apply to you for twenty-five additional. We have now ten on hand. I would be very glad to have a number more—as many as can be spared me.

A. PIPER,
Col. Tenth New York Arty., Chief of Arty., 18th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

Send up all your Coehorns to General Ord to go into position on his left.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

Subsequently verbally modified to send six.

H. L. A[BBOT].

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER, *Comdg. Division, Tenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Colonel Bell reports thirteen casualties this a. m., and seven since, from enemy's sharpshooters and shells, and that he has received no orders to fire in return by sharpshooters as directed by me yesterday. Please order at once your sharpshooters and batteries to use every effort to check the enemy's fire, and to damage them by every means in their power.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

FORT POWHATAN, VA., *July 27, 1864.*

General B. F. BUTLER:

J. J. Deal, a prisoner here, pledges his honor as a man, and by everything he holds sacred, should he be released, to do everything in his power to prevent the telegraph line from being cut. Should he fail in this he pledges himself to inform on and guide our troops to the hiding places of those that cut the wire. He also wishes to take the oath of allegiance, leave the State, and remove to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his family. All are willing to take the oath. Had I better try him?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 27, 1864.

Colonel INNIS,
Commanding, Fort Powhatan:

I have now sent you a driving engineer officer. You had better hurry up. General Grant is making movements that may lead to an attack on you. Get your works done quick. Give the engineer officer all your help.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER,
Bermuda:

You will send a telegraph construction party to Fort Powhatan this evening.

By command of Major-General Butler:

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
July 27, 1864—11 a. m.

General PALMER:

In compliance with your desire I have brought Mr. Moulton's traps in. The force I sent out to do this (two companies One hundred and thirty-second New York, D and E, under Captains Green and Geraty) have just returned; they captured one rebel scout. There is nothing whatever above. Colonel Whitford commands at Kinston, who had some re-enforcements sent him from Goldsborough to prepare against another visit of mine; in fact, the disposition of their pickets gives me always the key to their doings, but I can get around Southwest Creek again in spite of their present precautions, of which fact I trust to be able soon to convince Colonel Whitford, who at present seems to seek laurels in murdering and stealing picket posts.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

WASHINGTON, *July 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Will meet you at Fort Monroe at 8 p. m. on Saturday, the 30th, unless you shall notify me that it will be inconvenient to you.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I think it will be improper for me to leave here before Monday next, in consequence of present and prospective movements.

U. S. GRANT.

CITY POINT, *July 28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy have attempted to drive our cavalry from the vicinity of Charles City road near New Market. Casualties are not reported, but I suppose have been small. Torbert's division repulsed the enemy in his front, capturing 150 of their number. At last report the enemy in front of Gregg's division were still standing. I am just starting for the scene of action.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have just returned from Deep Bottom. The enemy evidently became very restive over our move to the north bank of the river, and have been moving to meet it ever since they discovered it. The position of our troops to-day was—the left of the Second Corps resting at Deep Bottom, and extending along Bailey's Creek; Gregg's and Torbert's cavalry divisions were down to the right of the Second Corps, and extend to the New Market road, with one brigade at Malvern Hill. In getting their position they were attacked by the enemy in heavy force. The fighting lasted several hours, resulting in a loss which Sheridan thinks will not exceed 200 on our side, the greater part of whom are but slightly wounded, and some are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. We have taken 200 prisoners, besides wounded, many of whom were left in our possession. The number could not be estimated because ambulances were still engaged bringing them in when I left the ground. In front of Torbert's division 158 of the enemy's dead had been counted. There was equally as much, if not more, fighting in front of Gregg's division, and probably as many of the enemy's dead were left there. We have failed in what I had hoped to accomplish—that is, to surprise the enemy, and get on to their roads with the cavalry near to Richmond and destroy them out to South Anna. I am yet in hopes of turning this diversion to account, so as to yield greater results than if the first object had been accomplished.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following dispatch* just received. Major-General Hancock has been advised† he must act on his own judgment, under the instructions received from you, all of which have been transmitted to him.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Deserters from Finegan's brigade, Mahone's division, came in last night. They report that last evening Wright's brigade of their division relieved Heth's division on the extreme right of their line, and that this division moved north of the Appomattox. This confirms what I telegraphed you at midnight. Have you sent any additional instructions to Hancock?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding, &c.:*

I have given General Hancock no instructions that have not gone to you. My dispatches to you in the night I directed to be taken off at Foster's headquarters, for Hancock, so as to save time. If Hancock does not crush the enemy this morning I think it will be well to withdraw him during the night and get him in rear of Burnside before the enemy can return, keeping the cavalry and Butler's troops to occupy the attention of the enemy. This would be with the view of making the assault in front of Burnside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

This dispatch forwarded for your information:

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 28.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch is respectfully forwarded:

"JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 28, 1864—10 a. m.*

"Locomotives are more active than usual in Petersburg and Pocahontas this a. m. A column of cavalry has moved out of Petersburg in direction of Pocahontas; twenty-five minutes in passing a point."

"T. R. CLARK,
"Signal Officer."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* See Hancock to Meade, 7 a. m. 28th, p. 560.
† See Meade to Hancock, 8.30 a. m. 28th, p. 560.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Bringing Hancock back to-night, his corps will be too much fatigued for active operations in the morning. He can, however, hold the ground of the Eighteenth Corps and leave that ready to join the Ninth in a charge. I will hear what you have to say on this subject and then make the necessary orders. Do you think the necessary preparations can be made for an assault in the morning?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 11.30 received. An assault cannot be made to-morrow, as you suggest, because there will not be time in the night to withdraw Hancock and relieve the Eighteenth Corps. That being the case, I would suggest Hancock being withdrawn to-night and massed in Burnside's rear to-morrow. This will give him the necessary rest, and it could then be determined about assaulting the next morning with the Ninth and Second or Eighteenth, as you may desire, adding the available reserves of the corps in line. The assault might, perhaps, be made to-morrow evening. It could only be made to-morrow morning by putting in the Second Corps, and they would hardly reach the scene of action till after daylight.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 28, 1864—12.20 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of 12 m. received. Unless something turns up north of the James between this and night that I do not expect, you may withdraw Hancock, to be followed by Sheridan, and make arrangements for assault as soon as it can be made. We can determine by the movements of the enemy before the time comes whether it will be advisable to go on with the assault. I would put in the Eighteenth Corps or not, as you deem best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 12.20 received. On reflection, I think daylight of the 30th is the earliest time it would be advisable to make the assault. Besides the time required to get up heavy guns and mortars we require the night to make certain preliminary arrangements, such as moving troops, removing abatis from the débouché of the assaulting columns, &c. I shall make the assault with the Ninth Corps, supported by the

Second. The reserves of the Eighteenth should be held in readiness to take part, and if developments justify it all of Ord's and Warren's commands can be put in.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I propose to pay you a visit to City Point, if you have no objection. All is at present quiet here and likely to remain so.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

I think it will be well to stop all artillery firing except from field pieces from this time until Saturday morning and to conceal the heavy pieces. This may have an effect in convincing the enemy that we are withdrawing from Petersburg and possibly induce them to come out and see.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Comdg. Army of the Potomac, at General Grant's Headquarters:

Respecting telegram* of General Hancock of 2 p. m., the prisoner may confound Bushrod Johnson's old brigade with his division. Colonel Sharpe reported this morning that the Tennessee brigade of Beauregard's corps was on the other side of the James. This was Bushrod Johnson's brigade, and is one of the five brigades of his division. I have telegraphed General Hancock about it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *July 28, 1864—5.58 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following dispatch, dated 4.50 p. m., just received from General Weitzel:

A train of twenty-five cars with troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE.—Similar dispatches to the above have been coming every hour or two all last night and to-day; look out for them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See p. 561.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

There is no necessity for more mules until the Nineteenth Corps arrives here. Several steamers arrived empty last night. It would have been as well had they been sent loaded. It will probably be determined to-day whether any more troops will be sent from this place. When I know, the transports will be properly disposed of at once.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Colonel Sawtelle, chief quartermaster at New Orleans, informs me that there is necessity for the return of most of the steamers that brought the Nineteenth Corps to Washington. He says the Crescent, Saint Mary's, Clinton, and Alabama are particularly needed. Please cause the proper orders to be given. These steamers will receive sailing orders at Washington.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, *July 28, 1864.*

JOHN C. BABCOCK:

Have received thirteen prisoners belonging to Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry and Hampton Legion, taken yesterday p. m. by our cavalry between Malvern and Deep Bottom. They think that their regiment with the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, making Gary's brigade, was all the rebel cavalry in that vicinity yesterday. Do not know the whereabouts of the other rebel cavalry.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 28, 1864.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

GENERAL: Three deserters from the Eighth and Tenth Florida Regiments, Finegan's brigade, Anderson's division, came into our lines last evening a little after dark. Their brigade relieved Wright's brigade from the trenches two nights ago, and Wright's brigade moved to the rear. It moved again last night. It was at first said that it went to the left, but afterward that it had gone to the right down the railroad toward Reams' Station. They know of no movement in Hill's corps, except that of Wright's brigade. Last Saturday or Friday Kersbaw's division, or the greater part of it, moved to the north side of the Appomattox; did not understand where they were going. These are all the movements of which informants have any knowledge. The First, Second, and

Fourth Florida Battalions have been consolidated into two regiments, the Tenth, commanded by Colonel Hopkins; the Eleventh, commanded by Colonel Brevard. The Florida brigade is now composed of the Second, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments, averaging about 200 for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 28, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS:

A deserter from the Second Florida came in about 10 o'clock last night. He brings the following additional information: That Wright's brigade moved last evening to the right, and relieved Heth's division, which marched to the north side of the Appomattox. This was generally understood in informant's brigade. Does not know of any other movement. The following telegram has been received from Colonel Sharpe, at City Point:

Received last night one captain and nine men from Second Corps. They were from Kershaw's and Bryan's brigades, McLaws' division. Marched from Petersburg over the James Monday evening. McGowan and Lane, of Wilcox's division, Hill's corps, were also there, as well as the Tennessee brigade, of Beauregard's corps. The four-gun battery captured belonged to Ewell's corps, left behind by Early on account of size. They are the same guns lately used up and down the river against our vessels. Prisoners claim they have information that Early has again reached the Potomac. They do not expect to win at Atlanta.

NOTE.—A duplicate of above telegram forwarded to General Grant by Colonel Sharpe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Two more deserters received from Finegan's (Florida) brigade; came in about 12 o'clock last night. They corroborate the report of the movement of Heth's division across the Appomattox yesterday noon, and the movement of Wright's brigade to the right. Have nothing additional.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 28, 1864.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

GENERAL: Three contrabands left Emmit's [Emmon's] Mill last night about 9 o'clock, two miles southeast of Reams' Station. They have been servants for officers in the Seventh Georgia Cavalry and

Twentieth Georgia Cavalry Battalion. They are little acquainted with the organization of the cavalry, and can only give the following information: That General Hampton is in command of all the cavalry and his headquarters are four miles below Reams' Station. They know of General Butler as commanding a brigade, and that General Young commands Hampton's old division. They speak of all these generals being in that vicinity. There is a battalion of dismounted cavalry operating near Emmit's [Emmon's] Mill under the command of Major Farley. They report that the Danville road is in running order; that it was finished last week. One of them was at Stony Creek Station about two weeks ago. There was a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery there at that time. Do not know what force there is at Reams' Station; think there is a small force of infantry with several pieces of artillery. Little can be made of their information, they are so unintelligent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The above forwarded for your information.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following reports are respectfully forwarded:

PLANK ROAD STATION—9.30 a. m.

A squadron of about 150 cavalry passed our right on road near Weldon railroad this a. m.; a train of fourteen wagons followed. No change in front of station.

DUFF,
Signal Officer.

STATION NEAR NORFOLK RAILROAD.

No change; enemy strengthening works at different points along line. See a number of enemy's officers inspecting their works in vicinity of Chimneys.

WARTS,
Signal Officer.

The following message intercepted:

Colonel B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy are actively engaged this a. m. in strengthening their extended lines of earth-works in Maria Gilliam's field (this place I have ascertained is the one we presumed it to be), apparently half a mile across field, running east and west. About three regiments of infantry are drilling in open space to our right of Cobb's. One gun-boat off pontoon bridge.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
July 28, 1864—10 a. m, (Received 11 a. m.)

[General HANCOCK:]

GENERAL: Five regiments enemy's infantry passed to our right along the line of intrenchments seen from this point. The fire of the gun-boat is very effective. One shell burst in the moving column and scattered it. Others took effect in his works. Do you desire the fire continued?

P. A. TAYLOR,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION, *July 28, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

At 10.30 a. m. an engine and two cars passed out of town on the Weldon railroad. At 11 a. m. about a regiment of infantry passed to the right by open space, short distance to our left of lead-works. At 11.30 a. m. about a company passed same place in same direction. Seven wagons passed about the same time in the same direction on a road beyond. Following rebel message read:

9.30 A. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and
A. B.:

The enemy are engaged this a. m. strengthening their extended line of earth-works in Maria Gilliam's field. They appeared to extend about half a mile across east and west. Three regiments of infantry drilling in open space to our right of Cobb's.

OPERATOR
At C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. FEAREY,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps.

P. S.—A train has just started out toward Richmond on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. Cannot see it, but can follow course by smoke of locomotive. It goes slowly.

FEAREY,
Lieutenant.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain CASTLE:

In addition to train reported this a. m. another train of twenty-two wagons passed to our right between 11 a. m. and 12 m., making thirty-six wagons in all. The enemy are still at work on fort two miles and a half southwest from station. A column of infantry, probably pickets, about 150 in number, passed to our right on Weldon railroad this a. m.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 28, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

At 11 a. m. a train of twenty-two wagons, in addition to those reported this a. m., passed to our right on road near Weldon railroad, making

thirty-six wagons in all. 11.20 a detachment of infantry about 150 in number passed to our right on Weldon railroad. Immediately after a train of cars passed into the city. It came from a distance on the left, or as far as could be seen on railroad. Between 3 and 4 p. m. a column of cavalry passed to our right into the city. It was thirty minutes passing; moved in two bodies, each with a large flag; it was not less than 2,500 strong. A small regiment of infantry and a train of twenty-five wagons and six ambulances followed. The enemy are still at work on the new fort two miles and a half southwest from station

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, City Point:

The major-general commanding directs that you obtain from Old Point Comfort the lumber, &c., for twenty magazines, being the duplicate of the original order for magazines. Include in the material hinges, hasps, &c., of suitable material.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp at City Point, Va., July 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: On learning of how much value the spade has been considered in this campaign of the army and how indispensable it has been considered for the security of the pickets and skirmish lines, it has appeared to me that it would be very desirable to have made for such troops a light, serviceable implement that the men could easily and conveniently carry with them, strapped to the knapsack, for such purposes at all times when exposed to such duty. I have, therefore, sketched such an implement, somewhat like a child's garden spade or scoop, which, I believe, would answer all the required purposes and be highly prized by men on such duty, and I would thank you to submit it to General Meade, with the suggestion that in case he should approve it, I should be authorized to call upon the Engineer Department to have, say, 5,000 or 10,000 of them made for these armies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned to General Benham.

The major-general commanding authorizes 2,000 of the proposed spades to be procured for trial.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—7 a. m. (Received 8.20 a. m.)

General MEADE:

GENERAL: The last of General Butler's brigade has just crossed. The cavalry will make a demonstration to the enemy's left and then the enemy's flank, if practicable. If you desire me to make a vigorous attempt in this direction with my command, at the risk of losing the line I hold in front of Bailey's Creek, please advise me to this effect. My operations yesterday developed the enemy's line to the extent of, say, two miles and a half, and they were found very strongly posted, well intrenched, and the rifle-pits filled to their greatest capacity in the evening. It is evident, therefore, to make my movement a formidable one, I should have more troops than I will have available. After holding the line I now occupy I can extend to the right until I find the enemy's left; but in order to make a vigorous attack when the left is found I shall have to withdraw nearly all of my left, which might result in the enemy reoccupying the line from which I drove them yesterday, and thus cutting my command from Deep Bottom. It was found yesterday that all the Richmond roads were held by intrenched lines, unless it may be the Charles City road—that is, the cavalry will probably have to take that road, which is well out. I would like to have your wishes as to whether this turning movement shall be made with my whole force of infantry, or whether I shall be responsible for the connection with Deep Bottom. Is the turning movement an absolute one, or am I to make the movement at my discretion, as the cavalry may determine the enemy's left? I ask particularly because your dispatch seems to demand more than General Grant's.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Rawlins.)

JULY 28, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 8.30 a. m.)

General GRANT:

General Birge's brigade of 2,600 men reached here at 6 o'clock, the last of the column crossing at 7.15.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—8.30 a. m. (Received 9.10 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Your dispatch of 7 a. m. just received. You have misunderstood my telegram. I had no instructions to give you, and did not intend to give you any beyond what were contained in the dispatches of the lieutenant-general commanding. You will carry out his views to the best of your ability, in accordance with your judgment and as circumstances may seem best. It is impossible for me at this distance, and in ignorance of the ground and position of your troops, to give you detailed orders. Your dispatch will be transmitted to the lieutenant-general commanding.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—11.30 a. m. (Received 1.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy's infantry are making a strong attack on our cavalry on the Long Bridge road, near Ruffin's house. I am sending a division of infantry to support the cavalry. The cavalry are dismounted and holding the position, but are strongly pressed. The cavalry have found the enemy's infantry strongly intrenched on all the roads to Richmond this side of White Oak Swamp. The enemy are also coming down the Charles City road and attacking General Gregg strongly.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Same to General Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—12.40 p. m.

General GRANT:

The enemy's infantry after attacking our cavalry on the Long Bridge road was driven back by General Torbert's cavalry, which, after a sharp fight, captured 2 colors and about 150 prisoners from Lane's brigade, Wilcox's command, which has been at Chaffin's Bluff for about three weeks and which marched from there last night. There has been considerable movements of infantry to-day, from the rear of the enemy's right toward the left, but these movements were subsequent to the arrival of the troops from Chaffin's Bluff which attacked our cavalry. Gibbon's division of infantry has reached the rear of the cavalry for the purpose of supporting it, but in front of Torbert the enemy appear to have retired to form a new line. In front of General Gregg, however, the enemy has continued to hold the position and fighting is still going on, General Gregg being somewhat pressed but still holding his line. The enemy seems to be extending his line a little farther to his left (our right). If a formidable attack is made on me by the enemy this p. m. I shall fight in the intrenchments which I took yesterday, and on Strawberry Plains, because my present line is too long to guard. I think it possible that I may be attacked next on the Central road, but have a brigade watching it; Barlow's division near at hand. Both attacks this a. m. were occasioned by our cavalry (dismounted) driving in the enemy's infantry on the left of the enemy's line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Same to General Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: An intelligent prisoner has just been captured and brought in to me, a native of Ohio. He says that Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, and Wilcox's, of Hill's, moved to our right this morning from the positions they held yesterday, where they were relieved this morning by the rest of Hill's corps, which came over last

night. He says that some of the officers told him (he does not know the truth of it) that Pickett's and Field's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, came over. He does know accurately the previous statements. He says that Bushrod Johnson's division, of Beauregard's corps, is here. He has seen some officers and men belonging to it whom he knows. This prisoner was sent to me by General Sheridan for these facts.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—2.30 p. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general wishes to know what regiment and brigade the prisoner belongs to whose statement you forwarded at 2 p. m. Colonel Sharpe reported the Tennessee brigade, of Beauregard's corps, in your front. From the statements of prisoners sent in by you last night this was Bushrod Johnson's brigade. May not the prisoner confound Johnson's brigade with Johnson's division? The latter consists of five brigades, the Tennessee brigade being one.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—3.15 p. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

General HANCOCK:

General Grant and General Meade are just starting up to your headquarters. If your headquarters are not near the lower pontoon bridge will you please [send] six horses to meet steamer near the pontoon bridge.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—4 p. m.

General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

Deserters from Mahone's division, of Hill's corps, that came in late last night report that division in the intrenchments here, but state that Heth's division, of Hill's corps, moved across the Appomattox last night. They report Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, in the intrenchments here.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Other prisoners report that Heth's division crossed last night and relieved the troops on Chaffin's Bluff, to which they belong. I will let you know the name of the prisoner who gave me the information about Bushrod Johnson's division. I will send for him, so that General Meade and General Grant can meet him here. His statements are very positive, and he believes there is [no] doubt. How true I cannot say. He was very intelligent. He is in General Sheridan's possession.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Division commanders will hold their troops in readiness for movement, with a view to continuing the development of the enemy's lines. The ammunition train is about to be moved to a place near the redan at the lower bridge.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—1.50 p. m.

Major-General GIBBON:

General Barlow has two regiments at the Central road junction. The major-general commanding does not wish you to withdraw from your present position at present, and if you think necessary will send you some more troops. He will send you orders when to withdraw, either upon developments or on your representations, unless, indeed, you should find that the enemy are going to attack you in force. General Sheridan should cover your front with cavalry where the lines are not close together, and in those cases it is desired that you develop by skirmish line or otherwise what is in front. Please communicate with these headquarters freely.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—2.40 p. m.

General BARLOW,
Commanding First Division:

General Gibbon after a while will withdraw to a position somewhat in rear of his present position, toward the open plain on the right of the gate posts, but not nearly so far back as the plain. At that moment you can withdraw everything except your picket-line, and take position

in and in front of the enemy's intrenchments taken yesterday, carefully concealed from the view of the enemy by massing in the woods. General Mott will be in the intrenchments on your left. It is probable that a considerable portion of your command will be disposable in the intrenchments. You can send a brigade, regiment, or pioneers at any time to fix up your intrenchments. From statements of intelligent prisoners it appears that two divisions of the enemy have passed around our right, and at the same time have been relieved by other troops in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Sheridan took prisoners from three brigades of two divisions Please notify your brigade commanders of what will be the future disposition.

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance transpired in my front last night. Three deserters from Florida regiments were received and forwarded to army headquarters. Deserters say that Florida brigade is on picket, and many intend coming over to our side.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

The proposed plan of uniting all the old regiments of the First Corps into one division, I think, is the best. I hardly dared attempt anything so extensive, as it will involve the remodeling of the whole corps. I believe on this basis it can, however, be made more generally satisfactory and the changes will produce a renewed spirit. I will submit to-morrow the entire project.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

It has been decided to attempt an assault of the enemy's line in front of the Ninth Corps after exploding the mine. Your part in the work will be co-operation by the use of all the artillery possible along your

line, the holding of your corps in readiness to take part in the action, and particularly all available reserve free for the immediate support of Burnside, if necessary. Further instructions will be sent you. The present note is given to General Hunt, chief of artillery, that he may consult with you as to posting the artillery.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General MEADE:

I send you a Richmond Whig of to-day. The enemy keep an officer stationed on the picket-line on my left to prevent desertion. Their right has kept perfectly quiet, except an occasional shot from their artillery.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, all artillery firing, except from field pieces, will cease until further orders, and the heavy pieces will be concealed from the view of the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—1.45 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

Before the dispatch of the commanding general could be communicated to Colonel Pleasants the charges had all been placed, and the tamping had progressed so far that he deems it best to keep on, as the stopping at the present stage would not serve to keep the mine dry any more than if the tamping were finished, besides, the air in the mine is, for some reason, becoming very bad, so much so as to make it difficult for the men to work. He, as well as the miners, say the powder will keep dry for at least a week. Shall he keep on?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864.

Colonel LORING,
Inspector-General:

Let Pleasants finish the tamping, by 3 o'clock if possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864.

Major VAN BUREN:

There is no hurry; tell Pleasants to have it done some time to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Don't forget the wood to be cleared away. I fear it can't be certainly cut away in one night.

HENRY J. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

The house spoken of by the general of the trenches as in our way has been burned by one of our batteries.* The mine is completed and ready for springing. The musketry and mortar firing has been about as usual.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations during my tour of duty as general of the trenches: In front of the First Division nothing unusual occurred; there was less artillery firing during the night, but the sharpshooters are reported as being unusually active. In the Second Division troops in the trenches were engaged in forming a banquette tread and regulating the height of the parapet. The trench in the rear of the parapet was widened and shelters constructed in rear. The miners are engaged in loading and tamping the mine. The enemy threw up a short line during the night, in front of a house opposite the second regiment from the left of the Second Division; they were seen early this morning digging, carrying boards, &c. The house is used as a lookout by the enemy, and from it they are able to see the effects of their mortar shells and direct the firing. In front of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, nothing unusual transpired; working parties were engaged in making roads to the batteries, and a covered way to the front line. At about 11 p. m., of the 27th instant two heavily ladened trains left Petersburg and went toward Richmond.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. R. BLISS,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Ninth Army Corps,
General of the Trenches, 27th of July.

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* See next, *post*.

[Indorsement.]

The general commanding the corps has given direction to the artillery that the house alluded to in the above report shall be burned down to-day.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864.

Col. Z. R. BLISS,
Lately General Officer of the Trenches:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires you to go to Battery Morton and Battery Graves, and point out the house you allude to in your report to the officers in charge of the heavy guns and give directions in his name that the house must be burned down to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 28, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a large fire in Petersburg; their bells are ringing, otherwise everything is as usual.

Respectfully,

E. G. MARSHALL,
Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery, General of Trenches.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything has been quiet along my line during the past twelve hours. The bombproofs and traverses in the front line were considerably improved during the night. The enemy's sharpshooters were very active.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there has been very little musketry firing on my front to-day. This afternoon the batteries of

Rogers and Jones' threw some 200 shells, with the object of firing a house in the rebel lines, near which the new earth-works are being constructed. This was finally accomplished.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH CORPS,
July 28, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a section of Twitchell's battery was returned to its position in front of the Taylor house last night, and that the work on the new covered way is progressing.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 28, 1864—10.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward a deserter who came in from the enemy on my lines to-night. He has important information. His name is Banks, Fourth Alabama, Field's division, Longstreet's corps. He reports among other things that his division was relieved to-night by Bushrod Johnson's division; that his division was to march for Drewry's Bluff to-night, and that McLaws' division left for Richmond, or that direction, yesterday.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock desires me to say that he has directed Major Hagemeister, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to report with his battalion to you, as under the circumstances he thinks it would be better with its own command. He has at the present time no occasion for such a detachment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

After the enemy had driven in my cavalry picket-line up to the crest of the bluff overlooking the New Market road, the cavalry charged

them (dismounted) and routed McGowan's, Lane's, and Kershaw's brigades, capturing 2 battle-flags and 150 prisoners. The troops making the attack here this morning are Wilcox's and Kershaw's divisions. They were relieved on the right this morning by the balance of Hill's corps, which crossed the river last night.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—2.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Torbert's and Gregg's divisions were attacked this a. m. by Kershaw's and Wilcox's divisions, not far from the intersection of the Charles City road and the New Market road, and to the left of that intersection. They at first drove in my picket-line, which had been re-enforced strongly, to my second line. We charged them, the lines being only thirty yards apart, and routed them, capturing the colors of three infantry regiments and 150 prisoners. The balance of Hill's corps crossed the river last night. The enemy's movements this a. m. have been toward our right flank. My loss this a. m. will not, I hope, exceed 200. The prisoners captured by me belong to two divisions of the enemy and three different brigades.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Doctor PEASE,
Medical Director, Cavalry Corps, Wind-Mill Point:

DOCTOR: We have 150 killed and wounded. Will be sent to corps hospital by boat with two surgeons. Everything is going on well. Wounded operated on; are well taken care of. Two flags captured and one gun lost. Do not try to come out. All wounded will be sent to corps headquarters.

H. A. DU BOIS,
Assistant Surgeon.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

You will move out your division to the support of General Torbert, who is ordered to take position on the Central road leading to Richmond.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Gibbon has relieved the division of General Torbert. I shall send Torbert down on the open plain in front of where your headquarters were this morning. I want you to move your division back and form it on the right of General Torbert, except your picket-line, which will remain, and the commanding officer of it will report to General Gibbon, who will direct it to fall back in case he should fall back. Let one of your staff officers remain with General Gibbon.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: You will send one regiment to Cocke's Mill to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to relieve the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Phillips, now on picket duty there, who will, after being relieved, proceed to the left of the army, to report to Brig. Gen. J. B. McIntosh.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that everything is quiet on my lines. I have sent out scouting parties toward Reams' Station. The scouts could not get beyond two or three miles from the church on the Reams' Station road. From all the information I can collect, I can hear of no movements of troops on our left.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Allow me to submit to your consideration a thought which has struck me. The rebels have fortified Howlett's house bluff with nineteen guns and a very strong work. Trent's Reach is so shallow that our iron-clads cannot get up without great labor in dredging the channels. Now, what hinders us from turning the Howlett house battery by taking the hint from that Dutchman and cut a canal at Dutch Gap? It is but

200 yards from 16-foot water to 16-foot water across the gap. The land is but 30 feet high as an average, and we should have for a 50-foot cut but about 55,000 cubic feet of excavation, or ten days' labor for 1,000 men. By that means our iron-clads could get out and Howlett would be useless. If you will look upon the map you will get my idea at once. I have made my examination by the Coast Survey map. I should not depend on the current to do any part of the cutting, as at Vicksburg, although it might help. The gun-boats cover the place.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. Received 9 a. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Since daylight about seventy-five wagons and ambulances, about 100 stragglers, and a drove of cattle and mules have crossed Chaffin's farm, going east. One of the rebel rams has moved down the river a short distance. Trains were running frequently on the road during the night.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Signal officer at Spring Hill reports that two trains passed toward Richmond, one at 12 midnight and the other at 3.30 a. m. Signal officer on the high tower reports a train of twenty-seven empty cars passed to Petersburg at 7.45 a. m. It is unusual for trains to be passing over the railroad at night.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A train of twenty-seven wagons passed up turnpike to Richmond at 9.30 a. m.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Received 10 a. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The picket officer on the left of our line nearest the railroad reports that nine trains of cars moved from Petersburg to Richmond from dark last night until 2 a. m. this morning. The rebels cheered as the trains passed. I consider this more reliable than the previous report of the signal officer.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—10 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The signal officer on being called to account for not reporting as many trains as the officers of the picket, says that the only trains that passed the Junction were the two he reported; that trains were moving all night from Petersburg to near the Junction and then back, as if they were shifting the position of their troops.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A few wagons and a few infantry crossed the James River, going toward Foster's front, at 10.10 a. m.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major LUDLOW,
General Butler's Staff, Deep Bottom:

General Butler wants you to return at once to Kautz's camp and see if it is true that his dismounted men have no arms, and if it is true see that they get them and ammunition as quickly as possible. They are relied on at present as an important part of the force to defend this line and must have arms to be of any use.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

Will the operator send this dispatch by orderly. Major Ludlow is probably at Hancock's or Foster's headquarters.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—12.05 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Three regiments of cavalry and ten wagons passed up the turnpike toward Richmond at 11.30 a. m.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Sent 12.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK, *City Point:*

I am sorry that General Hancock made such a report. I will have that road accurately surveyed and, if possible, every stump shown. I doubt if there are ten on the whole six miles of road. They are so few that until I received your dispatch I was under the impression that these roads were most excellent. I have the statement of Captain Gordon and four other officers of the cavalry staff who rode over the roads the day before the movement that the roads were very good. I would ask you to send an officer over the road to report. I will have it carefully cleaned up if anything is found.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 28, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

No reports. Have ordered careful observation. Will keep you informed. At 10.30 a. m. a few infantry and wagons passed across Chaffin's farm, probably part of the garrison. Any further reports from Hancock?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Sent 1.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK, *City Point:*

General Butler says that the greater part of the road traveled by Hancock was the main road from Petersburg to Richmond for over 200 years, from 1619 to about 1840. He says this is history.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Sent 1.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK, *City Point:*

Your dispatch received. Two days before the movement commenced Major Ludlow and Captain Shaffer, of General Butler's staff, passed over the roads and thoroughly inspected them as ordered. They reported two places that needed repair. Immediately upon this Lieutenant Michie repaired these two places on the day before the movement commenced. Having had some experience in moving columns of

troops after dark in wooded countries, I suggested to General Butler the following: To station cavalry vedettes from Hancock's camp all the way to Deep Bottom; these cavalry vedettes to light fires at dark and keep them burning until the whole column had passed. All this was done. The two roads were so brightly lit up that I feared the fires would be seen by the enemy. In addition I muffled both bridges over the James with hay. Is this accusation the reward for my extraordinary care and precaution? A blind man could have found the way by the heat of the fire. If this charge has gone to Lieutenant-General Grant I want it refuted and this shown him.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

After thinking over the matter, and firmly believing that charge to be unfounded, I must, in justice to myself, insist upon it that an officer be ordered from your headquarters to ride over and inspect that road before I touch it.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Sent 3.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

Your note received. All right. General Butler and I both thought so. Your dispatch was unfortunately worded.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864. (Received 1.50 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

At 1.15 p. m. five cars, loaded with troops, passed toward Richmond.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864—4.50 p. m. (Received 5.18 p. m.)

General U. S. GRANT:

The following dispatch has just been received from the signal officer at Spring Hill:

A train of twenty cars, partly loaded with troops, just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

Very respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from the signal officer on the right, and is respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general:

A long column of cavalry, probably two regiments, and an ambulance train, are passing Chaffin's farm, going east. Over 100 wagons have gone same route since my last report. There is much signaling between rams and shore.

G. S. DANA,
Captain and Signal Officer.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 28, 1864—11.50 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The following dispatch has just been received.* What instructions shall be given to Foster?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I will send you full instructions in the morning. General Hancock is only withdrawing one division, for purposes which will be explained. Sheridan's cavalry all remains north of the river.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Lower Pontoon Bridge, July 28, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

GENERAL: Will you do me the favor to have small picket-fires built to-night along the road from your headquarters to the pontoon bridge at this point?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Deep Bottom:

The fires will be lit as you request, and as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Foster to Weitzel, 11.40 p. m., p. 589.

BERMUDA, *July 28, 1864.*

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that the transports having on board Colonel Currie's brigade started this morning at 3 a. m. for Washington, D. C. Steamer Idaho, 420 officers and men; Saint Cloud, 421 officers and men; Diamond State, 559 officers and men; Thomas Jefferson, 269 officers and men. Total, 1,669 troops, embarked as ordered.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster

BERMUDA, *July 28, 1864.*

Maj. R. S. DAVIS,

The Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery left here at about 6.30 p. m. yesterday, July 27, 1864.

Very respectfully,

W. S. HOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

JULY 28, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Lieutenant Ireland is at the old rebel signal station. At 10.30 a. m. the cavalry on the north side of river left W. Hall's place and moved through the woods in a north-northeast direction, since which nothing has been seen in that direction.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 28, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Five cars loaded with troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of twenty-eight wagons with small cavalry escort is passing from left to right to cross the river above Chaffin's Bluff.

G. S. DANA.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—2 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

At 12.30 p. m. our cavalry returned to W. Hall's place.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

JULY 28, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Yes. At Gill's farm. He can only see our cavalry and nothing of them farther than W. Hall's. It will not pay to establish any station.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received, and is respectfully forwarded:

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION, *July 28, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Captain NORTON:

Nine freight and two passenger cars, empty, just passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 236. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 28, 1864.*

The following orders of Lieutenant-General Grant are approved by the President:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 19, 1864.*

IV. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith is hereby relieved from the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will proceed to New York city and await further orders. His personal staff will accompany him.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., July 21, 1864.*

I. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will relieve Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, temporarily commanding.

II. Subject to the approval of the President, Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, and will relieve Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, temporarily commanding.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

Major TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery, Headquarters Eighteenth Corps:

The company of Fourth New York will report at 9 a. m. to-day. The mortars will arrive with the train to-night. Only fifty rounds are sent with each, and by direction of General Hunt no more will be sent for

them until more is received here, which I hope to soon obtain. The officer in command must understand this and not waste his ammunition. Fully explain, also, to him our system of ordnance responsibility, memorandum receipts, &c.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In accordance with your request of yesterday I forward a list of guns for which I am expected to provide ammunition, they being under my charge, with the amount of ammunition in depot on 25th instant. Those guns and mortars reported in position have about 100 rounds each in their magazines besides that in depot.

Locality.	100-pounder Parrotts.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch guns.	8-inch howitzers.	5.8-inch Sawyers.	13-inch mortars.	10-inch mortars.	8-inch mortars.	Coehorn mortars.
Lines Bermuda Hundred.	2	3	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Lines Eighteenth Corps.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	16
Lines Ninth Corps	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total in position	2	13	15	2	1	1	3	14	16
In depot	6	15	6	10	.....	.....	10	6	10
Aggregate	8	28	21	12	1	1	13	20	26
Number rounds in depot July 25.	3,437	9,232	13,403	400	(a)	(a)	2,760	4,639	422

a None.

I have also the following interesting collection of flanking field guns in the lines of Bermuda Hundred, which I supply by requisition upon the chief of ordnance of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina: 20-pounder Parrotts, 8; 3-inch rifles (Sawyer), 1; 32-pounder howitzers, 2; 24-pounder howitzer, 1; 12-pounder howitzers, 6; light 12-pounder guns, 3. Total, 21. By this you will perceive that my aggregate of ordnance in position is 88 pieces, and in depot 63 pieces; total, 151 pieces, of which 130 pieces are siege.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., July 28, 1864.

Captain EDSON,
Ordnance Officer at Fort Monroe:

If you have any ammunition for me at Fort Monroe please hurry it forward, especially for Coehorn mortars, 8-inch mortars, and 30-pounder Parrotts. I have had to suspend firing with Coehorns from want of ammunition. I want at least 4,000 rounds as soon as possible. Your 800 rounds is received. Please telegraph me what to expect.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Your telegram of this date is received. I have no Coehorn ammunition on hand at present; will send you some as soon as it is received. Will send you to-day 2,870 8-inch mortar shells, 3,000 8-inch mortar fuses, 1,700 rounds for 30-pounder Parrotts, 406 rounds for 4½-inch gun, and 1,000 percussion fuses for 30-pounder projectiles. The rest of the ammunition ordered to you as fast as it is received.

T. EDSON,
Captain of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

Have the 10-inch and 8-inch mortars for the front of the Fifth Corps put in position as soon as possible. It is desirable that they be put in to-night and ready for service by to-morrow noon, if possible. Acknowledge receipt and report progress.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—12.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch about mortars received. Will start five 10-inch mortars in two hours, and the rest of the mortars during the night, if I can get transportation from General Ingalls, for which I have telegraphed. If he can supply transportation, as I do not doubt he will, I can send six siege guns or more, if you desire it, and have them all ready to fire by daylight of 30th. Please see Major Duane to be sure that I can get into the 8-inch mortar battery to-night. I will come to headquarters this evening as soon as I can get everything well started.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—1 p. m.*

Captain BROOKER,
First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Battery,
Near General Warren's Headquarters:

Five 10-inch mortars start with Company C in two hours. The rest with the 8-inch during the night. They will be ordered to report to you. See that they go into position and that the trains are returned as soon as possible. Acknowledge receipt of this.

H. L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

Send dispatch to General Warren's headquarters.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—1.10 p. m.*

Captain BROOKER,
First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Battery,
Near General Warren's Headquarters:

Lieutenant Patterson, with a lieutenant of Company C temporarily attached, will command the 8-inch mortar battery, with the platoon of Company A, now at Spring Hill. On reporting, Lieutenant O'Brien, of Company A, will join Captain Gillett, leaving his platoon in charge of Lieutenant Patterson, who will be at your headquarters for the purpose. Order him to this effect. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, &c., City Point:

I have received a sudden order to forward a large amount of ordnance to the lines. Please send me at once, if possible, sixty wagons and also five eight-mule teams for this duty. They will be returned to-morrow. Please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram and inform me if you can send the train.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

Your telegram requesting sixty wagons and five eight-mule teams is received. Please call on Capt. E. J. Strang, assistant quartermaster, depot of repairs, for the same. He has been instructed to furnish you with them.

R. INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, &c., City Point:

I have telegraphed to Captain Strang and received no reply. My men are waiting to load the wagons, and my orders to hurry them forward are peremptory. Will you please order him to send them immediately to report to Captain Hatfield, my ordnance officer, at Broadway Landing. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Captain STRANG,
Assistant Quartermaster, Depot of Repairs, City Point, Va.:

Please order the sixty wagons and five eight-mule teams to report at once at Broadway Landing to Captain Hatfield, ordnance officer of siege train. General Ingalls telegraphs that you have been ordered to furnish them. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

CITY POINT, *July 28, 1864.*

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

The teams are on the road toward Broadway Landing as per your order.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

JULY 28, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT:

DEAR COLONEL: The assault will take place about daylight on Saturday, 30th instant. The signal is to be the explosion of the mine. At that signal the batteries, including the mortars, are to open so as to keep down the fire of the enemy on the assaulting column. The batteries should be put in to-night if possible. I will have it done anyhow on Warren's front, so far as he can spare the guns. Brooker's battery will hardly be in the best position. I will try and get the wood at the corner cut down, so as to let him see more to his left, and, if advisable, he might clear out Roemer's place for a couple of his guns. He will be near enough to get ammunition for them from his magazine. I have telegraphed you for the mortars, 10-inch and 8-inch. They ought all to be put in battery. I trust much to them. If, in addition, a few heavy guns can be placed in Castle Hell, so as to sweep the crest as far down as the house in front of General Warren's headquarters, burnt the other day, it will be very well. All the force you can put on, so dividing the work and arranging the companies as to make the operation a success, will be well.

Truly, yours,

H. J. HUNT.

JULY 28, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

If you can have until daylight of the 30th (Saturday) to open can you get up, in addition to the mortars, some siege guns, and how many? Could you come up after setting the work going?

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA, *July 28, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your letter sent by my orderly is received. I shall be at your headquarters some time this evening.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 28, 1864—11.20 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

Can you furnish the men to serve the Coehorns on General Warren's front?

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864. (Received 9.55 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

General Ferry's picket officer reports that nine trains of cars moved out of Petersburg toward Richmond from dark until 2 o'clock this morning. Cheering was heard along enemy's line as trains passed.

D. B. BIRNEY.

The signal officer at Spring Hill states that he reported all the trains that passed the Junction last night either way.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

Dismounted cavalry and regiment heavy artillery have not reported yet. Foster is ready with his little force to demonstrate, but awaits the movements of Major-General Hancock, who in turn waits for the operations of cavalry. Enemy are reported as strongly intrenched. I would like Captain Graves, whom Major Davis promised to order to me, to report.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Will the assistant adjutant-general see that these troops, the artillery and dismounted cavalry, report to General Birney at once, as directed by orders issued from the adjutant-general's department yesterday.

[G. WEITZEL.]

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY:

Your dispatch received. These troops have been ordered to report to you by written orders and have acknowledged receipt. The heavy artillery was at Bermuda last account. The dismounted men of Kautz's command at Gill's Landing, near Jones' Neck.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864. (Received 11 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

The commanding officer of dismounted cavalry reports to me, but says that all of the men in his command are without arms of any description. Unequipped men will be of no use to me.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY, *Tenth Corps:*

We will investigate at once why this to us unknown and culpable condition of the dismounted men exists, and will have them equipped as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received. I will order dismounted cavalry to remain in camp until armed.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General WEITZEL, *Chief of Staff:*

Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery have reported.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

The enemy have attacked Sheridan's cavalry on the Long Bridge road. General Foster is making a demonstration on the left. I pre-

sume General Hancock is doing same on the right. As Foster garrisons lower side demonstrations will be weak. Casualties in this corps on 26th and 27th about fifty.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

General Foster has telegraphed to you his position should Second Corps withdraw. I have answered him that Birge's brigade will doubtless remain for the present, and two brigades should hold the works.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

General BIRNEY:

General Birge says his regimental commanders disobeyed orders. The delay has not been of any consequence as General Hancock is waiting for the cavalry to operate. The enemy are very strongly intrenched in his front. General Foster is waiting for General Hancock before making any demonstration.

J. C. BRISCOE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: General Birge crossed in good time.

J. E. SWEET,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. J. B. Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, having received leave of absence on account of illness, Col. Francis B. Pond, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the brigade during the absence of Colonel Howell.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864—8.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

I made no demonstration against the enemy this morning at daybreak, as directed in your dispatch. I saw Major-General Hancock at

a late hour last night, and he said he thought he should advance this morning, and he would let me know when he did, and I was to make a demonstration at the same time on this side. I have had my troops under arms and ready since 3 a. m., but have heard no firing or no notice of an advance from General Hancock. The enemy's line is so short that unless the demonstration was made at the same time as that of General Hancock I could use but a small portion of my force, as an advance on my part would leave my camp exposed, and I should have to leave a strong force in it. I am all ready and will make a vigorous push when the forces below the creek attack. Did I do right?

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General FOSTER:

Make demonstration but hold troops well in hand to secure your works. I presume General Hancock will make a real full attack in his front. How is this?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

I ordered General Birge to cross pontoon bridge before daylight and report to Major-General Hancock. Two of his regiments have been left here without guide and contrary to orders express and explicit. I have sent them down. Send a staff officer to find General Birge, probably at General Hancock's or near there with the portion of his brigade, and give him this.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 28, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY:

I have the honor to forward copy of a communication received from Brigadier-General Birge in answer to your dispatch.

Respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

[JULY 28, 1864.]

General FOSTER:

General Birney is mistaken. I reported to General Hancock with my command at the bridge at 5.30 a. m. The two regiments were fifteen minutes in rear of the rest, being detached from the brigade when the order was received. The distance to the bridge was three miles farther than General Birney's staff officer told me it was. I left a guide,

a staff officer, with the two regiments, and they closed up before the regiments were assigned position. Please send this to General Birney. The enemy are moving troops in small bodies from left toward the right.

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Commanding at Deep Bottom:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock requests that you will inform him what troops, if any, of your command are in the works at the lower bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The orderly will wait.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864. (Received 11 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: Your note received. There are no troops of my command at the lower bridge. If General Hancock moves with his force and desires me to do so, I will send a force to hold it, and also make as strong a demonstration as possible on my front when you attack. Please send me word.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication and have ordered a garrison for the works at lower bridge, from the Eleventh Maine Volunteers. I will as soon as possible make a demonstration with all the troops I can spare from my line. My lookouts report the enemy busily engaged in throwing up works in the field where the gun-boat is shelling.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864—12.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

A note just received from Major-General Hancock states that the enemy have made a heavy attack on Sheridan's cavalry on the Long

Bridge road. He desires a demonstration against the enemy on my part, which I shall make at once. He has called on me for a garrison for the works at the lower bridge, which I shall furnish, but which will necessarily make my demonstration somewhat weaker. My casualties on the 26th and 27th were about fifty.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Birney.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he does not think it necessary that the garrison of the works by the lower bridge should be very large, as he has a great deal of artillery in position there, which will be nearly sufficient to hold the place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 28, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Major-General BIRNEY:

I am pushing the enemy's pickets, as directed by General Hancock. Major Ludlow, of General Butler's staff, was here a few moments since, direct from General Hancock's headquarters, and said he did not think General Hancock would attack to-day. This is all the information I have regarding his intentions.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Commanding:

I approve of your course. You cannot attack without General Hancock does.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Hatcher's, Va., July 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BIRGE,
Commanding Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Birney to say, in reply to your telegram of this morning, that he is not mistaken as to the time when your command should have moved. The order was explicit for you to move with your command immediately and cross the pontoon

bridge precisely at daylight. The order left these headquarters at 11.15 p. m. yesterday, and your brigade should have been assembled at the bridge ready to move as ordered at daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 28, 1864—2.30 p. m.

General BIRGE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock directs me to say that he wishes you to get your intrenchments in the best order possible with the least delay practicable. The flanking force to our left was two divisions, which have continued farther on and may be heard of hereafter, but they were relieved about 9 a. m. by other divisions (from Hill's corps) which came over last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864—3.05 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Commanding &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that prisoners taken this a. m. from three brigades of Kershaw's and Wilcox's divisions say that they were relieved this morning by other divisions of Hill's corps, so that you have probably as many troops in front of you as ever.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 28, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

In advancing my lines this afternoon I drove the enemy into their main line of works at several points. Officers of the skirmish line who had a good view of their works report them protected by a strong abatis and lined with men as far as they could see. All my movements after reaching the Grover house had to be made in sight of the enemy's lookout on Spring Hill. I disposed of my force so as to mislead them regarding my strength as much as possible. Casualties few.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Hancock.)

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864—11.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

The Second Army Corps commenced withdrawing, passing up Jones' Neck about 8.30 this evening. I have had no notice of their leaving from any official source, but know they are going, by seeing them pass my headquarters. Sheridan's cavalry is all back on Curl's Neck, and rumor says all are to withdraw to-night. If this is the case, the enemy, who are now very strong on this side of the river, will no doubt make a reconnaissance in force in the morning to ascertain their whereabouts, which will develop the fact that they have only my small force to oppose them, and if they should concentrate their forces against me it cannot fail to result in disaster to my command and the driving of the gun-boats from the river at this point. I wish you would send me some detailed instructions what course to pursue in the event of a strong attack from the enemy's force after the withdrawal of the troops of the Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Birney and to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

General R. S. FOSTER,
Deep Bottom:

You will be governed by your instructions previous to expedition of Second Corps. General Birge's brigade will doubtless remain for the present, and the two brigades, aided by the gun-boats, should hold the works against all forces enemy can bring.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Picket officer reports three or more trains, double engines, loaded with troops as having passed north last night, a large portion of them taken from General Butler's front.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Shall I discontinue the Coehorn firing? It is well I think to keep it up.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding, &c.:

You may continue the Coehorn firing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT POWHATAN, *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

I have yet in my custody two hostages. They both say they are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They pledge themselves to do all in their power to prevent the telegraph wire from being cut. They further agree to become answerable with their lives for the faithful performance of their obligations. Shall I try them?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 28, 1864.

Colonel INNIS,
Fort Powhatan:

Yes; administer the oath to them all and try them. Both dispatches received.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., July 28, 1864.

I. Companies I and M, Second Massachusetts Artillery, having joined for service, they are assigned to the command of Brigadier-General Harland, to whom the senior officer will report without delay.

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By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer:

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I have changed my purpose, so that now I expect to reach Fort Monroe at 10 a. m. Sunday, the 31st.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have directed General Butler to order General Ord to report to you for the attack on Petersburg. The details for the assault

I leave for you to make out. I directed General Sheridan, whilst we were at Deep Bottom last evening, to move his command immediately to the left of Warren from Deep Bottom. It will be well to direct the cavalry to endeavor to get round the enemy's right flank. Whilst they will not probably succeed in turning the enemy, they will detain a large force to prevent it. I will go out this evening to see you; will be at your headquarters about 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—If you want to be any place on the line at the hour indicated inform me by telegraph, and I will meet you wherever you may be.

U. S. G.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

General MEADE:

I have not sent Butler's dispatches to General Hancock. If you have not sent them it will probably be well to send a summary of them. The enemy are evidently piling everything, except a very thin line in your front, to the north side of the river. Hancock was to be careful to have his command well in hand and a strong line to fall behind, where the gun-boats can have full play along his front. I have no doubt but he has taken these precautions, but it will do no harm to caution him. I am inclined to think the enemy will wait for us to attack unless they discover that we are withdrawing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I earnestly impressed on Hancock yesterday the necessity of occupying a strong line, intrenching it, and preparing for a heavy attack to-day, which I deemed probable when the enemy had accumulated a heavy force. I have now sent him your telegram. Your note by Captain Hudson just received. Ord has been with me all the morning. We have been over the line and in conference with Burnside. I will be at my quarters at 4 p. m., it being about as near as any part of the line.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following intercepted rebel dispatches show Ingalls has made a strike:

JORDAN HOUSE—7.30 p. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

"H. B. MCCLELLAN,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

"The wagons cross the pontoon over the Appomattox; then can't see them after they leave the pontoon, but from the dust I suppose they take the road for Bermuda Hundred.

"N."

"6.20 P. M.

"Colonel BRENT,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

"Sixteen wagons and fifty-eight ambulances have crossed the pontoon since last report; they have stopped crossing.

"N."

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Signal Officer.

(Same to A. B.)

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

General MEADE:

General Butler sent me an intercepted rebel dispatch* of an earlier hour than the one you sent, stating that 400 wagons had crossed the pontoon bridge.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Deserter from Tenth Florida, Finegan's brigade, came in at 9 o'clock last evening. Has no knowledge of position or movement of troops except in his own division (Mahone's): that Mahone's division is in the same position it has occupied for the past two weeks, excepting Wright's brigade, which moved day before yesterday. Informant thinks it went to the north side of the Appomattox, but his information is founded on rumor. Cannot give any information of other divisions.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 29, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Colonel SHARPE:

From deserters we learn that Heth's division moved over the Appomattox yesterday about noon. Wright's brigade relieved it. Nothing further ascertained.

J. C. B[ABCOCK].

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Deserter from Fourth Alabama, Law's brigade, of Field's division, Longstreet's corps, came into General Burnside's lines last

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* See Butler to Grant, 6.55 p. m., p. 623.

evening about dark. He has just been forwarded here, and brings most important information. He states that last night about dark his entire division packed up and left the trenches, and were relieved by the division of Bushrod Johnson, which moved to the right and occupied the trenches vacated by Field's division; that he heard the lieutenant of his company say they were going to Drewry's Bluff. They had not started when informant left, but had every preparation made. The surgeons had excused several for disability to march, and packing of baggage, rolling of blankets, &c., indicated an immediate move; orders were given to the entire division to move; that Bushrod Johnson said he thought he "could not relieve the entire division," and asked for a brigade of Field's division to be left behind. One of informant's company was standing by and overheard this from General Johnson. Informant thinks no brigade was left, but it was talked of leaving Anderson's or Benning's, they being smallest; that McLaws' division moved to the north side of the Appomattox night before last about 5 p. m.; understood that A. P. Hill's corps had moved, but cannot say how much of it, or where it had gone. Informant is certain that some troops were still left to the right of his division last night; thinks they might be some of Hill's corps. Informant's statement bears every evidence of truthfulness, and he is perfectly familiar with the organization of his division and corps. Think he is reliable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

From the foregoing dispatch and other information it appears quite probable that Heth's division, Hill's corps, and Field's division, Longstreet's corps, have both left my front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point:*

In my report this morning of information brought from Richmond I omitted to state that our agent saw, day before yesterday, in Richmond, a considerable train of wagons, by which it was intended to send out of the enemy's lines and throw on our hands large numbers of women, children, and decrepit persons, said to be the families of persons who have fled to our lines or avoided the Confederate service.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864.*

JOHN C. BABCOCK, *Headquarters Army of the Potomac:*

Men in. Agent left Richmond yesterday at 9 a. m. Went in on Tuesday by Charles City road; saw very few troops; not allowed to

return by same route, but came by a road nearer Chickahominy, four miles out (from Richmond) on which he saw large body of enemy's cavalry concentrating. Two divisions of infantry crossed from Petersburg to north side during night before last. No troops have been sent to Early, who is not expected to return. Loss of four guns and "about a regiment of prisoners," admitted in Richmond night before last.

G. H. S[HARPE],
Colonel.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *July 29, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

A camp of the enemy's situated on Weldon railroad near lead-works is broken up this a. m. Their other camps between plank road and railroad remain the same. The enemy is still at work on new fort southwest from station and on their rear line north of Gregory's house. At 9.30 a. m. two trains of cars passed to our right into Petersburg.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 29, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

A few rebels at work digging behind front line at various intervals.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

JULY 29, 1864—10.25 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

Heard trains moving on Richmond and Petersburg Railroad an hour since. Can see no indications of trains in city this a. m. Thirteen wagons passed on a road beyond the southwestern part of the city a half hour ago, moving northwesterly. Enemy's signal officer reports this a. m. that we are not working on the fortifications at Gilliam's farm and have no guns there.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JULY 29, 1864—11 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

A small camp of enemy has disappeared from front of Cemetery Hill since yesterday a. m. An unusual number of wagons passing the open space back of Whitehead's Mill, going in both directions. A line of dust a half to three-quarters of a mile long has been rising for the last half hour northwesterly from here. I locate it on the Richmond and Petersburg highway, and judge it to be caused by a column of troops or a wagon train moving to the right. The dust has now disappeared, and was about half an hour or more in passing.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JULY 29, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

Within the last hour six wagons have passed, going to the right on road south of city and left of lead-works, and fifteen have passed the open space on red road in rear of Whitehead's Factory, going in the same direction. Three have passed the latter point, going in opposite direction.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The enemy's signal officer on north bank of the Appomattox, in various messages to Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, reports that 400 wagons passed from the Prince George side across the pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks to-day. The enemy were working upon a new redoubt about a mile west of the Gregory chimneys during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JORDAN'S HOUSE, *July 29, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer:

[Intercepted dispatches:]

3.30 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A train of sixty-seven wagons followed by a company of cavalry has just passed over pontoon. Can't see what direction they take after leaving bridge.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

4 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Wagons are still passing over pontoon, coming from Prince George; 110 have passed since last report.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

5 P. M.

Colonel BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Wagons are still passing over pontoon coming from Prince George; 400 have already passed. They are apparently taking road to Bermuda Hundred.

W. S. L.

(Same to A. B.)

No unusual movements in enemy's lines to-day.

T. R. CLARK,
Captain and Signal Officer.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

1. As soon as it is dark Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, will withdraw his two brigades under General White, occupying the intrenchments between the plank and Norfolk roads, and bring them to his front. Care will be taken not to interfere with the troops of the Eighteenth Corps moving into their position in rear of the Ninth Corps. General Burnside will form his troops for assaulting the enemy's works at daylight of the 30th, prepare his parapets and abatis for the passage of the columns, and have the pioneers equipped for work in opening passages for artillery, destroying enemy's abatis, and the intrenching tools distributed for effecting lodgment, &c.

2. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will reduce the number of his troops holding the intrenchments of his front to the minimum, and concentrate all his available force on his right and hold them prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside. The preparations in respect to pioneers, intrenching tools, &c., enjoined upon the Ninth Corps will also be made by the Fifth Corps.

3. As soon as it is dark Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, will relieve his troops in the trenches by General Mott's division, of the Second Corps, and form his corps in rear of the Ninth Corps, and be prepared to support the assault of Major-General Burnside.

4. Every preparation will be made for moving forward the field artillery of each corps.

5. At dark Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, will move from Deep Bottom to the rear of the intrenchments now held by the Eighteenth Corps, resume the command of Mott's division, and be prepared at daylight to follow up the assaulting and supporting columns, or for such other operations as may be found necessary.

6. Major-General Sheridan, commanding Cavalry Corps, will proceed at dark from the vicinity of Deep Bottom to Lee's Mill, and at daylight will move with his whole corps, including Wilson's division, against the enemy's troops defending Petersburg on their right, by the roads leading to that town from the southward and westward.

7. Major Duane, acting chief engineer, will have the pontoon trains parked at convenient points in the rear prepared to move. He will see that supplies of sand-bags, gabions, fascines, &c., are in depot near the lines ready for use. He will detail engineer officers for each corps.

8. At 3.30 in the morning of the 30th Major-General Burnside will spring his mine, and his assaulting columns will immediately move rapidly upon the breach, seize the crest in the rear, and effect a lodgment there. He will be followed by Major-General Ord, who will support him on the right, directing his movement to the crest indicated, and by Major-General Warren, who will support him on the left. Upon the explosion of the mine the artillery of all kinds in battery will open upon those points of the enemy's works whose fire covers the ground over which our columns must move, care being taken to avoid impeding the progress of our troops. Special instructions respecting the direction of fire will be issued through the chief of artillery.

9. Corps commanders will report to the commanding general when their preparations are complete, and will advise him of every step in the progress of the operation and of everything important that occurs.

10. Promptitude, rapidity of execution, and cordial co-operation are essential to success, and the commanding general is confident that this indication of his expectations will insure the hearty efforts of the commanders and troops.

11. Headquarters during the operation will be at the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] ARTILLERY HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Before Petersburg, July 29, 1864.

1. The batteries are not to open to-morrow morning until the signal is given. This signal will be the explosion of the mine under the battery in front of the advanced position of Burnside's corps.

2. Immediately on this mine being sprung the batteries will all open. The greatest possible pains will be taken to avoid interfering with the storming party, which will advance as soon as the mine is sprung, and over the ruins of the explosion. So soon as an entrance is effected here, strong bodies of troops will move to the right and left behind the enemy's line to clear out his troops, and to the front to gain the crest, and, if possible, enter the town of Petersburg. A careful watch must be kept on these movements so as to avoid the possibility of interfering with the advance.

3. The fire will in preference be turned on those batteries which command the point of assault and the ground over which our troops will move. These batteries will probably be found on the crest near the salient, or on the flank of the salient looking toward the Ninth Corps.

4. The batteries in the small redan, and the work known as Fort Hell, will not fire on the advanced point of the salient, as there is danger of such shot striking our attacking troops. They will be directed against the face of the salient, so that the shot which pass over it may strike the work on the crest above it, and after time has elapsed sufficient for an assaulting party to pass well over the crest the guns will be directed still more to the left so as not to strike the town.

5. Commanders on the lines will watch the fire closely, and take all possible precautions against injuring our own troops, whilst bringing their guns to bear on the batteries of the enemy. They will also watch for the movements of the enemy's troops toward our attacking columns, and use every effort to drive them back or retard their movements.

6. The artillery on the line of the Eighteenth Corps will open at the same time as that of the Fifth and Ninth, so as to fully employ the enemy in its front. The fire of the guns and mortars on the left of the line of the Eighteenth Corps will especially be brought to bear on such batteries in front of them as have a fire on Burnside's front.

7. When the enemy's fire has been silenced, the firing on his batteries will cease, and a strict watch be kept on the movements of his troops, and any attempt to reopen the fire of his batteries will be at once met.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Perhaps it may be your wish that I should report that about the last of my bridging by General Grant's orders has gone to lay a third bridge at Deep Bottom, which bridge I expect back again to-morrow afternoon.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—6 a. m.

General MEADE:

A prisoner who just came in, and whom I questioned (he has been just sent up), says there is a great movement of troops of the enemy this morning. They were drawing rations, &c. He says that the troops he belongs to (B. Johnson's) mans one of those intrenchments covering the railroad, and that when he was taken there was only a skirmish line. He says many troops marched up the railroad yesterday (probably Hill), and that a great many troops have arrived within a day or two from the West or somewhere; that the ambulance train of his division went back into the intrenchments this morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: The following is the field return for the 28th: Commissioned officers, 865; enlisted men, 13,572; aggregate, 14,437. The following is the report of casualties for the 27th: Killed—enlisted men, 17. Wounded—commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 65. Missing—commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 6. Total, 95.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—6.30 a. m. (Received 8 a. m.)

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Two soldiers from Heth's division have just come in. It holds the same position as yesterday, on the crest in my front. They deserted because they were not allowed to vote yesterday. They say that in very few cases, and those depended on the character of officers, were any allowed to vote who did not vote for Vance. These men both voted for sheriff but were not allowed to vote for governor.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Grant.)

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864.*

General HANCOCK:

Has the enemy made any development to-day? If not, it will be well to attract his attention. I would not attack, but would keep up the idea of doing so, to prevent the withdrawal of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy are strengthening their work this morning, and have been working all night. They are strengthening their works across all the direct roads to Richmond, according to the reports of all the vedettes. Last night I sent out a division of cavalry to get rid of their horses. General Sheridan has them concealed along the bank of James River. The division dismounted returned after daylight, giving the appearance to the enemy that we were strongly re-enforced. The enemy could see the whole movement plainly. The movement of the horses was made during the night. We hold the same ground with our pickets that the fights were on yesterday. I have already sent cavalry out on all the roads this morning, and will do as you suggest, without making an attack. No movement of troops has been observed this morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Same to General Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I respectfully suggest that, if practicable, it would be well to have another bridge thrown here for use to-night. A deserter from Kershaw's division, just in, reports that division as engaged in intrenching in front, near the Jennings house probably.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

The above just received, and General Butler has been requested to comply with the request, if practicable.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—4.40 p. m.

General MEADE:

The enemy on the Central (or Darby) road have struck their tents and are standing at arms in their pits, so the pickets report. The vedettes also say that they are moving to my right. I think this is only preparation in fear of an attack, as I moved a large force of my cavalry across the open ground only, in full view, toward Malvern Hill to demonstrate an attack. Some time since I ordered their pickets driven in on the Central road in order to see farther. I have had no reply. On my

extreme right the enemy's advanced line have five or six men on each picket-post, and I judge they expect us to attack in that direction. The enemy's line of infantry is complete at present around us. Please let me know in your orders before dark whether you wish the infantry to precede or the cavalry.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Grant.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—6 p. m. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

Orders have been sent you, but no precedence designated for the movement. I think the infantry should precede the cavalry. After crossing, every precaution should be taken so that both columns could reach their destination as soon as possible. The open ground at Bermuda Hundred will admit your column moving to Point of Rocks, whilst Sheridan goes to Broadway. Benham has been ordered to throw another bridge, but I fear it will be late before he gets up there, and Butler reports the approaches insufficient for two roads. You should examine these and try to arrange the second bridge so that the infantry at least could use it, leaving the one now down to cavalry and artillery. General Grant, just here, says that the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps with you is to hold the tête-de-pont after you leave.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—6.45 p. m. (Received 7.30 p. m.)

General MEADE:

The enemy are now advancing a skirmish line, supported, so far as seen, by a regiment on the New Market road, and are engaged with our pickets. I have directed them to be supported so as to keep the fight to-night on this road.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

JULY 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Lieutenant-General Grant informs me that after the beginning of your next movement, General Birge's brigade may be returned to me. You will, therefore, as soon as the public service will permit, please order Birge to report with his command to General Birney.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JONES' NECK, *July 29, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

GENERAL: I have directed General Birge to occupy the bridge-head until the cavalry have crossed. As soon as this is done I will direct him to report to you. I will also notify General Foster, so that if he wishes to hold everything on this side he can do so.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—8.25 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Deep Bottom:

The road you marched over the other night is now entirely clear of stumps.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Will you have the road lighted for me again? It would be of great assistance to me if you could send some one to meet my infantry column, which will take the same road as before, and guide it to the Appomattox.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[JULY 29, 1864.]

Major-General HANCOCK:

The road is lighted. An officer is stationed at the neck at the first fire who will direct the column. All stumps are cleared from the road.

LUDLOW,
Major and Inspector of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—10.50 p. m.

General BUTLER:

Will you please inform me whether the cavalry road is lighted also?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[JULY 29, 1864.]

[General HANCOCK:]

Yes. The cavalry take the left and the infantry the right hand road from the neck as will be directed by the pickets.

LUDLOW.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—9.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy demonstrated against us from the Central road to Malvern Hill. They had cavalry on their extreme left, but infantry on all the rest of the line. There was some sharp skirmishing, but the lines were not materially changed. The troops are crossing. I do not think the second bridge will be finished for some hours, as the only place to make the bridge is above the present one, and the pontoons cannot be passed through the present bridge without retarding the movement of the infantry. There appears to be no good approaches below, even alongside of the other bridge.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—11.20 p. m.

General MEADE:

My command is now across the bridge.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Grant.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

The following movements are ordered for to-night: The command will commence withdrawing at early dark, as follows: The Cavalry Corps, under direction of Major-General Sheridan, by the lower pontoon bridge; after crossing, General Sheridan will proceed as specially instructed in orders of this date from headquarters of the army. The Second Corps will commence withdrawing at early dark, the Second Division leading, crossing the upper pontoon bridge, keeping the right of the road in all cases, taking the road to Point of Rocks, crossing the Appomattox at that place, and proceeding to the position near Petersburg now held by the Eighteenth Corps. The cavalry and infantry will march from Jones' Neck to the Appomattox by the roads they used in marching to this place. Should but one bridge be down at dark the infantry will take precedence in crossing. Should one bridge be practicable for infantry only the infantry will use it, the artillery of the corps using the other bridge, which will then be given to the cavalry. The brigade (General Birge's) of the Nineteenth Corps will follow the First Division to the bridge-head, where it will take position, holding the tête-de-pont. The pickets will be withdrawn at dark to the line of intrenchments held by the infantry, and General Sheridan will establish a line of pickets connecting the right of this line with the rear. As soon as the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps is in position in the tête-de-pont General Birge will relieve the picket-line of the Second Corps from the intrenchments. As soon as General Sheridan's new picket-line is withdrawn General Birge can establish such picket-line as he may think proper for the

defense of his position. The train of the Second Corps, excepting the headquarters spring wagons, twenty ambulances to each division, and one medical and one hospital supply wagon to each division, will move at dark to the park of the general corps train beyond the Appomattox. Such ammunition as division commanders may desire can be ordered from this point to their commands early to-morrow morning. Every exertion must be made to prevent this train obstructing the march of troops. The artillery now with divisions will move with them. The remaining batteries will move with the trains, and take position near the Eighteenth Corps, and take position under the direction of the commandant of artillery. Division officers of the day will report at corps headquarters without delay. It is important that the corps should be in position at daylight.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—5.45 p. m.

General Mott and General Birge are informed that the enemy are reported advancing a line of skirmishers toward our right along the New Market road. General Birge will open with a few guns by way of demonstration.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—6.50 p. m.

Major BULL,
Provost-Marshal:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you have the present pontoon bridge muffled deep at once, and have material enough prepared to muffle another one. As soon as the second bridge is laid have it muffled promptly.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—5 p. m.

[Lieut. Col. F. A. WALKER:]

COLONEL: About two regiments and some artillery (number of pieces not reported) have returned to the position occupied before their tents were struck. A reconnoitering party sent out report the enemy's skirmish line advancing down the New Market road toward the angle in our picket-line.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—6.30 p. m.

General MILES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you will have your skirmish line strongly supported, so as, if possible, to repel the enemy's attack on the skirmish line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division, Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you report in person to Major-General Ord, commanding Eighteenth Corps, for orders.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Brigade commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move into position at dark. They will keep the men together and screened from observation as much as possible during the movement. No noise will be made or commands given.

By command of Brigadier-General Mott:

JOHN HANCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing unusual transpired in my front last night. Five hundred men from Second Division and 300 from the Fourth Division at work on the line during the night.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have received the programme order for operations tomorrow. I think the minimum of troops that I can depend upon holding my front line with is Griffin's division, which forms a single line of battle, with one brigade of General Cutler's. This will leave me

one brigade of General Cutler's and General Ayres' division, at least, to support General Burnside. If I can withdraw the most of my picket-line, and abandon the southernmost redoubt on the plank road I can also have two brigades of General Crawford to aid General Burnside. I would like special instructions on this point. In the event of success the division of Crawford would be well posted to follow up along the plank road. I am going to consult with General Burnside as to the co-operation he wishes me to give.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Abandon all south of the large redoubt; keep on the pickets.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—4.45 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general desires to keep up the impression that the enemy evidently entertains that we are withdrawing from before Petersburg, and with that view wishes that the camps of such of your troops as are not necessary to the defense of your line, and as may be in the view of the enemy, should be struck and the troops moved off as though intended to cross the James River at Deep Bottom. After moving so far into the woods as to be unobserved by the enemy they should halt, and return after dark. The two brigades from General Burnside's corps holding the intrenchments between the plank road and the old Norfolk road are directed to rejoin General Burnside as soon as it is dark, taking their pickets.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

The troops should not know they are making a feint movement. Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, moved to the James River last night, leaving two divisions of Beauregard's corps and one of Hill's for the Petersburg front.

A. A. H.,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—5 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have no troops that I can move in sight of the enemy without causing them to be severely shelled at close range; in fact, all are out of sight except in the trenches.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

JULY 29, 1864—5 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE:

Is General Burnside at his headquarters? I propose calling at once if he is there.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General WARREN:

Yes, sir; General Burnside is at home.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—5.15 p. m.

General WARREN:

I am going to General Meade's headquarters. Will be back in three-quarters or half hour.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General WARREN:

General Ord's men, who are to relieve my first line, have not yet reported, therefore I cannot leave, otherwise I should have been over to see you. No doubt they will be here very soon. I will send you a copy of order. Much obliged for yours.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. received, and the commanding general directs the withdrawal of your troops to-night from the southernmost redoubt and beyond, south of the large redoubt on the plank road. The pickets should remain, and, if forced back, might occupy the works south of the large redoubt.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

Colonel WAINWRIGHT,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Corps:

Six siege guns in Fort Hell. Colonel Abbot can supply men for the Coehorns. I will order them up so they can be on hand.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 29, 1864.

Captain MENDELL, U. S. Engineers,
Headquarters Fifth Corps:

I do not want the embrasures of the battery between No. 8 and No. 7 opened.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR No. 96.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

While remaining in our present position all the artillery belonging to the corps will be under the special direction of Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery. He will supervise the construction of magazines and all other necessary preparations in and around the batteries and when in position.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.

1. The mine in General Burnside's front will be sprung to-morrow at 3.30 a. m., to be immediately followed by a column of assault.

2. General Ayres' division will go in position under cover of the railroad cut in rear of General Cutler's division, with the right in front, and both his division and the reserve brigade of General Cutler's will be prepared at 3.30 a. m. to support the columns of attack whenever it may be required, and await orders.

3. The brigade of General Cutler's division in the front line and the division under General Bartlett will open fire with musketry, along with the artillery, as soon as the mine is sprung, the object being to keep down the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. They will have an ample supply of ammunition convenient to replenish their cartridge-boxes.

4. General Crawford will have General Baxter's brigade in readiness at 3.30 a. m. to move up to the position assigned General Ayres, but to await orders in its present position.

5. The artillery of the corps along the front will receive its orders through the chief of artillery of the corps.

6. The pioneers will all be with their brigades prepared to remove obstructions, and the wagons of intrenching tools will all be in readiness to move speedily wherever needed. The ammunition train will also be prepared to supply ammunition, either by wagons or on pack-mules.

7. Headquarters office will remain at the Avery house, but with everything in readiness to move. At the commencement of operations to-morrow the general commanding the corps will be found near the battery of six 4½-inch guns west of the Avery house.

8. The medical director of the corps will make the proper arrangements to meet the contingencies of to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have seen General Burnside and my division commanders. My arrangements for to-morrow were easy to make and are all completed. I have no doubt we shall be on time as expected. I will send you my circular order by a messenger.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

The major-general commanding desires to see you at these headquarters at 7 o'clock this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To division commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

A deserter just in from Field's division, Longstreet's corps, says that his division left our front just after dark this evening for some place across the Appomattox, he thinks for Drewry's Bluff. McLaws' division left yesterday evening, he supposes, for the same place. Field's division was relieved by Bushrod Johnson, and he thinks that there is still one division of Longstreet's corps holding their extreme right, but he is not positive on that point. He says that the portion of Hill's corps that has been here left the lines some days ago, and the understanding is among the men that they have gone either to Johnson or Early; he seems to have been on that part of Field's line just in front of my center, and says that they have been digging nearly two weeks to ascertain whether we were mining them. A large fire is burning now in Petersburg, and we opened artillery to prevent operations to stop it. Bells of the town have been ringing. Your letter in reference to firing of heavy guns has been received and communicated to the proper officers.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

I am instructed to say that the major-general commanding submitted to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies your proposition to form the leading columns of assault of the black troops, and that he, as well as the major-general commanding, does not approve the proposition, but directs that those columns be formed of the white troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Does the order with regard to artillery firing apply also to mortar firing?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Yes; excepting Coehorns.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Are you not coming over? General Grant is here.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General MEADE:

General Ferrero has a dispatch from the War Department that he has been confirmed and his place is with the army. Can I put him in command of his colored division? He is here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—6.15 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

In answer to your dispatch respecting General Ferrero, I am instructed by the commanding general to say that no official information of General Ferrero's reappointment has been received here. When such information is received General Ferrero will be ordered to report to you, and you can assign him as you think best; but in case you then assign him to the command of the colored troops it will be necessary for you also to assign General White to a command in your corps.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 29, 1864—7 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Brigadier-General Ferrero has been ordered to report to you for assignment to duty.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Lieutenant Benyaurd has been detailed to report to you. I think he is now at your headquarters. If he should return without seeing you, at what hour do you desire him to report?

G. H. MENDELL,
Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

A dispatch* from General Ord refers to the late hour at which his troops will relieve yours in the trenches. The commanding general has informed General Ord that it is not necessary for you to wait for your troops to be relieved in the trenches by General Ord's, before forming them for the assault. They should be formed for the assault at the hour you deem best without any reference to General Ord's troops, who will enter the vacated trenches as soon as they can.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—11.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general wishes to know if that artillery firing is in your front? If so, what it is directed against?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

It is the mortar firing of the enemy in our front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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*See Ord to Meade, 9.25 p. m., p. 632.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Warren directs me to inclose to you the accompanying copy* of his order for to-morrow, and to express to you his thanks for your order of operations just received.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., July 28 [29], 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully state that the division officers of the trenches did not report to me till from 3 to 4 p. m. I would suggest the propriety of their reporting promptly at 10 a. m. By so doing they can report to their division commanders at 11 o'clock, and 12 m. give their instructions to their brigade officers of trenches. The bells of the city of Petersburg were rung last night about 11 o'clock, being an alarm of fire supposed to be caused by our firing on the right of this army. Yesterday a house in front of Second Division and in the enemy's [lines] was fired and burned. About 150 yards in front of the picket-line, on right of First Division and near the railroad, the enemy are busy in throwing up earth-works, capped with sand-bags. The enemy can be seen at work on a line one-half a mile in rear of their front line—evidently a new line. Attention has been made to the sinks, which were improved during my tour, but there is still room for improvement. The sinks of First Division are in better police than those of other divisions. The bomb-proofs in Second Division are not completed. I inclose you a report of Lieut. Col. P. B. Stilson, division officer of trenches of Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, which was not reported till this moment. In all other respects our lines have been usually quiet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MARSHALL,
Colonel Fourteenth New York Artillery, General of the Trenches.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

I. The mine will be exploded to-morrow morning at 3.30 by Colonel Pleasants. General Potter will issue the necessary orders to the colonel for the explosion.

II. General Ledlie will immediately upon the explosion of the mine move his division forward as directed by verbal orders this day, and if possible crown the crest at the point known as Cemetery Hill, occupying, if possible, the cemetery.

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* See p. 607.

III. General Willcox will move his division forward as soon as possible after General Ledlie has passed through the first line of the enemy's works, bearing off to the left so as to effectually protect the left flank of General Ledlie's column, and make a lodgment, if possible, on the Jerusalem plank road to the left of General Ledlie's division.

IV. General Potter will move his division forward to the right of General Ledlie's division as soon as it is apparent that he will not interfere with the movements of General Willcox's division, and will as near as possible protect the right flank of General Ledlie from any attack on that quarter and establish a line on the crest of a ravine which seems to run from the Cemetery Hill nearly at right angles to the enemy's main line directly in our front.

V. General Ferrero will move his division immediately after General Willcox's until he reaches our present advance line, where he will remain until the ground in his front is entirely cleared by the other three divisions, when he will move forward over the same ground that General Ledlie moved over; will pass through our line and, if possible, move down and occupy the village to the right.

VI. The formations and movements of all these divisions, together with their places of rendezvous, will be as near as possible in accordance with the understanding during the personal interviews with the division commanders. The headquarters of the corps during the movement will be at the fourteen-gun battery in rear of the Taylor house. If further instructions are desired by division commanders they will please ask for them at once.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. H. HARRIS,
Captain Ordnance, U. S. Army

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *Before Petersburg, Va., July 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. Julius White is hereby assigned to duty, till further orders, as chief of staff of this corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for me to form my division until that of General Ledlie shall have been formed. It will be impossible to form in or advance up the ravine on my right front, and it will not be in my opinion wise to form the attacking column of my division on this side of the railroad to the right of the covered way, as they would have too far to go, and it will be too bad ground to advance over rapidly. We will have to hold ourselves in readiness to make our formation as soon as we see what ground General Ledlie leaves to us, and adapt ourselves accordingly. General Ord's troops that are to occupy that portion of our line nearest the mine will, I pre-

sume, be put in the second line until after the explosion, when, as soon as the ground is cleared of our troops, they will at once move forward and occupy the advanced line vacated by my division.

If General Ledlie leaves us room enough we can form across the covered way, but I doubt if he will be able to give us the space. All the ground between the foot of the hill and the rise beyond the ravine near the mine is bad. A regiment could be formed near the mouth of the mine, but the ground is not very good, and would probably be rather near the explosion. We shall probably have merely to follow General Ledlie until we get through the enemy's line, and then move up on his right. On an examination of the ground with a view to massing troops I find there is really less space than I had supposed, and unless the dispositions are commenced early and made with celerity I fear some confusion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Commanding Temporary Division, Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as it is dark you withdraw your command from the intrenchments you are now holding and move to the position of the Ninth Corps, and report to your corps commander. You will call in your pickets upon moving. You will at once report to Major-General Burnside, and receive his instructions as to the route you will take.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 29, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have ordered General Wilson to concentrate his division at Alley's house, on the plank road, the headquarters of the brigade doing picket duty on the left of the army. I will move to the same point as rapidly as I can, but as the infantry move in advance of me I cannot say when I will reach that point.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

JULY 29, 1864. (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Foster's Headquarters:

It is desired that the railroad party be sent down to-night by either of the steamers Argo or Iolas, which are both up there now. Please inform me if this will be done, or the whereabouts of the party. Answer.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 29, 1864. (Received 10.15 p. m.)

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies of the United States:

Your dispatch received. The railroad party referred to by you are now on the south side of the James River. If the steamers are below the pontoon bridge they will be sent.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

General Hancock is crossing his infantry in advance of my cavalry. I do not think I will have my command over the river until after daylight to-morrow. The right of my line now rests on Malvern Hill and extends to Riddell's Shop. This will enable you to form an idea of the time it will take to reach Lee's Mill with my corps. Not one moment's time will be lost.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs that you keep up connection with our left in the operations of to-morrow.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 29, 1864—10.50 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 a. m. 30th.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

In the orders received by me, directing certain operations for to-morrow, nothing is said concerning the cavalry division of General Kautz. Am I to understand that General Kautz is to accompany me or not?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ON BOARD HUNCHBACK,
Light-House Point, July 29, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

Agreeably to instructions I am on my way to Light-House Point, Captain Nichols, of the Mendota, having kindly sent me down on board this gun-boat. The officers of the boat inform me that at Wilson's

Landing, about 400 yards below the lower pontoon bridge, there is an old wharf which needs but a little labor to make it useful for landing forage, there being lumber at the landing. As the general spoke of a landing on that, the north, side of the river being preferable, I send this information, thinking it may be of service, particularly as they, the officers, say there is a good wagon road leading directly to it. I shall hurry the forage up as rapidly as possible.

ARCHER N. MARTIN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general desires that you keep all your artillery on this side of the river and put it in position.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—12.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: There is forage at the first wharf below the pontoon bridge for the brigade of your command that is on this side of the river. The general commanding desires that you send for it as soon as General Torbert has drawn for his command.

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs that you concentrate your division on the left, somewhere near the plank road, and hold its available force ready for prompt movement. The guard left with trains should be merely sufficient to protect them against any small irregular parties of the enemy. The dismounted men should form this guard. Please report your location as soon as you are established.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The patrols and pickets on the north side of the Blackwater should be reduced to the minimum consistent with watching the main avenues of approach.

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Jordan's Point:
(Care Brigadier-General Ingalls, City Point.)

The commanding general considers that not more than one regiment should remain north of the Blackwater and that be so posted as to be brought in rapidly to-morrow morning.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Sheridan is ordered to move at dark to Lee's Mill, and at daylight against the enemy's troops defending Petersburg on their right by the roads leading to that town from the southward and westward. Your division will accompany him, and the commanding general directs that you be prepared to call in your patrols and pickets early to-morrow morning and move with the Cavalry Corps. You will send a staff officer to meet General Sheridan and receive his instructions.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Westbrook's House, July 29, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

I have been ordered to concentrate my division near the plank road and to communicate with you for orders. Captain Russell, whom I send with this, will give you all information in regard to the dispositions I have made at Light-House Point and north of the Blackwater. I will concentrate McIntosh as soon as you order it.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Deep Bottom, July 29, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that unless you have received instructions to the contrary from General Meade you will concentrate your division during the night at some point near Alley's house, the headquarters of the brigade that has been picketing the left of the army. General Sheridan will join you there to-night with the balance of the corps if it is possible to do so. Should you receive instructions from General Meade, obey them with the greatest promptitude. Keep a picket force at Prince George Court-House.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR:

General Wilson's headquarters are at Jordan's or Wind-Mill Point. Send the within through Lieutenant-General Grant's headquarters.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Westbrook's House, July 29, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHAPMAN, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

GENERAL: Concentrate all of your brigade except one regiment to-night, camping in the field near this house. Dispose of the remaining regiment in the neighborhood of Prince George Court-House, with pickets at Mount Sinai Church and the road upon which we came, and order it to relieve pickets and join you by daylight to-morrow morning. You will provide yourself with two wagon loads of ammunition, besides the full amount on the persons of the men.

JAS. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Westbrook's House, July 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

GENERAL: You will make your arrangements to relieve your pickets and vedettes by daylight to-morrow morning and to concentrate your command near your present headquarters on the plank road. You will supply yourself with two wagon loads of ammunition, besides the full amount in the boxes of the men. Further instructions will be sent you as soon as heard from Major-General Sheridan.

By command of Major-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have the honor to send herewith a deserter from the enemy, Thomas J. Powell, who swam the Appomattox and came in last night. Powell gives an account of the departure of a secret armed expedition from Wilmington, supposed to be to release prisoners at Point Lookout. I prefer to send you the information in the "original package" and so forward the deserter.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

One train passed toward Richmond from Petersburg last night. At 6 a. m. two batteries and twenty-nine wagons were moving along the turnpike toward Richmond.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

At sunrise the signal officer on the right saw a long column of troops crossing the pontoon bridge at Chaffin's farm to the north bank of the James. Three regiments had crossed when he reported. A general and staff were with the column. This dispatch had been mislaid by the chief signal officer and not sent in until just now.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to General Meade at 12.15 p. m.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

At 9 a. m. two trains with thirty-nine cars loaded with troops [passed] toward Richmond; also two baggage trains with seventy-five wagons went on the turnpike in the same direction; also a regiment of cavalry and a four-gun battery just crossed at the pontoon bridge to the north side of James River. In all, since day before yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, there have passed over, to this time, about 10,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and three batteries that we know of. Baggage wagons in due proportion.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to General Meade at 12.15 p. m.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Birney's officer of the day reports distinct hearing of sounds resembling loading of cars with railroad iron and moving of trains to Richmond; also that the force in front of General Ferry (the left of our line) is apparently much reduced. Steps have been taken to ascertain more and correctly about this.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to General Meade at 12.15 p. m.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

In addition to all reported before, at 10.30 a. m. three regiments of cavalry and fourteen wagons passed along the turnpike toward Richmond.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—11.55 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Another large force of cavalry was passing up the turnpike at the Junction at 11.10 a. m. This is in addition to all previous reports.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—12.20 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Eight hundred cavalry and forty wagons and ambulances passed the Junction on the turnpike toward Richmond, at 11.30 a. m., since last report.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

(Forwarded to General Meade at 1 p. m.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 29, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following is reported from signal station:

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION, *July 29, 1864—12.35 p. m.*

Captain NORTON:

Twenty-six baggage wagons have just passed on turnpike near railroad junction, going toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—2.15 p. m.

General U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

Seven cars, with passengers, and twelve wagons just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 29, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

The main object of the expedition north of the James River having failed, by reason of the very large force thrown there by the enemy, I

have determined to try and take advantage of the diversion made by assaulting at Petersburg before the enemy can get much of his force back there. As the assault must be made promptly on the return of our troops, and a night march being necessary to deceive the enemy, which will necessarily fatigue the troops to such an extent as to make their attack weak, I determined to withdraw one division of the Second Corps during last night, and with it relieve the Eighteenth Corps, so as to have all fresh troops for the first assault. The division which withdrew last night marched to the neighborhood of Petersburg. They will rest to-day and under cover of night take the place of the Eighteenth Corps. General Meade having studied all the ground over which the assault is to be made, and the Ninth Corps as part of his command having the advance in the assault, General Ord will report to General Meade for instructions during the assault. General Meade has received verbal instructions from me, and is now industriously engaged preparing the details. As soon as it is dark General Hancock will commence the withdrawal of the balance of his corps. The cavalry will follow the infantry. The former will reach Petersburg with all dispatch, and follow the assaulting column or place now occupied by the Eighteenth Corps as may be found advisable. The cavalry will make a forced march to the left of our present line, and be in readiness to move round the enemy's right. This movement will leave the garrison at Deep Bottom in presence of a vastly superior force. The navy will want to dispose of their vessels in such a manner as to sweep all the ground in front of our troops. I wish you would communicate with Captain Smith through a staff officer on this subject. Please caution him to make no changes through the day calculated to attract special interest on the part of the enemy. General Foster, I think, had better level the line of rifle-pits we captured from the enemy, and move his whole force to the side of the creek first occupied by him. The lower pontoon bridge should also be swung round to the west bank of the river. It may be advisable for General Foster to move his trains and surplus property to the west bank; but these details I leave to you. If possible I want to have our withdrawal from the north bank of the river concealed from the enemy until the attack commences at Petersburg. I have had General Ord informed verbally of the fact that he is to be relieved by the Second Corps, and is to form a part of the assaulting column. It only remains to notify him that during the assault he will receive orders from General Meade.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Your dispatch received and attended to. General Ord has been directed to report to you for orders. Two more regiments of infantry crossed Chaffin's farm at 2.50 p. m., going west.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—2.25 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Between 11.50 a. m. and 12.45 p. m. thirty-four wagons have crossed the pontoon over the James River, going east. They moved toward the river from the Petersburg and Richmond turnpike by three different roads, and across Chaffin's farm by two roads. The following rebel message was sent from the ram to shore, viz:

I mean the skiffs that came down from Richmond yesterday p. m. Numbers 3 and 4 are mine, and you have sent No. 2. Is it not a mistake?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your instructions are quite clear and perhaps I ought not to trouble you, but fearing that I may misunderstand I venture to ask a word of explanation. You say:

General Foster had better level the line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, and move his whole force to the side of the creek first occupied by him.

General Foster originally held two positions defended by works, one on the north side and one on the south side of the creek, the latter being held to prevent the enemy from commanding the former, which that position does. If Foster abandons the south side and places his whole force on the north side he will be overlooked by the enemy. By leaving a small force in the south work I think he can defend both positions better than one. We will leave some pontoon boats or the bridge, as the enemy cannot cross in face of the gun-boats. Is it your intention that we should literally obey the order or merely that Foster shall hold his old position if he can? If the latter, it may be telegraphed—hold the old position; if the former, obey instructions.

Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

General BUTLER:

If it can be done hold the old position.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

There is now a constant passing of troops across the river going west, with artillery in proportion. Foster has taken another deserter

who reports all of Hill's corps, except one brigade, and part of Longstreet's corps, in his front at daylight, with orders to march at moment's notice. All quiet in this front.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864—4.20 p. m.*

General BUTLER:

If practicable you will have another bridge thrown across the James at Deep Bottom for use to-night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 29, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

In the opinion of the engineers another bridge south of the creek is impracticable because of the steepness of the bluff and the narrowness of the roadway along the bank of the creek. If it were, we have not the material to construct it. Shall send down to Deep Bottom, and if possible to do anything to aid crossing it shall be done. Lieutenant Michie has gone for the purpose. Shall Birge's brigade, of the Nineteenth Corps, leave Bermuda Hundred with Hancock, or shall it [remain] at Deep Bottom on this side the James to aid Foster or repel an attempt to cross?

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *July 29, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

General Benham is already on the way with another bridge.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 29, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

Birge's brigade will remain at your disposal. I have sent word to General Benham about the bridge.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General BUTLER:

General Benham has been directed to lay the bridge. Please direct Captain Lubey to select the point for laying the bridge and prepare the approaches at once.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—6.55 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The following dispatch just received:

The enemy's signal officers report about 400 wagons to have crossed pontoon over Appomattox, going toward Bermuda Hundred.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Lieutenant Michie, of the engineers, telegraphs* that he is getting ready the approaches for another bridge at Deep Bottom, and that he can get it ready in four hours if Benham's train gets up in time, or if he takes up the upper bridge to Foster's camp. Had he better do the latter?

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A rebel brigade just crossed the pontoon bridge at Chaffin's farm, going west. A heavily laden train just passed the Junction, going toward Petersburg.

Respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 29, 1864.

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IX. Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

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By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Michie to Weitzel, 7 p. m., p. 624.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Is it certain that General Benham will be here in good time? Because I told General Hancock that the bridge would be finished in four hours, which will be done if Foster's bridge is taken up and put below. I am building the approaches now.

P. S. MICHIE,
Lieutenant and Engineer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Lieutenant MICHIE,
Deep Bottom:

I don't know whether General Benham will be in time or not. General Butler has just telegraphed to General Grant to have him hurried up.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Captain LUBEY,
Jones' Neck:

General Grant orders that you construct the approaches at once for a second bridge across the James River below Four-Mile Creek. General Benham will bring the bridge up. Tell this to Lieutenant Michie. Don't disturb the bridge above Four-Mile Creek.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

JONES' NECK, *July 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received. I commenced approaches as directed, when General Hancock ordered them to be built down stream and below the bridge. The approach on the left bank will not be a good one, but passable for infantry. The boats have not yet arrived. I am now building the approaches as General Hancock directed.

LUBEY,
Captain.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 29, 1864—6.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Spring Hill reports that but two trains passed last night and both toward Petersburg, one at 11 p. m. and the other at 11.40 p. m. One train passed the Junction toward

Richmond at 4 a. m. The same officer reports at 6 a. m. that he saw at that time twenty-nine wagons and two batteries of artillery pass by the Junction on turnpike toward Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 29, 1864—7.10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Spring Hill reports that at 7 a. m. eighteen empty cars passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

Very respectfully, &c.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 29, 1864—a. m.

Captain DANA,
Signal Officer, Headquarters Tenth Army Corps:

Tell Bruyn to watch immediately for the crossing of two batteries of artillery and twenty-nine wagons. They passed the Junction at 6 a. m.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

More trains of wagons and ambulances have just crossed Chaffin's farm. A few wagons and ambulances are returning from the east toward the enemy's pontoon bridge a little this side of Drewry's Bluff.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 29, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Fourteen empty cars have just passed the Junction toward Petersburg. A large force of cavalry is now passing on turnpike near the railroad junction, toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 29, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at the water battery (James River) reports at 11.15 a. m. that he saw twelve guns and caissons, apparently with baggage, also three ambulances and six wagons. all crossing the pontoon below Drewry's Bluff, going east.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

JULY 29, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A regiment of cavalry and about thirty more wagons are crossing the enemy's pontoon, going east.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

JULY 29, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A cavalry column is passing over from Petersburg and Richmond turnpike, going east. Two regiments have already crossed the river.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

JULY 29, 1864—5 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A regiment of infantry and about thirty wagons loaded with forage are now crossing Chaffin's farm, going east.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of forty wagons just crossing the enemy's pontoon.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 29, 1864—7.25 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of eighteen cars, empty, just passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding:

Will the service of the mortars be under your instructions, or do you expect that to be looked after here?

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I should detail a company of the Fourth New York Artillery to serve the Coehorns if ordered up.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 29, 1864—9.15 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Have you decided whether to order up the Coehorns for Fifth Corps front? I can only supply 600 rounds for them. I have ten of them here.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

Send up the Coehorns to Colonel Wainwright.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

I telegraphed to you this morning to send up all the Coehorns. If you have not done so, six will be enough to send. Please advise me.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 29, 1864—12.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Your two telegrams about the Coehorns are received. I sent preparatory orders to Colonel Allcock by an orderly, and now send a telegram for him to your care. I shall send the six with 100 rounds each. Am now starting for your headquarters.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 29, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ALLCOCK,
Commanding Fourth New York Artillery:
(Care General Hunt, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

The Coehorns, six in number, will be sent with the train of guns to General Warren's headquarters. Have the company ready to receive them there and put them where indicated by Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps, to-night.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Tenth Corps:

Your dispatch received. General Butler desires to get a prisoner or deserter from your front as soon as possible to ascertain what is going on. He directs that you immediately instruct your picket-lines that he will give any of our men a thirty days' furlough who will, in the course of the day, bring in a live rebel soldier, either as a prisoner or by inducing one to desert. Have them sent in direct if any are obtained.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Tenth Corps:

Birge and his brigade have orders to report to you again as soon as Hancock gets across.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 29, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commandiug Tenth Corps:

The commanding general directs me to inform you that Lieutenant-General Grant has directed all the troops on the north side of James River, excepting Foster's command, to withdraw after dark to-day. The navy has been requested to assist Foster all they can to hold his old position. Lieutenant-General Grant says with regard to Foster as follows:

General Foster, I think, had better level the line of rifle-pits we captured from the enemy and hold his old position if possible. The lower pontoon bridge should also be swung round to the west bank of the river. It may be advisable for General Foster to move his teams and surplus property to the west bank.

These orders General Foster must carry out. The commanding general directs that Foster keep enough pontoon-boats on the east bank of the river below Four-Mile Creek to enable his small garrison to withdraw in case of necessity, the gun-boats covering the movement.

Very respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Foster.)

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

Officer of the day reports distinct hearing of sounds resembling loading of cars with railroad iron and moving of train to Richmond; also that the force in front of General Ferry is apparently much reduced.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

P. S.—I go to Deep Bottom to-day.

D. B. B.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 29, 1864—12.10 a. m.

General R. S. FOSTER:

General Grant says he will send full instructions in the morning. That one division of infantry only withdraws; the cavalry remains.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Birney.)

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, Va., July 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch of July 28 from the major-general commanding Tenth Army Corps, in answer to my request for instructions. The only instructions that I received were previous to the expedition, and from Major-General Butler, to the effect that I was to cross and hold this position at all hazards until the bridge was completed, after which time I was to repel force by force, keeping headquarters well informed of what transpired. I was told verbally that such re-enforcements as were deemed necessary to hold the position would be sent me.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General FOSTER:

DEAR SIR: As you have already learned, General Hancock has been ordered to move in another direction. This will leave a vastly superior force in your front, which may, probably will, attempt to assault your works and to carry them by superior numbers. In a military sense, the worth of a post is only what it may cost the enemy to take it, as it is axiomatic that all posts and garrison places may be taken at some cost. Now, then, you will have, if the rebels attack you, a gallant defense. Make it cost them all your post is worth. A good defense, even with loss, is better than an attempted retreat. Surrender I know you never will. Nay, more, you will lose less men in a defense, however protracted and deadly, than you will in a retreat. If they do attack you, every moment you hold out costs them hours on the left, and aids General Grant's movement in the most essential manner. You can and will hold them, and for your courage and conduct I shall be most happy to bear the fullest testimony.

Truly, yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 29, 1864.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: I am to be left alone here after the withdrawal of your forces, and will doubtless be subjected to an attack in force by the enemy some time to-morrow. It is necessary for me to do some more intrenching on this side and to furnish a heavy detail to build the second pontoon bridge to-night, besides rebuilding the one that connects my post with the opposite side of the river after it has been used by your troops. I have, therefore, the honor to ask you if you will order a detail from your troops to demolish the line of intrenchments outside of the oak tree, and one, also, to strengthen and raise the parapet of the small inner line, which I propose to hold as long as I can. If you can furnish me the assistance I will be very much indebted to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Forces, Deep Bottom, Va.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General FOSTER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The enemy are now advancing on my extreme right; I do not know with what force. I will cheerfully do what you desire, except that my troops may not be permitted to remain here long enough. I would like to see you at dark and then we can decide the matter. I think, however, you had better be prepared to perform the work in case I cannot.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 29, 1864—7.10 p. m.

General FOSTER,
Commanding at Deep Bottom:

GENERAL: General Hancock directs me to say that the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps now here will hold the bridge-head. He has already ordered details from it for fatigue if required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, *July 29, 1864.*

Colonel MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Second Corps:

COLONEL: There is nothing new in my front. Everything quiet, except some little picket-firing. Nobody hurt. Enemy still strengthening his works, but makes no demonstrations. Does the general wish me to stir them up a little with my batteries?

Yours,

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—3.45 p. m.

General BIRGE,
Commanding Brigade, Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has been advised by Lieutenant-General Grant that the enemy are moving in this direction in considerable force. He wishes you to be very watchful, but still maintaining a threatening attitude.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Major-General ORD,
Eighteenth Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say to you that he has ordered Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr to report to you for duty. He suggests that he be placed in command of one of the brigades of Stannard's division.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General MEADE:

General Mott reports with 4,500 men. I have had about 6,000 in my trenches. Will it answer to man them with Mott's division until Han-

cock comes? Shall I direct Mott with his limited force to assault? I think he runs some risk in doing so, especially as the enemy's entanglements and our deep trenches would cause delay in the execution.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

Let Mott relieve your corps, but let him await orders for assaulting from Hancock, who will be up in time to give them, even if all his corps is not. Hancock will be ordered to move up in rear of Mott, and hold his corps in readiness for immediate action.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—9.25 p. m.

General MEADE:

General Mott and division have just passed my headquarters going to the front. At this rate it will be midnight, perhaps, before my troops can march to Burnside's, and it will take some three hours to relieve his men from the trenches and form them. I gave my orders as fast as received.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 29, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.25 p. m. is received. The commanding general does not consider it necessary for General Burnside to wait for your troops to relieve his in the trenches. General Burnside can form his troops for the assault without reference to yours, and your troops can file into the trenches at any time after they are vacated. General Burnside is telegraphed to that effect.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

I am afraid there will be some delay in getting my division into your trenches. Mott has to relieve Carr, a new general. Carr has to get his people together and find his place, and then your people get their positions, all after dark. I will try to have Carr report as he nears you, but one of your officers ought to be with Carr.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General ORD:

I think your divisions will be up in ample time. Let each commander stop at my headquarters as he passes and I think all will be right, and so you will push them past as fast as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—10.25 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, I think, before all reach you. The colored troops have partly started, under Colonel Ames.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864—11.15 p. m.

General MEADE:

General Turner has started. Stannard's division, now with Carr, will start in a few minutes. Carr has left to report to you in person. Ames will follow Turner and camp near him.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

(Same to General Burnside.)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Armies near Richmond:

The orders are all right. Have had them carried out. Better tell Warren to have his rifles and sharpshooters on the watch to give enemy a blizzard when they raise up to see the burst.

ORD.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

I. General Mott, with his division, having reported for the purpose, will, as per instructions, relieve the troops of the Eighteenth Corps, now occupying the trenches or in reserve, under Generals Turner, Ames, and Stannard, including the part of the Third Division, Colored Infantry, which has just been assigned to General Carr—this to-night as soon as it is dark enough to move without being seen by the enemy.

II. General Carr will give directions to the First Division (Stannard's) to fall far enough to the rear to march with safety, and proceed by the nearest route to the place in trenches, now occupied by Burnside's corps, to which they may be assigned. A staff officer will be sent to General Burnham to show him where to take the division.

III. Similar orders will be given to the colored brigade serving in the trenches, and near Dow's battery; both these commands will move as promptly as possible, in silence, and without waiting for the other division.

IV. General Turner will, as soon as his division is relieved, march it quietly to the place designated for it. Major Michler, U. S. Engineers, will show him the place.

V. General Ames will, with his division, follow General Turner's and take up a convenient position near him.

VI. The artillery (field) not in position will be harnessed up ready for any orders which may be sent it. Major Trumbull will remain at present headquarters to direct them.

VII. The ambulances will also be harnessed and ready to move, under the chief, who remains at present headquarters to give them orders.

VIII. The artillery in place will be left there, and commence cannonading at the signal and instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 206, paragraph IX, from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Division.

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By command of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 29, 1864.

Brigade commanders will have their commands in readiness as soon after dark as practicable in view of the movement to be made. The men will be supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition, and be provided with shelter-tents, and blankets rolled and worn over the shoulders, and two days' rations. The preparations will be made as quietly as possible, and immediately upon their respective commands being in readiness to move, brigade commanders will report by staff officers to these headquarters. Every man fit for duty will be placed in ranks, and all available intrenching tools about the camp or at brigade headquarters will be distributed among the regiments. This order will not be construed as interfering with the pioneer corps of the respective commands, who will retain their tools.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Ames:

CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Friend's House, July 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. CARR,
Commanding Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Please direct the colored troops, as soon as they can be relieved, and without waiting further orders or the movements of General Turner's division, to proceed, under the direction of staff officer appointed to guide them, to the part of the trenches which it may have been decided they are to occupy. On their arrival in the trenches send a staff officer to notify me of the fact and their position. I will be found here until 9 p. m. this day, and after 9 at the headquarters of General Burnside. The division of General Stannard will, also, as soon as it can be relieved and brought sufficiently far to the rear to be out of reach of enemy's stray shots, be marched to the place in the trenches vacated by General Burnside's troops which may be assigned to them; this without waiting for the movement of either division, and all the movements will be made in silence and with regard to secresy. Notify me of Stannard's division having arrived in position. Copy of the instructions from General Meade are sent herewith.* Please be governed by them accordingly.

Yours, &c.,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. CARR,
Commanding Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding corps directs that after starting your command you push ahead and report to General Burnside for instructions where to place your division. You will go ahead of the column, so that it need not be delayed while you are getting instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT POWHATAN. *July 29, 1864.*

General B. F. BUTLER, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I believe I am in possession of reliable information as to the hiding place of the guerrillas who cut our wires between here and Swan Point. Can you send me three or four squadrons of cavalry to assist in capturing them?

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Col. G. S. INNIS, *Fort Powhatan:*

Keep watch of guerrillas. I will send youcavalry in a couple of days.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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* See Orders, p. 596.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 29, 1864.

Lieut. H. T. SCHROEDER,
Fort Monroe:

Order all the recruiting officers to report to Brigadier-General Wild, who is or will be at the fort to take the place of Colonel Draper.

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—10.30 a. m.
(Via City Point. Received 4.15 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I will meet you at Fort Monroe, Va., to-morrow at the hour you designated.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Finding that my effort to surprise the enemy by sending an army corps and three divisions of cavalry to the north bank of the James River, under-cover of night, for the purpose of getting on to the railroads north of Richmond, drew all of his forces from Petersburg except three divisions, I determined to attack and try to carry the latter place. The enemy's earth-works are as strong as they can be made, and the ground is very broken and favorable for defense. Having a mine prepared running for a distance of eighty feet along the enemy's parapet, and about twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground, ready loaded, and covered ways made near to his line, I was strongly in hopes, by this means of opening the way, the assault would prove successful. The mine was sprung a few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning, throwing up four guns of the enemy and burying most of a South Carolina regiment. Our men immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion, and a considerable distance of the parapet to the right of it, as well as a short work in front, and still hold them. The effort to carry the ridge beyond, and which would give us Petersburg and the south bank of the Appomattox, failed. As the line held by the enemy would be a very bad one for us, being on a side hill, the crest on the side of the enemy, and not being willing to take the chances of a slaughter sure to occur if another assault was made, I have directed the withdrawal of our troops to their old lines. Although just from the front, I have little idea of the casualties. I think, however, our loss will be but a few hundred, unless it occurs in withdrawing, which it may not be practicable to do before night. I saw about 200 prisoners taken from the enemy. Hancock and Sheridan returned from the north side of the river during the night, and are now here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 7 a. m. 31st.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have ordered a division of cavalry to proceed immediately to Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Several regiments of Burnside's men are lying in front and in the crater, apparently, of the mine. In their rear is to be seen a line of battle of a brigade or more, under cover, and, I think, between the enemy's line and ours. The volley firing half an hour ago was from the enemy's works in Warren's front.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

About a brigade more of our men has moved up to the crater, and then filed off to the right, along the enemy's line. They are still moving to the right.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.15 a. m. (Received 9.35 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I cannot see that we have advanced beyond the enemy's line in the vicinity of the mine. From here it looks as if the enemy were holding a line between that point and the crest.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

General Butler reports that none of the enemy have yet returned from north of the James.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding, &c.:*

The enemy have not yet recrossed the James River. This will therefore be a favorable opportunity to send a corps of infantry and the

cavalry to cut fifteen or twenty miles of the Weldon railroad. Instruct the cavalry to remain for this purpose, and either corps of infantry you may designate. If Ord's, inform General Butler of the fact. Five days' rations will be sufficient for them to take along. They should get off by daylight to-morrow morning, and strike the road as near Petersburg as they can to commence work. I cannot yet help feeling that if our cavalry should get well round the enemy's right, before our troops are withdrawn from their present position, we may yet take Petersburg. I do not feel like giving additional instructions on this subject, however.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have just received a report from General Gregg, commanding cavalry. He reports his command in presence of the enemy at the Gurley house, and at other points near the railroad. He does not appear to have made any effort to advance, but reports this as the result of his reconnaissance which he was directed to make when offensive operations were suspended. At the same time he says his horses have not had water for forty-eight hours, and he is in want of forage for his animals and subsistence for his men. Seeing no prospect for the cavalry being able to do anything this afternoon, in view of their condition and your orders for a raid to-morrow, I have directed him to withdraw, and make his preparations for the movement to-morrow. I find Ord's corps so mixed up with Burnside's, I have concluded it will be quicker work to send Hancock to support the cavalry, and have accordingly ordered Ord to relieve Hancock as soon after dark as possible, and ordered Hancock at the same time to move over to the Jerusalem plank road.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch of 2.15 just received. I think I shall have to take Ord's corps, as Hancock's is in the trenches and cannot be relieved till after dark. Not anticipating your present order, I told General Gregg, commanding Cavalry Corps during sickness of General Sheridan, that he might send Kautz back to General Butler. I think it would be advisable to order him to report again to Gregg at Lee's Mill.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

Our experience of to-day proves that fortifications come near holding themselves without troops. If, therefore, the enemy should attempt to

turn your position do not hesitate to take out nearly every man to meet such attack. The enemy, in such case, would be apt to leave nothing in his works but a weak line intended only to hold it, and ours could in turn be held by a skirmish line. With a reasonable amount of artillery and one infantryman to six feet I am confident either party could hold their lines against a direct attack of the other.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send this dispatch that you may know the condition of Ord's corps. He seems to think only two divisions can be sent, and suggests the other two being retained to sustain Burnside. I had ordered Ord to relieve Hancock's people, and Hancock to go on the raid, but there seem to be difficulty and objections all around, with both infantry and cavalry.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—3 p. m.

General MEADE:

I can manage to get Ames' division ready, also Turner's, by hard work, in time to start on raid; but Carr's, composed of the colored troops, and Stannard's cannot be taken from General Burnside's trenches till he is ready. I would suggest that before our force here is weakened General Burnside's casualties be known; I think his loss was very heavy. I cannot now ride from piles; will be better in a day or two.

ORD.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

It is almost certain that none of the enemy's force recrossed the James until since 2 p. m. to-day, and but two or three regiments then. It is nearly as much of an object to draw them back to this side as it is to cut the road, that I want the expedition to go out. I am very much afraid Lee will send an army corps to re-enforce Early, who, I understand from a dispatch of last night, had driven Averell out of Hagerstown toward Greencastle. Since writing the above I have information from signal station on the James that the enemy are now crossing in a continuous stream. You may, therefore, suspend the order for movement down the railroad. We may get an attack from the enemy tomorrow evening or next day morning, and want to be prepared for it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram suspending raid received. I am of your opinion that we may now expect the enemy to assume the offensive, which I think will be by sending a movable column to turn our left and rear. I have directed Sheridan to take post to cover our left and rear. Ord will resume to-night his former position and Hancock his, having one division on the left rear of our line, the other two in reserve.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Can you not send General Weitzel and Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock to confer with Major Duane as to the best defensive line to be occupied from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road, and decide on the works to be erected?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Ord reports to me there are many of our dead and wounded lying between our lines and the enemy's line. Though not officially reported, I have reason to believe the enemy got possession of their line, including the crater, soon after you left, taking, I fear, a number of prisoners, including Brigadier-General Bartlett. Do you think it worth while to ask for a flag to-morrow to remove our dead and wounded? Ord says there are a number of the enemy whom they cannot get off, and perhaps they would be more amiable than Beauregard was the last time I applied.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE:

You may exercise your pleasure about asking a truce to collect the dead and wounded. I leave in the course of an hour or two for Fort Monroe; will be back to-morrow night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding, &c.:

The enemy have commenced crossing the Potomac at the different fords above Harper's Ferry. Unless re-enforcements are sent from

Lee's army. I think we have the greatest abundance of infantry and artillery there, but no cavalry to depend on. Order one division of Sheridan's cavalry to proceed at once to City Point to embark for Washington. They need not take their transportation nor artillery with them until the cavalry is all embarked.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Orders in relation to cavalry received and transmitted to General Sheridan.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding, &c.:*

Get all the heavy artillery in the lines about Petersburg moved back to City Point as early as possible. It is by no means improbable the necessity will arise for sending two more corps there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Do you mean City Point or Broadway, where it came from, for the siege artillery and mortars to go?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

General Grant left an hour ago for Fort Monroe. I presume he did not think of Broadway Landing when he wrote his dispatch. The artillery can be loaded on boats at City Point easier than at Broadway, but Colonel Abbot is at the latter place and would take charge of it. Please notify General Ord of the point you may determine as best in order that he may send his to the same place.

Respectfully,

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 30, 1864—11.25 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Hunt desires to know whether your order includes the siege guns on Ord's front and along the Appomattox River. I presume it does, but desire positive instructions.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

The only answer I am able to make to your dispatch of 11.25 is to give you following dispatch from General Grant to General Butler:

Direct General Ord to send to this place his heavy artillery, or such of it as can be dispensed with and that cannot be rapidly moved in case of necessity.

General Grant will return here about 4 o'clock to-morrow evening.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864—12 p. m.*
(Received 7 a. m. 31st.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Please order all available transports to this place suitable for the transportation of cavalry and infantry, not otherwise employed.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, *July 30, 1864.*

General PATRICK:

I am working hard to get all the prisoners here ready to forward to-morrow morning. Can the prisoners received at headquarters Army of the Potomac be here in the morning? If so, we will have the arrangements perfected. Among those examined, Thomas Powell, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, Scales' brigade, claims to be a deserter; says he swam the river night before last, leaving his brigade near Swift Creek. He says that about a month ago, then being employed at Wilmington, N. C., he knows that an expedition consisting of three steamers and 1,600 men, with 30,000 stand of arms, left Wilmington for the purpose of liberating the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout. I look upon the man with suspicion on account of some great improbabilities in his story, which I think is known to General Butler, as the man came from him; I will mention it to General Grant. For General Humphreys' information I add that the Twentieth South Carolina Regiment, lately come from the south, was put into Kershaw's old brigade, and at Cold Harbor was commanded by Lawrence M. Keitt, who was killed there.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 30, 1864.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

The engagement has ended. There is no necessity for your returning here. Nothing gained except 200 prisoners from Evans' brigade.

J. McENTEE,
Captain, &c.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—5 a. m.

Capt. B. F. FISHER:

There are no tents or the sign of any force on the right of the enemy's line near lead-works. The two batteries directly in front of station which opened heavily this morning have ceased firing. A large building is burning in the city. I have seen no movement of the enemy's troops.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Captain FISHER:

The negroes in this last charge captured a brigade and four stand of colors.

CLARK.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy's infantry has been passing to our right for twenty minutes. First noticed them at a point due west of the station, marching in rear of their line. They came out in plain view at a point northwest from station. The column was at least a strong brigade. All the camps within quarter of a mile of lead-works have been broken up. The largest visible from station has just been broken up, and the troops moved to our right.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Copy to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, for his information.

A. A. H.,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Captain FISHER:

The enemy are wholly concealed along the line in view of this station. Not one has been seen. Only three guns and those in redoubt at Gregory's house reply to us.

I. S. LYON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Same to General Warren.)

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following dispatch from the plank road signal station is respectfully forwarded:

But very few of the enemy's tents remain between plank road and lead-works. Their camps directly in front of station west of plank road were broken up this p. m., and the troops deployed along the line farther to the right (their right). At 3 p. m. a four-gun battery of 32-pounders came out from Petersburg and went into position at a point due north from station, almost two miles distant.

J. B. DUFF,
Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

For the present corps commanders will report daily the condition of their respective commands, the number of days' subsistence and forage on hand, and the deficiencies in their supplies, together with the measures taken to procure the articles required, and the probable time that will elapse before they can be obtained.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.50 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general wishes you to be about the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps so that he can communicate with you at any time.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received 5.05 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

General Hancock has not arrived at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Corps.

F. A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Burnside reports the enemy's line in his front abandoned, and the prisoners

taken say that there is no second line. The commanding general may call on you to move forward at any moment, and wishes you to have your troops well up to the front, prepared to move. Do the enemy's lines in front of Mott's division appear to be thinly occupied, and is there any chance to push forward there?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

It is not possible to say about the line in front of General Mott, as both parties keep down, firing whenever a head is shown. General Ord left word for me with General Mott that there was no place to assault here, as the line was not only protected by abatis but by wire. This was the decision of himself and his division commanders, and he requested General Mott to so inform me. I know nothing more about it. I will be prepared for your orders.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have sent out to have General Mott's line examined as far as practicable to see how strongly the enemy appear to hold their line in General Mott's front.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have directed General Mott to advance a skirmish line to see whether the enemy hold a strong line in his front.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

The brigade next to General Burnside attempted an advance of a skirmish line just now, and lost the officer in command of the line and several men in merely getting over the parapet. The enemy's mortars are at work, but they are not firing much artillery other than this. The other brigades have not yet been heard from.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

Your dispatch is just received.* I will continue to watch the enemy in my front.

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* See next, *post.*

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The report from prisoners would indicate weakness in the enemy's line, and that a considerable portion of it has been vacated. If Burnside and Ord gain the crest the enemy cannot hold in your front, for they will be open to attack from front and rear. It was to take advantage of this contingency that I wanted to have your troops in hand. The orders to Mott are all right. If the enemy are in force and prepared you will have to wait developments, but if you have reason to believe their condition is such that an effort to dislodge them would be successful I would like to have it made. Burnside now occupies the line, but has not pushed up to the crest, though he reports he is about doing so.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Report from the Second Brigade, of General Mott's division, shows that the enemy are there in some strength, having two batteries which they fire seldom, owing to the close proximity of our riflemen. The commanding officer of the brigade says he can see every man who leaves his front to their right, and none have left since daylight. He is using mortars effectively. I will report any change of troops.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Mott's remaining brigade developed the enemy in their front by putting their hats on rammers above the parapet, which elicited quite a spirited volley.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Offensive operations have been suspended. You will for the present hold in force the lines held by the Eighteenth Corps. Make your dispositions accordingly.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

What success this morning? How did your mine work?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received 10 a. m.)

General HANCOCK:

The mine worked splendidly, blowing their battery to pieces, burying the guns and killing and wounding quite a number. We hold about 400 yards of that line, and are gaining ground.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The commanding general desires that you will send in at the earliest moment a statement showing the casualties in your corps in the operations of to-day.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Warren, Burnside, and Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs a raid on the Weldon railroad to be made by the cavalry to-morrow, supported by a corps of infantry. One of your corps must be sent; I leave it to you to say which will be the most convenient. If General Hancock can be relieved early to-night the Eighteenth Corps could resume its former position. I do not know the exact position of the Eighteenth now; how much has come out from Burnside's front, or how much remains. The corps should have five days' rations. Please give me your views as soon as practicable.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3 p. m. (Received 3.12 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

From General Ord's dispatch* just received, it is evident he will not have time, nor in other respects be able, to prepare for the expedition ordered by the lieutenant-general commanding for to-morrow. Major-

* See Ord to Meade, 3 p. m., p. 639.

General Hancock will accordingly consider himself detailed for that duty, and will make the necessary arrangements, supplying himself with five days' rations at once. Major-General Ord will use every exertion to relieve General Hancock's corps at the earliest possible moment after dusk. Major-General Hancock, as soon as it is dark, will move that portion of his corps not in the trenches to the Williams house, on the Jerusalem plank road, to be followed by the rest of his corps as soon as relieved. Special instructions will be sent him during the evening.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received 3.25 p. m.)

General MEADE:

One division of my corps is in the line. It took till midnight to put it in last night, and will probably take as long to relieve it. My troops are very tired, owing to the two long night marches and loss of sleep. These are the facts, and I leave it with you to decide the case.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward this dispatch for your information. Taken in connection with Gregg's report of the condition of his cavalry, which I send,* I have but little hope of effecting anything in the way of a raid to-morrow. Besides, I must think the enemy's infantry will be back before night, if not already here. I have, however, given the necessary orders for the movement to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

I have sent your dispatch reporting the condition of your corps, also one from General Gregg, showing the cavalry are not in condition for immediate service, to Lieutenant-General Grant, who directed the expedition for to-morrow. Should he think fit to suspend it I will at once advise you. In the meantime you must do the best you can under my previous order. I think the time it required for Mott to relieve Ord's people last night was due to the lateness of his starting and his ignorance of the ground. Impress upon Ord, whose people are familiar with the ground, the importance of relieving Mott as soon as possible.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Gregg to Humphreys, 1.40 p. m., p. 670.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

General MEADE:

Your dispatches are received. I will make all arrangements. My dispatch to you with regard to the condition of my command was sent before the receipt of your orders.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

Orders just received from Lieutenant-General Grant authorize the suspension of the raid on the Weldon railroad. You will therefore as soon as it is dark return to the position at and about the Deserted House occupied by you before crossing the James, putting a division in the works from the Norfolk road to General Warren's left. Communicate this to General Ord, who will resume his former position.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—11 a. m.

The corps will take up the line recently held by the Eighteenth Corps, now held by General Mott's division. The Second Division will hold the intrenchments from the river to the railroad; the Third Division from the railroad to a point a little to the right of the Hare house, and the First Division from the last-named point to connect with General Burnside's command. It is suggested that division commanders locate their reserves where the reserves of the Eighteenth Corps were placed, as these positions are probably well sheltered from the enemy's artillery fire. This disposition to be made at dark to-night. Division commanders will have the ground they are to occupy and the approaches carefully examined during the day, in order that there may be no difficulty in making the above arrangement. The staff officers of General Mott's division are familiar with the whole line and will render any assistance they can in the matter.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864—5.30 p. m.

The order for movement to the Williams house and for the issue of rations is suspended. General Mott will, when relieved by General Ord's command, return to his former position near the Deserted House, putting one brigade between the Norfolk road and the railroad and occupying the redoubt. General Gibbon will after dark return to his position on the line connecting with the brigade of General Mott's division and General Warren's left. General Barlow will return after dark to his position near the Deserted House. The rations will be kept on hand ready to be issued at short notice.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Comdg. Division, in intrenchments of Eighteenth Corps, old headquarters of Eighteenth Corps:

General Burnside is ordered if his mine has failed to open all the batteries in his front and assault at once. Upon hearing his batteries open have all the batteries of the Eighteenth Corps opened.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m. (Received 7.10 a. m.)

Brigadier-General MOTT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have been in the trenches along all my line since the opening of the firing. The enemy shelled us yesterday night between 11 and 12, and kept a lively fire of sharp-shooting during the night, but this morning they are very inactive in my front. The firing of our artillery does not bring any answer but a few shots. The rebel battery which shelled us last night either has been withdrawn or does not dare to open on us this morning.

The firing of the three-mortar battery in my line does good execution, dropping shells in the enemy's trenches with great precision and good effect apparently, for the rebels keep concealed behind their works, and do not show themselves, affording therefore very little opportunity to our men for musketry firing.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General.

We have some few casualties; Lieutenant Clark, Fortieth New York, wounded through the lungs, among some others.

JULY 30, 1864—4.10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: All my arrangements have been made and everything has been in position since 3.30.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.40 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Burnside is directed if his mine has failed to open all his batteries and assault. Upon hearing his batteries open you will open all on your front.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Similar to Colonel Wainwright at 4.45 a. m.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

GENERAL: General Crawford reports things in his front about as usual; but very little firing and not much show of men.

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.50 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Burnside is occupying the crater with some of his troops. He reports that no enemy is seen in that line. How is it in your front? Are the enemy in force there or weak? If there is apparently an opportunity to carry their works take advantage of it and push forward your troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch just received. It is difficult to say how strong the enemy may be in my front. His batteries extend along the whole of it. I will watch for the first opportunity. I can see the whole line well where I am. The enemy has been running from his first line in front of General Burnside's right for some minutes, but there seems to be a very heavy line of troops just behind it in high breast-works. There is a battery in front of General Burnside's left, which fires toward the river, the same as it did on the 18th of June, and which our artillery fire has but very little effect on.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just received a report from my line on the center and left. The enemy opened with musketry when our firing began, but our own fire kept it down, and also that of all their artillery, except in the second line on the main ridge, from which they fire a little. Major Fitzhugh, of the artillery, is badly wounded by a musket ball in the thigh. None of the enemy have left my front that we can see.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

What we thought was the heavy line of the enemy behind the line occupied by General Burnside's troops proves, as the sunlight comes out and the smoke clears away, to be our own troops in the enemy's position.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The signal officer reports that none of enemy's troops are visible in their works near the lead-works. The commanding general wishes if it is practicable that you make an attack in that direction. Prisoners say there are but three divisions in the works, and but one line of intrenchments thinly filled with their troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

A dispatch just going to Wilson to make a lodgment on the Weldon railroad and move up it to the enemy's right flank.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.40 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have all my troops on my right except General Crawford's. I have sent him your dispatch, with directions to do whatever he can on the left with Baxter's brigade and half of Lyle's. Do you mean for me to move Ayres in that direction? The enemy have a 30-pounder battery on the main ridge in my front behind their first line. We cannot make out what this second line is.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

What about attacking the enemy's right flank near the lead-works with that part of your forces nearest to it?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

Your dispatch respecting attacking the enemy's extreme right received. The commanding general will await General Crawford's reconnaissance before determining whether you should send Ayres also in that direction.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—7.50 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have just returned from the scene of General Burnside's operations. In my opinion the battery of one or two guns to the left of General Burnside should be taken before attempting to seize the crest. It seems to me it can be done, as we shall take the infantry fire quite obliquely. This done the advance upon the main hill will not be difficult. I think it would pay you to go to General Burnside's position. You can see in a moment, and it is as easy to communicate with me as by telegraph. It will be some time before we can hear from Crawford.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m. (Received 8.40 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I sent your dispatch to General Crawford, with directions to do what he could. He says "the lead-works are over a mile from the angle of my picket-line. I do not think an attack upon the enemy's works at or near that point at all practicable with the force I can spare. I can make a demonstration if it is desired. The cavalry are moving and I will have my left uncovered." He sent word he will await further orders. He is so far off that I do not think it well to wait anything more he can do, and I renew my suggestion that you take a look at things from General Burnside's headquarters, and direct me either to go in with Burnside or go around to my left with Ayres' division and do the other thing.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Major-General WARREN, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

Your dispatch is received. The major-general commanding directs that you go in with Burnside, taking the two-gun battery. The movement on the left need not be carried farther than a reconnaissance to see in what force the enemy is holding his right. The cavalry are ordered to move up on your left and to keep up connection.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
General Burnside's Telegraph Station, July 30, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Just before receiving your dispatch to assault the battery on the left of the crater occupied by General Burnside, the enemy drove his troops out of the place and I think now hold it. I can find no one who knows for certainty, or seems willing to admit it, but I think I saw a rebel battle-flag in it just now, and shots coming from it this way. I am, therefore (if this is true), no more able to take the battery now than I was this time yesterday. All our advantages are lost. I await further instructions and am trying to get at the true condition of affairs for certainty

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The attack ordered on the two-gun battery is suspended.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9.40 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I find that the flag I saw was the enemy's, and that they have reoccupied all the line we drove them from except a little around the crater, which a small force of ours still holds.

Respectfully

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

General WARREN:

A dispatch has been sent to your headquarters rescinding orders to attack. All offensive operations are suspended. You can resume your original position with your command.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Signal officers report the enemy returning rapidly from the north side of the James. Every preparation should be made to restrengthen the line of works where any obstacles have to-day been removed. The lines should be held strongly with infantry and artillery, posted wherever practicable; available reserves held in hand ready for movement in

case it becomes necessary. I anticipate offensive movement on the part of the enemy, and expect it will be by a movable column turning our left and threatening our rear. Major-General Hancock will, to-night, resume his former position, and General Ord his also.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Burnside.)

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Furnished for the information and compliance of division commanders and the chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Can you not by strengthening your front line extend so as to cover the line from your present left to the redoubt on the Norfolk road? As soon as matters are settled I shall direct Major-General Burnside to extend his line and relieve Cutler, but I cannot direct him to do it to-night, as I do not know in what condition either his force or his works are. My object is to get Hancock's whole corps in reserve. He will put a division to-night into these works.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Meade says that all field batteries which you do not wish for defensive purposes on your lines can be withdrawn. Will you please designate to Colonel Wainwright what batteries you desire, that the others may be withdrawn. Of course you can retain such additional ones as you think fit until the embrasures can be filled up and the parapets prepared for infantry.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Colonel WAINWRIGHT,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Corps:

All the siege artillery is ordered to be moved at once. The matter is urgent. Will you at once see Captain Brooker and have it loaded up? Guns, mortars, ammunition, and platforms, so far as the means of transport will permit. Destination will be made known. Does Brooker

want more force? If so, how much? Can you have the guns hauled out by your own teams if there is not enough with them? Acknowledge receipt now and report as soon as you see Brooker.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.40 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

General Burnside has secured a lodgment in the enemy's line. I send you a dispatch just received.* I wish you would take Baxter's brigade and half of Lyle's and make the demonstration indicated in the dispatch, if practicable.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864. (Received 8 a. m.)

[Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: The lead-works are over one mile from the angle of my picket-line. I do not think an attack upon the enemy's works at or near that point at all practicable with the force I can spare. I can make a demonstration if it is desired. The cavalry are moving and will have the left uncovered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3.20 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

As it is still so dark, the commanding general says you can postpone firing the mine if you think proper.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—3.20 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The mine will be fired at the time designated. My headquarters will be at the fourteen-gun battery.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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* See Humphreys to Warren, 6.30 a. m., p. 652.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.15 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Is there any difficulty in exploding the mine? It is three-quarters of an hour later than that fixed upon for exploding it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.20 a. m.

OPERATOR AT GENERAL BURNSIDE'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS:

Is General Burnside at his headquarters? The commanding general is anxious to learn what is the cause of delay.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.35 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If the mine cannot be exploded something else must be done, and at once. The commanding general is awaiting to hear from you before determining.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.35 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general directs that if your mine has failed you make an assault at once, opening your batteries.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What news from your assaulting column? Please report frequently.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

BATTERY MORTON, *July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.*

General MEADE:

We have the enemy's first line and occupy the breach. I shall endeavor to push forward to the crest as rapidly as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

P. S.—There is a large fire in Petersburg.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The general commanding learns that your troops are halting at the works where the mine exploded. He directs that all your troops be pushed forward to the crest at once. Call on General Ord to move forward his troops at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen-Gun Battery, July 30, 1864—5.50 a. m.

General MEADE:

The Eighteenth Corps have just been ordered to push forward to the crest. The loss does not appear to be heavy. Some prisoners coming in.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain, Sixth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Prisoners taken say there is no line in their rear, and that their men were falling back when ours advanced; that none of their troops have returned from the James. Our chance is now; push your men forward at all hazards (white and black) and don't lose time in making formations, but rush for the crest.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.05 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding general wishes to know what is going on on your left, and whether it would be an advantage for Warren's supporting force to go in at once.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen-Gun Battery, July 30, 1864—6.10 a. m.

General MEADE:

General Burnside says that he has given orders to all his division commanders to push everything in at once.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

JULY 30, 1864—6.15 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hartranft is moving forward independent of Ledlie; he was detained getting his regiments into order; he has now all but two regiments over the enemy's line; Ledlie has sent orders to move at once; infantry and artillery fire enfilades from the right on Humphrey's; Twenty-seventh Michigan moves to the left; other regiments forward.

CUTTING,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—6.20 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

If General Warren's supporting force can be concentrated just now, ready to go in at the proper time, it would be well. I will designate to you when it ought to move. There is scarcely room for it now in our immediate front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: There is one gun in the battery on the left of the road that enfilades the line over which the re-enforcements are going to the brigade already in the enemy's works and doing great execution. I have called Captain Brooker's attention to it, urging the necessity of silencing the gun, if possible. The enemy have greatly increased the small work on the right of their second line during the night, but there are no guns in it, nor can I see any troops there. No movements of troops anywhere along their line visible.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.50 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Warren's force has been concentrated and ready to move since 3.20 a. m.* My object in inquiring was to ascertain if you could judge of the practicability of his advancing without awaiting for your column. What is the delay in your column moving? Every minute is most precious, as the enemy undoubtedly are concentrating to meet you on the crest, and if you give them time enough you cannot expect to succeed. There is no object to be gained in occupying the enemy's line; it cannot be held under their artillery fire without much labor in turning it. The great point is to secure the crest at once, and at all hazards.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* The copy submitted with report of the Court of Inquiry on the Mine Explosion reads 3.30 a. m. See Part I, p. 141.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

I am doing all in my power to push the troops forward, and, if possible, we will carry the crest. It is hard work, but we hope to accomplish it. I am fully alive to the importance of it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

What do you mean by hard work to take the crest? I understand not a man has advanced beyond the enemy's line which you occupied immediately after exploding the mine. Do you mean to say your officers and men will not obey your orders to advance? If not, what is the obstacle? I wish to know the truth, and desire an immediate answer.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Battery Morton, July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

Your dispatch by Captain Jay received. The main body of General Potter's division is beyond the crater. I do not mean to say that my officers and men will not obey my orders to advance. I mean to say that it is very hard to advance to the crest. I have never in any report said anything different from what I conceived to be the truth. Were it not insubordinate I would say that the latter remark of your note was unofficerlike and ungentlemanly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864—7.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Will you do me the favor to send me a copy of my note to you per Captain Jay? I did not keep any copy of it, intending it to be confidential. Your reply requires I should have a copy.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—7.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your orders have been delivered. I think it of great importance that the artillery on the right, which enfilades the space between our old lines and the crater, be silenced. There is a battery in the woods by the ravine on right.

C. G. LORING.

Possibly also the rebel battery by railroad cut, opposite Ledlie's old right, can fire over here. Cannot the mortar battery be stirred up?

SIGNAL STATION, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The enemy are moving at least two brigades of infantry from their right and our Ninth Corps front and right. They are now passing around where the road goes toward the town west of those chimneys.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Since writing by Captain Jay, Captain Sanders has come in and reported condition of affairs. He says Griffin has advanced and been checked. This modifies my dispatch; still I should like to know the exact morale of your corps. Ord reports he cannot move till you get out of the way. Can't you let him pass out on your right, and let him try what he can do?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8.45 a. m.

General MEADE:

One gun has just been taken out of the mine and is now being put in position. Have not heard anything from the attack made from the left of mine. One set of colors just sent in, captured by the negroes.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain and Commissary of Musters.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

General MEADE:

The attack made on right of mine has been repulsed. A great many men are coming to the rear.

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

General MEADE:

Many of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps are retiring before the enemy. I think now is the time to put in the Fifth Corps promptly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The columns I reported a few moments since are still moving and at double-quick. I judge them to be, in all that have thus far crossed the road, full a division and a half. Their right has been very much weakened.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

The major-general commanding has heard that the result of your attack has been a repulse, and directs that, if in your judgment nothing further can be effected, you withdraw to your own line, taking every precaution to get the men back safely.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

General Ord will do the same.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 30, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

Two more brigades of infantry are moving toward our front, coming from the city and passing in front of the gothic house, on the left of the road that passes over the bluff. The troops I reported as having penetrated the enemy's line up to the buildings were evidently prisoners, as I have since observed other small squads going to the same place without arms.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you withdraw to your own intrenchments.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You can exercise your discretion in withdrawing your troops now or at a later period, say to-night. It is not intended to hold the enemy's line which you now occupy any longer than is required to withdraw safely your men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

JULY 30, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I respectfully recommend that our troops be directed to intrench and hold what we have, connecting on the right and left with our old line.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHITE,
Chief of Staff:

I have no discretion in the matter. The order is peremptory to withdraw. It may be best to intrench where we are for the present, but we must withdraw as soon as practicable and prudent.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Division commanders will instruct in accordance with the within dispatch. the officers on the line to consult and determine the time of evacuation.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

Let the batteries bear upon the fort on the left of the Suffolk road.

J. F. H[ARTRANFT].

[Third indorsement.]

IN THE CRATER, 12.40.

Generals GRIFFIN and HARTRANFT:

It will be impossible to withdraw these men, who are a rabble without officers, before dark, and not even then in good order. Please let me know what your plans are.

W. F. BARTLETT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Fourth indorsement.]

I think the best way to withdraw is by making attack from our pits and batteries, bearing on our right and left—the men here are a rabble—and then let them withdraw immediately, whenever you approve the plan. They are suffering very much from [want of] water, and the troops cannot well be organized.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Fifth indorsement.]

I concur in the above.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General.

(Received July 30, 1864—11.45 a. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Reports are not so favorable as in my last dispatch. Potter has lost a good many captured. Orders have been issued in accordance with your instructions to division commanders. The officers on the captured line to consult and act in concert in evacuating.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you still hold the crater, and, if so, whether you will be able to withdraw your troops from it safely to-night, and also to bring off the wounded. The commanding general wishes to know how many wounded are probably lying there. It will be recollected that on a former occasion General Beauregard declined to enter into any arrangement for the succor of the wounded and the burial of the dead lying under both fires, hence the necessity of immediate and active efforts for their removal in the present case.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding, &c.:

In reoccupying his lines, has the enemy captured many of your men?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

[JULY 30, 1864.]

General GRANT:

The enemy have not reoccupied their lines. General Burnside is at General Meade's headquarters.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether you have any wounded left on the field, and directs me to say that he is awaiting your reply to the dispatch of 7.40 p. m.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

All the siege artillery and material is ordered at once to City Point. Can you have the siege guns and 8-inch mortars, their ammunition and material, got out and parked near your headquarters or near that which Captain Brooker is to put out of the Fifth Corps lines? Field artillery teams can bring out the guns; a wagon each is required for the mortars. Please acknowledge and let me know if Colonel Monroe will take the matter in hand. All should be out by daylight.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—2.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Colonel Duncan, commanding the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, who reported to me at about 12 midnight to relieve my line, has just returned to say that in the darkness he has lost all of his brigade but one regiment, which has been placed in the line, relieving two small regiments of Bliss' brigade on the right of my line. Bliss will therefore have to remain mostly on the line, as it is too late to find anything to relieve him and get it on the ground in time. I have ordered him to commence at 3 a. m. the withdrawal of the troops over the mine and within injudicious proximity to the explosion and add them to the force already relieved. General Griffin is placing his men in position and will be ready to move promptly with what support I can give him from the other brigade. Colonel Duncan will report the rest of his brigade when he finds it. I am not sure that this is much of a misfortune, as Duncan's troops were colored troops and I did not get a very favorable account of some of these troops in that corps. In case of a repulse or check this is a spot that should be well held. After 3.15 a. m., and until further report, my headquarters will be at the clump of trees near the batteries on the right of my covered way.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 30, 1864—3.15 a. m.

General JULIUS WHITE,
Chief of Staff, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have a report from the mine; everything all right. The fuse will be ignited at 3.35 and Colonel Pleasants anticipates the explosion at 3.40 or 3.45. Could hear enemy moving up their guns this morning. Railroad trains moving all right.

Yours,

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—A division of some corps ought to be ready to move quickly up after Griffin if required.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
July 30, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: General Potter has heard nothing except that General Griffin's troops are in the breach. General P. has sent two officers down and will report as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Battery Morton, July 30, 1864.

General POTTER:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you push forward at once and endeavor to gain the crest. Move forward with every available man.

Respectfully,

W. H. HARRIS,
Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

(Same to Generals Willcox and Ferrero.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: My division is about advancing again, but my opinion is that unless a very spirited attack is made to the right we shall not accomplish anything. I understand that a part of General Willcox's division will either support the attack or participate in it, which may insure success, but my opinion that the attack should be pressed to the right is concurred in by all the officers of experience who have been on the ground. The present position of our troops has nothing to do with an attack to the right, and in no way interferes with any other troops. General Griffin is 100 yards beyond the crater and not in it. Colonel Bliss is on his right. I have no regiments in any of our old line of pits or intrenchments except an engineer regiment in the edge of the woods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

N. B.—Colonel Bliss' attack to the right was repulsed, his force being too light.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The troops have been driven from their advanced position back into the old line. The Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire, Seventeenth Vermont, and Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine are

reported to be captured almost entire; also, the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts and Second New York Mounted Rifles, and the Second Maryland Volunteers are almost entirely captured, besides several hundred of killed and wounded left upon the field. The line from which we advanced this morning is so weak that it is in great danger. I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that my division is reported as nearly annihilated, and cannot therefore possibly reoccupy the position from which it advanced this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—General Griffin sends me word that General Bartlett fell into the enemy's hands. My brigade commanders report that a very small proportion of the wounded were removed from the field.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
July 30, 1864—3 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Hartranft is now being relieved. General Willcox says he will be ready at the time. General Hartranft will form in the hollow in front of the burnt house.

WM. CUTTING,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—8.20 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hartranft has dug out a gun, and is placing it in position to fire on the enemy on the left. Colonel Humphrey is assaulting the breast-works on the left of the crater.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 30, 1864—8.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Humphrey succeeded in forcing the rebel pits to the left of the crater. Is now working still farther to the left up the [*sic*] with the left portion of his brigade. I supposed Warren would attack, but of course without authority for thinking so. Hartranft is in same pits with Fourth Division.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: There are a large number of our wounded men between our line and the crater, and, if proper, I would respectfully ask that a flag of truce be sent out to bring them in as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 30, 1864—9.18 [a. m.]

General WILLCOX:

Will you please send us ammunition for rifle muskets. We can hold this position, but cannot advance. We have two guns of the enemy: one we have firing to our right, the other to our left.

I am, general, &c.,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[JULY 30, 1864]—10.30 [a. m.]

General WILLCOX:

The enemy is moving troops down their main front rifle-pit from their left toward the exploded mine occupied by us. The regiments and companies occupying the same are very much broken up. An advance with the troops around me is impossible.

I am, general,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

The brigadier-general commanding wishes the troops of his division to distinctly understand that the evacuation of the crater was not on account of their inability to hold it, but the work was evacuated by a peremptory order given by the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, for good reasons. All the general officers in the work concurred in the opinion that the last rebel advance could easily have been repulsed if necessary, but it was not thought wise to sacrifice the lives of any more brave men by a bloody resistance.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

L. C. BRACKETT,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—4 a. m.

General SHERIDAN:

General Kautz's command will accompany you in your movements.

A. A. HUMPHREYS
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the assault on the enemy's intrenchments not having succeeded, the troops are ordered to be withdrawn to our own lines. You will be governed

accordingly. Your movements will now be changed to a reconnaissance, feeling the enemy's right flank, and acting according to circumstances, under your own judgment. You will instruct General Wilson and General Torbert in accordance with this.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

JULY 30 1864—2.20 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to herewith transmit for your information an extract from a dispatch* which has just been received from the lieutenant-general commanding. The commanding general directs that you at once get up the necessary forage and subsistence to enable your command to execute the service indicated, and that you be prepared to move at daylight to-morrow. The infantry corps which is to accompany you and its commander will be designated in the course of the day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The order requiring a movement to-morrow on the Weldon road is suspended. I wish to post your command so as to cover strongly the left of the army and the roads which are open between our left and the James. In selecting posts and lines you must exercise your judgment and knowledge of facilities of getting water. I anticipate an offensive movement on the part of the enemy and expect it will be directed against our left and rear, and wish you to make all the preliminary resistance possible, and advise me at the earliest possible moment. Please report your headquarters as soon as established, or those of General Gregg, in case you continue indisposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Cavalry Corps:

In consequence of instructions received from the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, the major-general commanding directs that you send one of the divisions of cavalry to City Point to embark there immediately for Washington. They will take their artillery and means of transportation to City Point, from which point it will follow them to Washington.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Grant to Meade, received 2.15 p. m., p. 637.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The reconnaissance as directed has been made and General Wilson is now at the Gurley house and his pickets just beyond. General Wilson found the enemy in about the same position as they have been for the last ten or fifteen days. The enemy hold the Aiken house. The enemy show a strong front, but everything is quiet. I am near the Williams house.

Yours, respectfully,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the horses of the divisions of the Cavalry Corps have not been watered since yesterday; there is no water in the vicinity of the positions of the First and Third Divisions. I have ordered the Second Division to Lee's Mill, where there is some water, but I doubt if it will be found sufficient for the entire command. I have not yet heard from the Second Division, but I think it probable that at present the enemy hold Lee's Mill. Generals Torbert's and Wilson's divisions will remain in their present positions during the meantime, until I receive further orders from the major-general commanding as to their disposition for to-night. It is absolutely necessary that the command be in such position to-night that the horses may be watered.

Very respectfully, &c.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch and that of General Torbert are received. The commanding general directs me to say that if the reconnaissance cannot be pushed farther, and with some probability of your being able to drive the enemy beyond the railroad and move up into the vacant intrenchments near the lead-works, then you can withdraw to some point where the horses can be watered and preparations made for the raid to-morrow. In the latter case you will leave the brigade on picket.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Lee's Mill, Va., July 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I met the advance of Hampton's division (Sixth South Carolina, Butler's brigade) at Lee's Mill. The regiment (Sixth South Carolina) has been driven beyond the mill. Prisoners captured report Fitz. Lee's and Hampton's cavalry divisions camped at Reams' Station.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—My headquarters for the night will be at Lee's, near Lee's Mill.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Lee's Mill, July 30, 1864—8.10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you copy of the order establishing cavalry picket-line, which requires no explanation.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ORDERS.] HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

In compliance with instructions from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Third Cavalry Division will maintain the picket-line as at present established. The First Cavalry Division will take post near Lee's Mill with its picket-line connecting on the right with the left of the Third Division on the Jerusalem plank road, the left of its picket-line resting on the Norfolk railroad at the point where the road from Lee's Mill to Prince George Court-House crosses it. One brigade of the Second Cavalry Division will be posted on the Norfolk railroad at the above-named intersection, and will picket to Mount Sinai Church. The remaining brigade of the Second Division will be posted at Prince George Court-House, continuing the picket-line from Mount Sinai Church to the James River. Any attack made by the enemy on any of the roads crossed by the picket-line as above defined will be strongly resisted and immediately reported to these headquarters. Corps headquarters will be at McCann's, on the Norfolk railroad. The foregoing dispositions will be carried into effect at once.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

Burnside's mine has been exploded, and we have the enemy's line in Burnside's front, and Burnside's troops are moving up to the crest be-

yond, as well as Ord's. The signal officer on plank road reports no enemy visible in their works near the lead-works, which are on the Weldon railroad. There are but three divisions of the enemy this side the Appomattox, and prisoners say only one line of intrenchments, and that thinly filled. General Warren is ordered to attack on the enemy's right, if practicable. The commanding general directs that you move at once and endeavor to gain the Weldon railroad, and move up along that road to the enemy's right, attacking him and co-operating with Warren. You will not wait for General Sheridan's arrival, but move independently and at once. General Sheridan will be at once notified of your orders and directed to hurry up his troops to you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Alley's, July 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH, *Chief of Staff:*

I am just moving out to attack the enemy, near Aiken's and Gurley's, in pursuance of orders from General Meade to attack, reach the railroad if possible, and thence push to the enemy's line near the lead-works. I cannot turn out but a little over 2,000 men, of which 200 must be left on the plank road near the crossing of the road to Reams' Station. As a matter of course, if the enemy's cavalry corps is near Reams' or below, my position is extremely hazardous, so that you should move a force to the plank road as soon as possible. My order is positive, and "not to wait for Sheridan," leaving me no discretion. I'll do the best I can, however.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The following dispatch is just sent to General Sheridan.* You will be governed accordingly. General Crawford, of General Warren's corps, is making a reconnaissance toward the enemy's right.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—1.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General McINTOSH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

GENERAL: Not having received any instructions yet from Major-General Sheridan, you will not relieve your picket-line for the present, unless you should have heard from General Sheridan direct on the left of your line.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Humphreys to Sheridan, 9.30 a. m., p. 668.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—1.35 a. m.

Capt. A. P. RUSSELL,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

CAPTAIN: The general wishes me to say that if you have not yet succeeded in communicating with General Sheridan the latter may have passed you on the direct road to Mount Zion Church. Please find out.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—3 a. m.

General MCINTOSH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: You will relieve everything now out from your brigade, leaving only small pickets on the different roads, and concentrate your command in the open ground near Alley's house.

By command of Brigadier-General Wilson:

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

General Sheridan is expected on the plank road, or in the vicinity, by daylight.

L. SIEBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

The enemy seem to be in small force. They may hasten re-enforcements; take everything from your front. If they do, follow in and seize and hold the road to the last, informing me that I may take steps to strengthen you in time. The explosion blew up some guns and nearly an entire South Carolina regiment. Our men pushed forward to the breach without opposition, but unfortunately stopped there. They have been ordered forward again, and I am much in hopes it is still time to succeed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch received and measures taken to observe the picket-line and promptly take advantage of any movement. I will move out if there is any stir of the enemy whatever. The firing you may hear is that of my colored troops drilling.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have just received a telegram from Foster that all is quiet on his front, and that he will hold his position. No troops have yet passed to Petersburg; might I suggest that as soon as they begin to move if all our batteries and mortars that bear on the bridges should open it might trouble them to get across. How gets on the movement? Nothing has stirred in our front.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

We gained a portion of the enemy's line, but cannot hold it. Our men will be withdrawn to-night. The batteries and guns bearing on the bridge will open on the enemy if they attempt to cross.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General Meade's Headquarters:

Two infantry regiments crossed Chaffin's farm going west at 2 p. m. This is the first movement observed to re-enforce Petersburg.

Yours, respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I have ordered a corps of infantry and all the cavalry to keep on, now that we are in motion, to cut some fifteen or twenty miles of the Weldon road. Please order Kautz to report to General Gregg, at Lee's Mill, with his cavalry, to-night. Ord's corps, being the only one out of line, will go. They need not take but five days' rations with them. I want to do this damage now, whilst we rest up and prepare for a bigger operation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Your dispatch received and attended to. General Ord has been directed to report to you for orders. Two more regiments of infantry crossed Chaffin's farm at 2.50 p. m., going west.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864—3.50 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

There is now a constant passing of troops across the river, going west, with artillery in proportion. Foster has taken another deserter, who reports all of Hill's corps, except one brigade, and part of Longstreet's corps in his front at daylight, with orders to march at a moment's notice. All quiet in this front.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864—8.15 p. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have just received a notice from Ord that raid on Weldon road is suppressed, and he takes his old position. Shall I recall Kautz? Can save him a thirty-mile march.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Recall Kautz by all means. It was neglect in me not thinking to so direct before.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

Send all the remainder of the Nineteenth Corps to Washington at once, and withdraw from the Eighteenth Corps what may be necessary to secure your position. Direct General Ord to send to this place his heavy artillery, or such of it as can be dispensed with and cannot be rapidly removed in case of necessity.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 30, 1864—7 p. m.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

General Butler wishes to know whether General Grant has gone to Fort Monroe.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A rebel brigade just crossed the pontoon bridge at Chaffin's farm, going west. A heavily laden train just passed the Junction going toward Petersburg.

Respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Commanding, &c.:

I leave here some time in the course of the night for Fortress Monroe to meet the President there in the morning. I will return to-morrow night. Should it be necessary to communicate with me during the day telegraph me there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch received and will meet promptest attention. A pleasant voyage. I could wish I was going with you, but use my house. Mrs. Butler will be happy to entertain you.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JULY 30, 1864—7.45 a. m.

General BUTLER:

Troops are being concentrated in rear of the works blown up. The colored regiments have gained the same position. I can see ten regimental flags now on the destroyed works, others to the right and left. The rebels still hold their rifle-works on our left, but will soon have to evacuate or be taken prisoners. I should think that we have taken 200 or 300 prisoners. The position looks very encouraging, if they but push along. There is but one line of rifle-pits in our immediate front, and that does not extend more than 200 yards. The main work has been taken, which is the blown-up fort.

LUDLOW.

JULY 30, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

The colored troops appear to have been massed, and charged over the breast-works, which appear to be held on one side by us, and the other side by the rebels.

The colored troops were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and fled to the rear line of the breast-works; were rallied once; repulsed again, and again rallied to be repulsed. From my position I see them

trying to rally them without avail. Some are yet in the advance with white regiments who do not retreat. I see many prisoners, whether white or black I cannot say, going to the rebel rear, in numbers greater than we have taken.

The black troops are not doing well, but there are many reasons for their not acting well. The delay has been unfortunate, as undoubtedly the rebels have concentrated troops at that point along their covered way.

Yours, truly,

B. C. LUDLOW,
Major, &c.

JONES' NECK, *July 30, 1864.*

General WEITZEL:

This a. m., after crossing all the troops except about 150 men, I swung the bridge down stream to the right bank of the river, where it is now anchored. I respectfully suggest that if the bridge is not to be used immediately that it be dismantled and removed to a more secure position than its present situation.

T. LUBEY,
Captain of Engineers.

COBB'S HILL, *July 30, 1864—6 a. m.*

Captain NORTON:

South 5 degrees west cannonading for the last half hour about five miles distant; also a line of smoke indicating musketry fire. Our shells bursting thickly over and beyond the enemy's lines south 30 degrees west. About one and three-quarters miles distant a house burning.

BARTLETT,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

GENERAL:* The firing herein indicated ceased about 7.10 a. m.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, &c.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

About 150 cavalry moving past the railroad junction on turnpike toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—8.15 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

Ten freight and two passenger cars just passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

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* Weitzel.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—10 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

About forty wagons and a cavalry company have crossed Chaffin's Bluff going east this a. m. A few wagons occasionally cross going west. A large tent has been pitched in open field on the west side of river, about half way between river and turnpike.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

About 200 head of cattle just passed on turnpike at Junction going toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—1 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Two cars with passengers and seven with freight have just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of seven empty cars just passed the Junction toward Petersburg. Twenty wagons loaded with forage just passed along turnpike at Junction going toward Richmond.

A. G. SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Two squadrons of cavalry going east across Chaffin's farm; also fifteen wagons going east and eight going west across same point.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION, VA.,
July 30, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Five hospital-cars with sick or wounded troops just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

An infantry regiment is going west across Chaffin's farm.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps.

JULY 30, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Another infantry regiment is crossing Chaffin's farm, going west.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, &c.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—2.50 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

Two more regiments of infantry are now crossing Chaffin's Bluff, going west.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—3 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

The four regiments of infantry just reported have crossed the river and are going west; also one battery of six guns and caissons.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 30, 1864—3.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at water battery station reports at 3.10 p. m. that "Two more regiments of infantry, six in all, with fifteen wagons, have crossed to west side of James River."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—6 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train of sixteen cars loaded with troops just passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

WATER BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—7.10 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A brigade of infantry has just crossed the James, going west.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPRING HILL SIGNAL STATION,
July 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A train has just passed the Junction toward Petersburg. Could not see it, but judge from the sound that it was heavily loaded.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 30, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The signal officer at Spring Hill station reports at 8.15 p. m. that two trains had just passed the Junction toward Petersburg and one toward Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

The station on the northern shore of the James River, now known as Wilson's Landing, is hereby designated as Fort Pocahontas.

By command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 30, 1864—10.45 p. m.

Colonel ABBOT, *Broadway Landing:*

All the siege material must be moved at once. The order says to City Point, but I have sent for further instructions about that. Make all necessary arrangements and let me know by telegraph. The matter is urgent. What can I do here in the matter?

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 30, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT, *Headquarters Army of the Potomac:*

Does the order include the Eighteenth Corps batteries? I start about fifty wagons to be loaded with the mortars of the Fifth Corps front, all they can carry of them. If you can send me the guns in Fort Hell, six 4½-inch guns, and the guns of Brooker and Pratt, each six 4½-inch guns, by artillery horses, it will aid me greatly. I will get some wagons for

the ammunition for them started early in the morning, and hurry matters as much as possible. Please also, if possible, send me the six Coehorns and ammunition (loaded in six wagons) sent Colonel Wainwright last night. He has no transportation for them. Please notify me about the Eighteenth Corps batteries at once.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The heavy mortars may be reduced so as to only leave enough to be fully supplied by the ammunition still on hand.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY, *Tenth Corps:*

Mine was exploded at 4.40 a. m., blowing up a South Carolina regiment and four pieces of artillery. Breach then occupied by Ninth Corps without opposition. Enemy had a second line; Ninth and Eighteenth Corps charged it four times and were repulsed. We now hold the breach in first line, but will abandon it to-night.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 30, 1864—6.45 a. m.

General BIRNEY:

General Grant telegraphs that the enemy seem to be in small force in Petersburg, and that to hasten re-enforcements against the attack now being made he may take the men from our front. If so, we must push them at once, take and hold the road to the last man. Please have examination and watch kept on your picket-line to see if they still stay in force.

Yours,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

Your dispatch received. I have ordered all of my troops to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice, and will report promptly any change in our front on part of the enemy. Birge has not reported yet. I have sent to see as to his location. The telegraph to Foster is down, but will be quickly repaired.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

It will be repaired in one hour.

O'BRIEN.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—11 a. m.

General WEITZEL:

Foster holds lower bridge-head with 150 men. Officer of day at 9.15 reported enemy advancing on his center near the Grover house. Gunboats are shelling the woods.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Foster reports troops in his front and right, marching off in direction of Chaffin's Bluff. Have a deserter from Heth's division, Cooke's brigade, from Foster's front.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—2.50 p. m.

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The signal officer reports constant passing of troops across the river going west with a proportion of artillery. Foster has taken another deserter, who reports all of Hill's corps, except one brigade, and part of Longstreet's in his front at daylight, with orders to march at a moment's notice. All quiet in his front.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

Major-General BUTLER:

I send you a very intelligent prisoner captured in an effort to exchange papers. He belongs to Pickett's division. He is not a willing, but I think a very intelligent, fellow.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

The necessity of keeping your command ready to march is over. Let it resume its original position. This is by direction of the major-general commanding.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Turner's division, of your corps, has been ordered to report to you in the course of the night. He further directs that you will immediately order all the troops of the Nineteenth Corps to be at Bermuda Hundred by daybreak to embark for Washington. There must be no delay in the latter. Please acknowledge.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding First Division, Tenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—11.50 p. m.

Colonel Molineux's brigade, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed immediately to Bermuda Hundred and embark for Washington. The brigade must be at Bermuda Hundred by daybreak without fail.

By order of Major-General Birney:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 10TH ARMY CORPS,
BERMUDA HUNDRED INTRENCHMENTS, &C.,
July 30, 1864.

Capt. A. TERRY:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report ready to march with:

	Officers.	Rifles.
7th Connecticut	13	351
7th New Hampshire	14	246
6th Connecticut	3	92
3d New Hampshire	14	241
Total	44	930

Not including—	
Non-commissioned staff	22
Picket	350
River guard	38
Sally-port	5
Detail Third New Hampshire sent to Norfolk	4
Garrison Redoubt Carpenter	170
Total	1,519

Not including musicians and hospital corps.

Unless otherwise ordered I shall at 3 p. m send the picket detail of 100 previously ordered to Battery 6.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
Colonel Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEEP BOTTOM,
July 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

I have strengthened my position some during the night, and am still at work. I am prepared and will give them a tough fight if they dare make the attack. I hold the bridge below Four-Mile Creek with 150 men, all I can spare. The gun-boats must keep that side clear. Will keep you advised if they attack me.

Truly, yours,

FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Deep Bottom, July 30, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps:

Firing has ceased on my right below the creek. The reported attack on my center proved to be an advance of a small party who were easily repulsed by my pickets. I have strengthened my position at some points, and am still at work.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DEEP BOTTOM, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General BIRNEY:

A deserter has just been brought in from Archer's brigade, Heth's division, Hill's corps, who says that all of Hill's corps, but one brigade, and part of Longstreet's corps were over here this morning at daylight. They were ordered to pack up and be ready to march at a moment's notice, and troops have been moving to the left since that time. Some of their rumors are that they are going up the Valley, and most think they are returning to Petersburg, there being a rumor in camp that [we] were to attack to-night. My lookout reports several regiments of troops moving to my left. All is quiet here.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—4.50 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

General Burnside is ordered if his mine has failed to open all his batteries and assault at once. You will consider the orders the same as if the mine had exploded, and the assault made in consequence.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Just before this was finished the mine exploded and the batteries opened. It was not sent.

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you at once move forward your corps rapidly to the crest of the hill independently of General Burnside's troops and make a lodgment there, reporting the result as soon as attained.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

General Turner, in my front, reports that the only place I can get out of the line is opposite the crater. It is already full of men who cannot develop. I shall put in my column as soon as I can. It is impossible, by reason of the topography, to charge in the manner you indicate. I must go in by head of column and develop to the right. This is reply to order from General Meade to push for crest of hill regardless of General Burnside's troops. General Ames makes similar reports.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Eighteenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you withdraw your corps to the rear of the Ninth Corps in some secure place.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[JULY 30, 1864.—For Meade to Burnside and Ord, 10 a. m., relative to withdrawal of troops, &c., see p. 662.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
Friend's, July 30, 1864—2.50 p. m.

General MEADE:

After receipt of your orders to draw out my corps from the trenches in General Burnside's front, General Turner reported that he would by drawing out leave lunette where his men were with but one brigade to man it, in his opinion not enough, and as General Burnside's men had suffered in the assault I concluded to leave two-thirds of Turner's division and all of Carr's there until night, when General Burnside could relieve them. Ames' brigade has gone to camp where Second Division was. Can I camp here to-night?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.

General ORD:

Can you not get your wounded off after dark to-night? The last time we had wounded left on the field Beauregard, on my application, refused to have a flag of truce to take off the wounded. It would, therefore, be useless to try it again.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

The enemy have a terrible cross-fire at short range on the ground. It would be impossible. They have many wounded and dead there, and our trenches rake the place so that an offer might be mutually acceptable.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

Can you not give me an estimate through your medical director of the number of wounded; also the killed to-day in your corps? I want to make a consolidated estimate for General Grant.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864.

General MEADE:

The medical director reports 157 wounded sent to hospital. As many more were wounded or fell into hands of enemy, when cross-fire made

them jump into enemy's trench to avoid it. This in Turner's division, which agrees with approximate estimate of Generals Turner, 350, and Ames 20 killed, wounded, and missing. Carr's loss will not exceed 30 I hope.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—midnight.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just sent to General Ord.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General ORD,
Eighteenth Army Corps:

We are so situated as to render it almost impossible to relieve your divisions to-night. Hope to be able to make a better report to-morrow night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 30, 1864—11 p. m. (Received 11.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Eighteenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you order General Turner, with his division, to report here at once—it must come to-night; and that you send all the heavy artillery you can dispense with and cannot remove rapidly to City Point. Please acknowledge.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Eighteenth Corps:

I have orders to send all the siege artillery and material at once to City Point. Have sent word, via General Butler's headquarters, to Colonel Abbot. Will you cause Colonel Piper to have the siege guns, mortars, and ammunition, &c., got out and brought up to your headquarters as soon as possible and his means of transportation will permit? The teams of the field batteries could bring up the guns. No time to be lost. Please acknowledge receipt and let me know what you can do for me.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURNHAM,
Commanding First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

You will be relieved to-night by troops of the Ninth Corps. A staff officer will be in attendance to conduct you to your new position. After getting into position you will order up your camp equipage, reserve ammunition, &c., of your brigades and division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOLON A. CARTER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURNHAM,
Commanding First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: When you are relieved in the trenches to-night you will move your command to a position in the rear of headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, and bivouac in column by battalion. You will send a staff officer immediately to select the locality.

By command of Brigadier-General Carr:

SOLON A. CARTER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

Col. S. A. DUNCAN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding you will, when relieved from duty in the trenches to-night, move your command to your old camp near corps headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOLON A. CARTER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. V. KAUTZ,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The commanding general directs that you report with your command to General Gregg at Lee's Mill to-night. He desires me to say that Ord's corps and all the cavalry are going to destroy the Weldon road.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 30, 1864—2.55 p. m.

General KAUTZ:

The order of this a. m. directing you to report at Lee's Mill with your division is revoked. The general commanding directs that you return to your old camp, reporting for orders to Major-General Butler.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 30, 1864.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Last evening (Friday) I received an order, dated the 27th instant, to report to General Birney on (Thursday) the morning of the 28th. It was of course impossible to comply with the order at the date of its reception. I returned to my camp here at 6 o'clock this morning, but have since received orders from General Sheridan to report to him at Lee's Mill, with two days' forage and three days' rations, and shall be ready to march soon after noon. I make this report for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General KAUTZ,
Commanding Cavalry Division, on way to Lee's Mill:
(Care Major-General Humphreys, Chief of Staff.)

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will return to your old camp-ground and report to me.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

EASTVILLE, VA., *July 30, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

I have just received intelligence that Doctor Watson and Doctor West are now in Washington requesting that this shore be assigned to General Lockwood's command. I think it proper to inform you of this. A large majority of the people on the shore are opposed to such a change.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 30, 1864.

Lieut. D. W. SHELLY,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Some days since five or six men of one of the loyal North Carolina regiments were turned over to you by Colonel Shaffer, chief of staff. Send them as soon as possible to Brigadier-General Graham, Bermuda Hundred. Answer.

JOHN CASSELS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

JULY 30, 1864—12.10 p. m.

The provost-marshal at Norfolk will call on Judge Snead and request him to come with the provost-marshal to visit me at the front on a special boat to be sent up by Colonel Biggs for that purpose. If Judge Snead declines to come, then the provost-marshal will bring Judge Snead to me with as much gentleness as is consistent with his prompt coming. Judge Snead will start at once. Acknowledge receipt.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Will the division of cavalry come armed, mounted, and ready for the field, or must they be mounted and fitted out here?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

It appears from General Averell's reports that while General Hunter was collecting his forces at Harper's Ferry to attack the enemy on the south side the rebel army crossed on the morning of the 29th near Williamsport, and moved, by Hagerstown, into Pennsylvania. Their cavalry captured and partly destroyed Chambersburg yesterday. We have no reliable information of the main body, but, if it crossed and moved as reported by Averell, it would be nearer Baltimore, Harrisburg, and York than Hunter was at Harper's Ferry. I consequently directed him to move east of South Mountain toward Emmitsburg, and sent last night, by railroad, to the Monocacy such of Emory's command as had arrived, where he would come immediately under Hunter's orders. They will probably effect a junction to-night. The weather is so intensely hot that marches will be very slow. It is possible that the enemy's infantry is merely covering his cavalry raid. Enemy's cavalry force said to be very large. Ours is so weak and poor that it gives us very little information. A very intelligent artificer of the Sixth Corps, captured at the battle of Monocacy, and who effected his escape in the Shenandoah Valley, has just come in. He says he had several good opportunities to estimate Early's force and actually counted forty-two pieces of artillery on their retreat, and thinks that, as compared with our army corps, which he has frequently seen on reviews, they numbered at least 30,000. He thinks there were two brigades of Hill's corps with Early. I do not hear that Early received any large re-enforcements in the Valley, but it is said he greatly increased his cavalry by remounts, stolen in Maryland.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, *July 31, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received August 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The cavalry going to Washington take all their horses and equipments with them. They will commence reaching you to-morrow. Will it not be well to land them at Alexandria? I have given no orders for this.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *July 31, 1864.*

General MEADE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have been on Burnside's front to-day, and am told that among the large number of our men now lying around the crater some are still alive. As General Grant is now absent at Fort Monroe I am unable to report the fact to him without delay.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK:

General Grant, to whom the fact of wounded being left between our lines was communicated last night, authorized my asking to remove them under flag of truce. General Burnside was authorized this morning to endeavor to make an informal arrangement for the withdrawal of the wounded, which, if unsuccessful, he was furnished with a letter* from myself to General Lee asking the privilege. No report has been received from General Burnside.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

I have the honor to request a cessation of hostilities at such time as you may indicate, sufficiently long to enable me to recover our wounded and dead in the engagement of yesterday, now lying between the lines of the two armies. I make this application that the sufferings of our wounded may be relieved and that the dead may be buried.†

Very respectfully,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See next, *post.*

† See Beauregard to Meade, July 31, p. 821.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Four prisoners from General Hunter's command, all personally known to me, who made their escape on the 19th, make the following report: They had been confined in the Lynchburg prison for about a month, and on the 19th were put on the cars to be sent to Georgia. They came by rail to the junction of the South Side and Danville roads, where they changed cars, and after traveling about twenty miles on the Danville road they jumped from the cars and made their escape. They saw two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery at the High Bridge. They were at work throwing up strong fortifications on this end of the bridge and were building one large redoubt. The west end of the bridge is fortified by breast-works. The railroad has been repaired at the junction by laying down rails that had been burnt and afterward straightened. The road was in running order from Lynchburg to Petersburg. About ten miles of the Danville road south of Meherrin Station (where they left the road) has not yet been repaired. The prisoners were to leave the cars there and march the distance, where they were to take another train. After leaving the Danville road they came in nearly a direct course to Blacks and Whites Station, on the South Side road. The Second Virginia Cavalry was stationed at that point. There is there a very large shop for building and repairing Government wagons, also a corral of disabled horses. From that point they marched to Dinwiddie Court-House, thence toward Reams' Station on the road running from Dinwiddie Court-House to Reams' Station; where the road crosses Rowanty Creek they saw two camps. They were told by negroes that there were 5,000 men there—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. While lying in the woods there on the night of the 28th they heard tattoo sounded by five different bugles. These troops had been camped at that place since Wilson's raid. On the morning of the 29th they crossed the Weldon railroad three miles below Reams' Station. After crossing the railroad they secreted themselves in the bushes near the railroad, where they remained all day of the 29th. They saw one train of about ten cars pass going toward Petersburg loaded with troops. There were troops in the cars and on the top of them. The cars run very slowly, and do not blow a whistle when they stop or start. They crossed through Jones' Swamp yesterday morning, and when they heard the fighting in that vicinity they came into General Gregg's lines. One of these men, who was captured on the 3d of June, while on his way to Georgia, made his escape on the 20th south of Staunton River, on the Danville road, and in attempting to join General Hunter near Lynchburg was again captured. He reports that the railroad bridge over the Staunton River is quite strongly fortified, there being a heavy work on the north side and rifle-pits on the south side of the bridge, with a battery of artillery to guard it. They bring lists of some officers and men confined in Lynchburg prison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McENTEE,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: John Saunes and Daniel Cunniff, two deserters from the Second Florida, Perry's brigade, Mahone's division, who came in this morning, report that they went on picket in front of the trenches last night at 8 o'clock, and left the picket-line between 11 and 12 o'clock. They were in the trenches yesterday during the engagement, and did not move from their position. Wright's and Mahone's brigades came down from the right of their line to assist in driving our men from the works. They left a very light line in the trenches, in most places the men being in one rank. There was no reserve in rear of Mahone's division. They report that the enemy had mortars planted in a ravine in rear of the mine which did fearful execution among our men. They say there were eight mortars in rear of Johnson's division, and there are six in rear of Mahone's. They did not learn that any re-enforcements had come to them during the day, and they think that after the engagement Wright's and Mahone's brigades returned to their position on the right of the line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. McENTEE,
Captain, &c.

CITY POINT, *July 31, 1864—5 p. m.*

Captain McENTEE:

Just received ten prisoners of war captured by our cavalry late yesterday p. m. near Lee's Mill, four or five miles on easterly side of Weldon railroad. They are from Fifth and Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, Butler's present brigade, and were sent out on picket from their brigade camp, which was at Malone's Crossing, five miles below Reams' Station. Young's brigade of their division, Hampton's, was at Reams' Station, which they think was all the cavalry on the extreme right of the enemy's line. They think that Rooney Lee* was on the north side of the James, and that there was a division of cavalry between Petersburg and Richmond. Except men sent out on picket, brigade was mostly kept out foraging; horses much run down; mounted men in brigade about 1,800; the three regiments composing it being new; they thought it quite unlikely from the start he had that Sheridan would be caught.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Signal Officer:

All quiet. The enemy reoccupying their lines on our left, reported weakened yesterday. Their force is apparently stronger than on Friday (29th). They continue to work on fort near Weldon railroad.

J. B. DUFF,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

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* W. H. F. Lee.

TREE STATION, *July 31, 1864—10 a. m.*

Captain FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

An hour ago the enemy's signal officer reported "three large regiments of infantry passing on the road east of Jordan's house, coming from enemy's left center, and going toward City Point;" also "twenty wagons passing on road near Battery 5, going toward City Point." Captain Norton sends this a. m. that the enemy is returning his troops to-day to Petersburg by rail and road. I do not notice the usual activity this a. m. in the enemy's works at Farley's.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

JULY 31, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Captain FISHER:

A line of smoke and dust has been rising all day above the trees from the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. Enemy's signal officer reports this p. m. movement of one regiment of infantry from our front in Chesterfield going toward Bermuda Hundred, and seven regiments of infantry with eighty wagons moving from Bermuda Hundred toward Cobb's.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The commanding general having learned that, notwithstanding the stringent instructions given to telegraph operators upon the subject, telegraphic messages are taken off by operators at offices for which such messages are not intended, and their purport communicated to persons to whom they are not addressed, directs that hereafter any officer to whom a message so taken off shall be communicated, either wholly or in part, immediately report to these headquarters the name of the operator who has acquainted him with the tenor of such message, and any officer who receives such prohibited information, and who fails to make the report required, upon such neglect of duty being made known to the commanding general, will be promptly brought to trial upon the charge of disobedience of orders. Any telegraph operator who takes off, either wholly or in part, a message not intended for his office, will be placed in confinement and brought to trial for such disobedience of a positive order.

* * * * * * *

5. The acting chief engineer of this army will make such a disposition of the lines of the Fifth and Ninth Corps as will enable them to be held by a diminished force. The commanders of the two corps will

make their lines conform to the project of the acting chief engineer, and will, on his requisition, furnish such fatigue parties and tools as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—12 m.

The following changes of troops will be made:

1. As soon as it is dark Major-General Burnside, commanding Ninth Corps, will carry out the orders already given him to relieve all the troops of the Eighteenth Corps that he has retained on his front. He will at the same time extend his troops to the left, and occupy that part of the intrenchments of the Fifth Corps held by a brigade of Cutler's division, relieving that brigade.

2. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will withdraw Cutler's division from the intrenchments now held by one of its brigades upon the arrival of Burnside's troops to relieve them. During the night he will occupy the intrenchments in rear from the plank road to the Norfolk road, relieving the troops of the Second Corps posted there.

3. Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, will hold his corps massed at some central point from which it can be readily directed to the front, flank, or rear, as circumstances may require.

4. The two corps commanders holding the intrenchments will reduce the number of troops holding them to the lowest possible, placing every man not required to complete the line of fire of the front line in reserve in the rear. These troops in reserve will be held prepared for any emergency, the corps commanders keeping in view the contingency of a movement of the enemy on our left rear.

Corps commanders will see that the intrenchments are strengthened wherever it is necessary to enable the number of men holding them to be reduced to the lowest number.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My troops are now occupying the same position as when ordered to Deep Bottom.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: No engineer or other officer out of my command had anything to do with shortening the line occupied by General Ferrero or

putting up the redoubt on the Williams house road; nor was any suggestion made in the matter to myself or any of my command who had any agency in the alterations. Had there been sufficient opportunity I should have had nearly the whole line rebuilt, but, owing to the lack of time, and so many of my men being on fatigue under the engineer department, I connected only the most essential points. The changes that were made were made under my immediate direction or that of my chief of staff, and the errors in the old line were discovered by me or pointed out by my staff officers sent out to inspect the line.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HANCOCK:

I am ordered to relieve your line on my left to-night, but having available a sufficient force to relieve your picket-line, I am going to do it before dark if I can. Will you give instructions to your troops to allow mine to relieve them as soon as it gets there? The rifle-pits I will relieve early to-morrow, as I expect it will be late to-night before the troops I am to do it with get relieved by General Burnside.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Warren writes me that he will relieve my picket-line this evening and the troops at the redoubt near the Norfolk road. The troops in the rifle-pits, he says, he will not be able to relieve till morning. To this arrangement I assented, as the troops in the breast-works can be very easily concentrated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

The major-general commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River. While all the troops who kept their ranks (he regrets to say there were many who did not) and sustained the arduous marches are deserving of praise, the following organizations seem to merit particular mention: The Fifth New Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and

Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, under Colonel Lynch, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, all from General Miles' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of General Barlow's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the 27th; and the skirmish line of General De Trobriand's brigade, General Mott's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery in their severe action on the right of the battery; and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the reconnaissance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command shows that they are determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The major-general commanding will not be unmindful of the services of individual officers or soldiers of organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

On being relieved by the troops of the Fifth Corps, the Second Division will be camped in the woods near the railroad, near its old camp. The brigade of the Third Division, between the Norfolk road and railroad, will return to its former camp when relieved by the Fifth Corps. The corps will be kept in readiness to move at short notice. The picket-lines will probably be relieved this afternoon, and the rifle-pits to-night or in the morning. None of the troops will vacate their position until relieved.

By order of Major-General Hancock:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that everything was very quiet in my front during the night. Nothing of importance transpired.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: I send you a copy of the order* I issued after receiving your note, which, I believe, will meet your views. Should I

* See Circular, above.

move suddenly I will have to take off the troops in the rifle-pits, but there is no necessity of doing so before, and then you will have sufficient notice, except in case of attack, which you will hear of before I do (I have no telegraph). The best place for your camps along the rifle-pits is where my three brigades are, dividing the line into three parts. There are wells dug there. I sent you a staff officer to show where my troops are, and to see that they were relieved, as yours may be ready to go in.

Truly, yours,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—2 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have received the order to occupy the line from the plank road to the Norfolk railroad. Is it not designed for me to occupy also the redoubt this side of the railroad and to establish the picket-line from the plank road to the railroad? If so, General Cutler's division will only make a thin line, but I suppose enough till he can be re-enforced.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The direction to occupy the line from the plank road to the Norfolk road was intended to include the redoubts you refer to and the establishment of the picket-line. The commanding general does not consider it necessary to place the troops in the rifle-pits. They may be kept massed at convenient points near by, from which they could be thrown rapidly into the pits if necessary, or moved elsewhere if required. The redoubts should be occupied.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I can send one of my brigades to relieve Hancock's, as ordered, at once, by daylight. I am waiting, however, for an answer to a dispatch to General Humphreys about the redoubt and picket-line. Perhaps he is not in.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch received. You can relieve Hancock's troops at once, if you can do so without observation by the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Our helpless wounded are still lying close to the enemy's line and they give them no help. There is no firing going on. Our men and the enemy are standing up on the parapets. They could help them if they would. The wounded seem to be mostly colored men who are writhing with their wounds in this almost insufferable sun, and I think the neglect of them must be intentional. I think we should open fire upon the enemy if he refuses to let us go and take care of these men.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch relative to the wounded lying close to the enemy's line is received. A communication to General Lee upon the subject of the wounded has been made by the major-general commanding, and an informal request concerning them authorized to be made of the immediate commander of the troops by the officer carrying the communication. As yet no reply has been received.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Can you not by strengthening your front line extend so as to cover the line from your present left to the redoubt on the Norfolk road? As soon as matters are settled I shall direct Major-General Burnside to extend his line and relieve Cutler, but I cannot relieve him to do it to-night, as I do not know in what condition either his force or his works are in. My object is to get Hancock's whole corps in reserve. He will put a division to-night into these works.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JULY 31, 1864.

General MEADE:

In regard to extending my troops to the left as far as the redoubt on the Norfolk road, I would state that I have now Crawford's division in the redoubts on the left and on picket; Griffin's division in a single line with two or three reserve regiments; Cutler's division, one brigade in the front line and one in reserve; Ayres' division, all in reserve. I cannot make my line materially stronger except by the erection of redoubts at intervals along it, but this would take time. I hardly feel that we could hold our line against a strong attack without some reserve, but will try to do so if you think it advisable to send General Ayres' to take position and relieve the division of the Second Corps.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9:15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired in my front to-day. I have relieved General Hancock's pickets and placed men in the redoubts. The rest will be relieved early to-morrow morning by daylight or earlier if possible—as soon as my men are relieved.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General WARREN:

I was mistaken in saying Hofmann was out of the trenches. Only a part of his brigade is out, he having relieved Bragg last night. I can, however, relieve the picket-line and occupy the redoubt with Bragg and what there is of Hofmann out of the trenches. Will have the men ready in a very short time.

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

It is expected and understood that the troops of the Eighteenth Corps return to their former position. Major-General Burnside will at once return those on his line.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—8.40 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the fact that you have made no report to him upon the condition of affairs in your front since he left your headquarters yesterday, and that you have made no reply to the two special communications upon the subject sent you last night at 7.40 and at 10.40. I am also directed to inquire as to the cause of these omissions.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Your dispatch was received just as I was making out a report of our casualties. I have used every means to get something like accurate reports, but it has been difficult. The rumors are very numerous and exaggerated. I will send report by messenger. The order to retreat caused great confusion, and we have lost largely in prisoners. General Ord's men on our line were not relieved.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that all was quiet on my line. There was comparatively [little] firing. The remainder of General Ord's troops will be relieved during the day, if possible; certainly to-night. Everything that could be relieved by me was done last night. Nearly 100 wounded are lying between the lines in our front, which possibly could be brought in by a flag of truce.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The report of casualties spoken of in my last dispatch will be delayed an hour.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a flag of truce be sent out for the purpose of making arrangements for assisting the wounded and burying the dead left on the field of battle. The number of the wounded left between the lines and beyond the first lines of the enemy has been exaggerated by rumor. They are not believed to amount to over 100 in all. Of these there are but few between the lines, the greater part being beyond the first line of the enemy's works.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your communication of this date, respecting the wounded and dead left on the field in the engagement of yesterday, has been received and laid before the commanding general, and I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter* addressed to General R. E. Lee, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, asking for a cessation of hostilities sufficiently long to enable us to bring off our wounded and dead, which you are desired to send to the enemy's lines, and you are authorized to instruct the officer who takes the flag to say to the officer who receives it that the object of the letter is simply to effect the removal of the dead and wounded, and that if an informal arrangement for this purpose can be entered into it will not be necessary to forward the communication to General Lee.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The commanding general desires to know if he is to understand the letter to General Lee is to be forwarded sealed.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding:

I am instructed by the commanding general to say that the letter to General Lee is to be forwarded sealed if it is found necessary to send it. In the letter transmitting it to you you were informed of the pur-

* See Meade to Lee, p. 691.

port of the letter, and it was stated that it would not be necessary for it to go to General Lee if the officer taking it to the enemy's lines could make an informal arrangement with the officer receiving it for the recovery of our wounded and dead.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The telegraph operators at my headquarters were arrested this morning, and I understand that the cause of their arrest was the taking off of messages and delivering them to me. Whatever they have done in that way was by my direction and for what I conceived to be for the good of the public service. No cipher messages have ever been taken off. I am entirely responsible for this and am to blame if any one is. They have been active and efficient during the campaign, and should not be made to suffer for what they could not help doing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch relative to the arrest of the telegraph operators at your headquarters has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who directs me to say that he is surprised to learn that you had given them such orders after the conversation he had with you upon the subject, in which he declined to authorize your doing so. The commanding general further directs me to say that the operators were expressly prohibited from taking off any messages except those directed to the commanders with whom they were serving, and must therefore be tried for the offense.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:

The commanding general desires to be informed whether you have communicated with the enemy with a flag of truce, and whether any proposition for an informal arrangement for bringing off our wounded and dead was acceded to. If not, was the letter addressed to General Lee preserved and forwarded to him? The commanding general desires to be informed what is the condition of affairs in your front at this time.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General MEADE:

The strength of this corps to-day is about 10,000 men. If we relieve Ord's troops it will be as much as we ought to do considering the strength of the corps, the service it has been on for the past six weeks, and what it went through with yesterday, but we will try to relieve Cutler's division also if no further instructions are received.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch to General Meade is received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that the order for you to relieve the part of General Warren's line held by General Cutler is imperative and cannot be suspended or rescinded.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General BURNSIDE:

I have just telegraphed to General Meade that I can get along until to-morrow without the troops of the Eighteenth which you have. I felt the need of some one in reserve after Turner's division left, hence my call for Carr's men.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—6 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I sent one of my staff to endeavor to make the informal arrangement in regard to relieving the wounded, and if not made to forward the communication to General Lee. He was unable to effect any arrangement beyond supplying water and whisky to the wounded between the lines, and passing whisky into our wounded in their lines. They declined to receive the communication until their general officer could be consulted. Pending the answer a cessation of hostilities on our front took place for about three hours, when the enemy insisted on resuming firing and the flag ceased There are not more than twenty wounded between the lines. The enemy are to inform us when they have permission to renew the flag and receive the communication.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

The above is the latest report from General Burnside. Show it to Lieutenant-General Grant on his arrival.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—6.38 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The enemy informed us of their willingness to receive the communication, which was accordingly delivered to one of their company officers, the highest officer seen by Major Lydig, who had charge of the flag. They said it would be impossible to say when an answer would be given us. The flag still continues.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—6.40 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The loss in this corps, in the engagement of yesterday, amounts to about 4,500, the great proportion of which was made after the brigade commanders in the crater were made aware of the order to withdraw.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—7 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The commanding general directs that you at once withdraw the flag of truce. When the answer to the communication addressed to General Lee is ready it can then be received under a flag. The commanding general did not anticipate that the flag would be kept out longer than might be necessary to effect an arrangement for the recovery of the wounded or to deliver the letter for General Lee to the officer sent to receive it.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch relative to the loss in your corps yesterday is received. The commanding general requests that you will explain the meaning of

the latter part of the dispatch, and again reminds you that he has received no report whatever from you of what occurred after 11 a. m. yesterday.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—8.40 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The commanding general directs me to inquire when he may expect the return of casualties in your command in the engagement of yesterday. He has seen your dispatch to General Humphreys giving the aggregate of the casualties, but he desires to have a statement showing the killed, wounded, and missing, distinguishing under each head between the officers and enlisted men.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

We are in process of relieving the troops on our line not belonging to this corps as also Cutler's division, of the Fifth Army Corps. All is comparatively quiet on my front. The flag of truce was withdrawn in accordance with the directions of the general commanding and arrangements made by which in the event of an answer from General Lee being in readiness communication can be opened with us.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864. (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 7.20 p. m. received. Just before the order for withdrawal was sent in to the brigade commanders in the crater the enemy made an attack upon our forces there and were repulsed with very severe loss to the assaulting column. The order for withdrawal, leaving the time and manner of the execution thereof to the brigade commanders on the spot, was then sent in, and while they were making arrangements to carry out the order the enemy advanced another column of attack. The officers knowing they were not to be supported by other troops, and that a withdrawal was determined, ordered the men to retire at once to our old line. It was in this withdrawal and consequent upon it that our chief loss was made. In view of the want of confidence in their situation, and the certainty of no support consequent upon the receipt of such an order, of whose moral effects the general commanding cannot be ignorant, I am at a loss to know why the latter part of my dispatch requires explanation.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Your dispatch explanatory of that in relation to the loss in your corps yesterday is received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that the order for withdrawal did not authorize or justify its being done in the manner in which, judging from your brief report, it appears to have been executed, and that the matter should be inquired into by a court. The major-general commanding notices that the time and manner of withdrawal was left to the brigade commanders on the spot. He desires to know why there was not a division commander present where several brigades were engaged, and by whom the direction of the withdrawal could have been conducted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Ninth Army Corps admitted (wounded) to the field hospitals of the Ninth Army Corps, from daybreak July 30 up to 8 a. m. July 31, 1864.

Field hospital.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	23	184
Second Division	20	284
Third Division	24	308
Fourth Division (colored troops)	26	524
Total	93	1,300

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. MACDONALD,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
[*July 31, 1864*]—*12.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: A staff officer of General Carr has just applied to me to relieve a portion of his division on the front line. I understood from General Burnside, I thought, that it was the intention to leave Carr's division on the line at present, and since I have received no orders to reoccupy it, or any portion of the line [that] was held by us heretofore. Some of my regiments are now on the line, having been driven back to it to-day. I do not know how I am to raise the other 800 or 900 men called for to relieve the rest of Carr's line. Please inform me by bearer if there are any orders about reoccupying our old lines, and what they are.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that everything is quiet on my front. I have but two regiments in the trenches. No movement of the enemy is reported. A detailed account of the casualties of yesterday will be forwarded as soon as received.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Brigade commanders report that the enemy is constructing earth-works at the right of the railroad, apparently for heavy guns; the position is such as would enable him to enfilade a portion of our lines at the left of the railroad. This is the only movement detected in our front.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you take up as soon after dark as possible the line occupied by your division before the assault, relieving all the troops not of your command.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, July 31, 1864—8 a. m.

General J. WHITE,
Chief of Staff, Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report little picket-firing during the night. Some of our wounded crept in during the night and early this a. m. About 50 are reported yet lying between the lines and some 200 or 300 dead. I have had the honor already to ask that a truce may be had, if possible, to get in the wounded and dead. Much labor will be required to repair the breast-works and abatis. The enemy show a new line of pits to their left and rear of the crater.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General FERRERO,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you continue to hold the line you now occupy, and will also, as soon after dark as possible, relieve General Cutler's division, of the Fifth Corps. He directs that you report to General Cutler for consultation as to the position.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near McCann's, on Norfolk Railroad, July 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The First Division of this corps having left Lee's Mill the position is now occupied by General Kautz's division. Unless otherwise directed I will to-morrow morning make the following changes in the dispositions of the divisions: The now unemployed brigade of General Wilson's division will relieve General Kautz's division at Lee's Mill. General Kautz's division will move to a point in the road leading from Prince George Court-House to Jordan's Point and near Burchett's; this latter disposition to cover securely the country about Sycamore Church, and thus protect the cattle herd of the army and the cavalry train against any incursions of the enemy's cavalry. By this arrangement two divisions could readily be concentrated at Prince George Court-House. All quiet along my picket-line.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 31, 1864—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Birge's and Molineux's brigades, of the Nineteenth Corps, left Bermuda Hundred for the destination ordered, and they are all that were ordered to go.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 31, 1864.*

General BUTLER:

You need not take the Coehorns and mortars from all the trenches until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Aide-de-Camp.

JULY 31, 1864—11.30 a. m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Troops of Ninteenth Corps all embarked and boats moving off.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

It was my intention to comply with the order returning General Kautz and command to Bermuda Hundred, but in the night a division of cavalry was ordered to City Point, and as the enemy have concentrated two divisions of cavalry on my left and rear, I have sanctioned General Sheridan's retaining temporarily General Kautz. He will be sent to you as soon as possible. The question could not be referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, as that officer left City Point last night, and I have just been apprised of General Sheridan's action. If, after this explanation, the exigencies of the service, in your judgment, require General Kautz's immediate return, I will send him back.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JULY 31, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

Telegram received. Keep Kautz if you have need of him for the present. I only desired to save him a twenty-mile march after the order for the movement was countermanded. Send him back after your need shall have passed by.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *July 31, 1864.*

General RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington:

An order to Captain Mordecai, my chief of ordnance in the field, relieves him and orders him to Watervliet Arsenal. Captain Mordecai is of the utmost necessity here, and I would request that the order may be revoked, if not detrimental to public service. I make this telegram with the assent of Captain Mordecai.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 31, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I have ordered one regiment of colored cavalry to report for duty at Camp Hamilton as guards of the camp of rendezvous at Camp Hamilton, according to your request. I have further directed General Palmer

to furnish a guard to the recruiting station there. Both Fortress Monroe, under the guns of which Camp Hamilton is, and New Berne, are strongly fortified places, so that no other guards but camp guards will be necessary.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. MARSTON,
Wilson's Wharf:

General Ord directs that you send two companies of infantry early to-morrow morning to Harrison's Landing to take possession there. An engineer officer with a company of engineers will be there to throw up covers for you. There is no enemy there. Telegraph General Ord if you need any transportation. Please acknowledge receipt.

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—9 p. m.

General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff, Bermuda Hundred:

Major Duane desires to know if you have had any instructions in regard to the new line in front of the Eighteenth Corps?

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ENGINEER OFFICE,
July 31, 1864.

Maj. N. MICHLER,
U. S. Engineers, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

I have received no instructions in regard to a new line. I leave for Norfolk to-morrow, on account of illness. Lieutenant Michie will be left in charge, probably.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel COMSTOCK,
City Point:

Please send any orders in regard to the line of the Eighteenth Army Corps to Captain Farquhar, as I leave here to-morrow on account of ill-health.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

BERMUDA, *July 31, 1864.*

Major-General BUTLER:

The troops embark very slowly. They had to draw rations, and appear to move as if tired out. General Birge is doing all he can. They will get off against noon.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel, &c.

BERMUDA, *July 31, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

General BUTLER:

Troops all on board and vessels moving off.

J. W. SHAFFER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1864. (Received 8.45 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel HOWARD, *Chief Quartermaster:*

Why has not the embarkation commenced before? As transports are scarce you will see that all at Bermuda Hundred are fully loaded, and that some officer of the quartermaster's department is present at all times to superintend the embarkation.

R. INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

BERMUDA, *July 31, 1864.* (Received 9 a. m.)

General INGALLS, *City Point:*

GENERAL: Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine men of the First and Second Brigades of the Nineteenth Army Corps are now here. Will commence embarking immediately.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

BERMUDA, *July 31, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

Embarkation commenced as soon as transports were ready. Boats will be fully loaded and leave by 12 o'clock.

JOHN B. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS, *City Point:*

The Eighteenth Indiana, the last regiment remaining of the Nineteenth Army Corps, was with Foster at Deep Bottom. It could not be relieved sooner. It is now on its way to Bermuda Hundred and needs transportation to Washington. Can you furnish it?

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. WEITZEL:

Transportation will be furnished for the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

JULY 31, 1864.

Captain NORTON:

The following message signaled from the enemy's station on west bank of James River near Cox's Ferry was read by Lieutenant Ireland to-day:

Flag Officer MITCHELL:

Grant sprung a mine at Petersburg at 5 a. m. yesterday; charged and took our line. Mahone with his own and Wright's brigade recaptured the works and took General Bartlett and staff, 75 commissioned officers, 900 prisoners, 12 stand colors, also recaptured the party which was taken. Five hundred Yankee dead are in the trenches. This is official.

SMITH,
Major.

Also a number of other unimportant messages. No movements of troops seen.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

JULY 31, 1864—7.50 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

A large wagon train with cavalry escort is passing over Chaffin's farm, going west.

G. S. DANA,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPRING HILL, *July 31, 1864—8 a. m.*

Captain NORTON:

A train of ten cars heavily loaded with troops just passed the Junction, going toward Petersburg.

SIMONS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 31, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Walthall house states that the enemy's signal officers report that bodies of infantry are moving toward City Point this a. m.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 31, 1864—4.55 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Spring Hill station reports at 4.30 p. m. that eleven empty cars just passed the Junction toward Richmond.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Spring Hill reports at 6.45 p. m. that eight cars partly loaded with troops then passed the Junction toward Petersburg.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Acting Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer on the Spring Hill station reports the following trains as having passed the Junction: At 11 p. m. July 30 one toward Richmond; at 11.30 p. m. one toward Petersburg; at 12.30 a. m. to-day one toward Petersburg; at 2.30 a. m. another toward Petersburg; at 2.35 a. m. one toward Richmond; at 3.30 a. m. another toward Richmond.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
In the Field, Va., July 31, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will immediately proceed, with his command, to Washington, D. C., and there report for further orders. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. Colonel Molineux, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will immediately proceed, with his command, to Washington, D. C., and there report for further orders. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

IX. To promote the efficiency of the signal corps in this department, Capt. L. B. Norton, chief signal officer, will forward to Major Eckert, assistant superintendent military telegraph, Washington, D. C., the field telegraph trains and instruments. The horses, wagons, and such other quartermaster or ordnance property as may be needed he will retain for the use of the army in the field.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—1 a. m.

Colonel ABBOT:

The siege guns cannot well be sent by artillery teams; they may be wanted at any moment for the field batteries. I have asked Colonel Wainwright and Colonel Monroe to get out all the siege material and park it to await teams. Would it be best to send them to City Point or Broadway Landing? Ask Ingalls for transportation, and if for City Point, whether the railroad could be used to advantage. General Ord has been directed to send such siege artillery as he can spare to City Point. I presume he will provide transportation, but I expect to hear from him on the subject.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Everything must come here and not to City Point. It will be impossible to load at the latter. Here everything is ready. The railroad cannot be used. I would much prefer to have the direction of the withdrawal without the aid of Colonel Wainwright and Colonel Monroe, as they know nothing of my facilities and would only confuse. So also with General Ord. I can withdraw myself far better than through other agents not under my orders.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—1.35 a. m.*

Colonel INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster in Field, City Point:

I am ordered to withdraw large siege material in haste. Please forward if possible eighteen eight-mule teams and sixty wagons with least possible delay to Broadway Landing, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

I have telegraphed to General Ingalls for cars to carry seven of your Parrotts, ammunition and detachments, to City Point. Hunt says they go there—the guns and ammunition. I have telegraphed for a locomotive for the heavy mortar. The Coehorns and siege mortars cannot be sent to-night; time will not allow.

A. PIPER,
Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—2 a. m.*

Colonel PIPER,
Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:

My guns must come here to be loaded and I suppose the word City Point was used by mistake. If you will have the guns dragged by hand to where I can get teams to them by daylight I can send for them there then; but, if possible, do please forward them, each drawn by the caisson horses of a light battery, and the ammunition in wagons.

H. L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—6 a. m.*

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster Armies in the Field, City Point:

Was my telegram asking for more teams and wagons received last night, and can they be sent and how soon, if so?

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

CITY POINT, *July 31, 1864.*

Colonel ABBOT:

Your dispatch was received. Capt. E. J. Strang has been ordered to send the teams you require at once.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

Colonel Allcock has been directed to attend to the forwarding of the six Coehorns from Wainwright.

H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—7.15 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ALLCOCK:
(Care of General Hunt, headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

A train, to remove the guns and ammunition in Fort Hell, will be soon started. Send an officer at once to Captain Brooker, command-

ing siege battery near Warren's headquarters, to take charge of the train. Have the guns prepared for moving, and, if possible, send them off before dark. If not, do it as early as possible to-night. I send six eight-mule teams for the guns and eight wagons for the ammunition and implements, supposing that there are about 400 rounds on hand. If more, you must send a wagon from your own train. Send a guard with the guns, &c., to see that they report as soon as possible at Broadway Landing. Do not start without a guide that knows the way.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Captain BROOKER,
First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Battery,
Near General Warren's Headquarters:
(Through Headquarters Fifth Corps.)

I start a train of sixty-one wagons to report to you with a letter of instruction. All siege material is to be moved here at once. This train is for the mortar batteries of Pierce and Patterson; your guns and Pratt's will be sent for by General Hunt, so be in readiness for this move.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—7.20 a. m.*

Captain BROOKER,
Commanding Siege Battery near Warren's Headquarters:
(Through his Telegraph Operator.)

I shall send a large train of about sixty wagons with twelve eight-mule teams to report to you, carrying a letter of instructions. They will report in, say, two hours. Have your guns and Captain Pratt's ready to start as soon as possible. Report the condition of progress of the mortar train.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, *July 31, 1864.*

Captain BROOKER,
Commanding Siege Guns, Army of the Potomac:

CAPTAIN: I send eighteen eight-mule teams and forty-five wagons. Of these turn over to the officer sent by Colonel Allcock, commanding Fourth New York, now waiting at your headquarters, six of the eight-mule teams and eight wagons to remove the guns in Fort Hell, for doing which Colonel Allcock has instructions. The rest of the train is for your command, the estimate as follows: The twelve eight-mule teams for yourself and Captain Pratt: the wagons as follows: Brooker, 9; Pratt, 5; Gillett, 15; total 29. See that the platforms of Pierce, Patterson, and Gillett are brought away. I send eight surplus wagons, as the estimate of ammunition on hand may be erroneous, no

reports of firing yesterday having been received. I want everything that can possibly be started to-day to be hurried here as soon as possible, the rest without fail early to-night. As soon as everything is removed from a battery the company will report here. All guns will be accompanied by a strong detail, with guides familiar with the road. I will send back two mortar wagons for the remaining 10-inch mortars as soon as possible. Advise me by telegraph of anything you may want, and of your progress. See Colonel Wainwright, of Warren's staff, and get the Coehorns if General Hunt has so ordered, six of them with ammunition; it will take, say, six wagons. I sent them to him night before last.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel, Commanding.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Have sent last night about enough wagons to remove the heavy mortars on Warren's front, except two mortars without ammunition, which must wait the return of the mortar wagons. Have another train about starting, of sixty wagons with eighteen mule teams, which will remove all the heavy artillery with Army of the Potomac as soon as it can be loaded. Have received seven Parrott guns and ammunition complete from General Ord. Please notify me whether the six Coehorns sent Colonel Wainwright have been ordered to me.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

MEMORANDUM.—Guns from Fort Hell arrived 8.30 a. m. Colonel White, with twelve teams and forty-five wagons, started for Army of the Potomac 8.45 a. m.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—9 a. m.*

Colonel PIPER,
Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:

The seven Parrotts have arrived safely with their ammunition. I can send any amount of wagons for the rest of the siege material if required. Please notify me what it is contemplated to send to rear. If Dow's guns are coming please send them with light artillery horses if possible; if not, I can supply teams.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The mortars now here are to remain. It is not yet decided whether Dow's guns are to be moved or to remain. It will take about eleven wagons for the ammunition and material for Dow's guns. Can you

have that many ready to start to me the instant I telegraph for them? If you can at the same time send horses for the guns it would be best. I do not like to venture my battery horses, for we may be called on to use them at a moment's notice. Please let your quartermaster, if you can, send horses and wagons in case they are wanted.

A. PIPER,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—12 m.*

Colonel PIPER,
Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:

I will keep eleven wagons and three teams constantly ready for Captain Dow's material, subject to your telegram. I shall also have other transportation generally in park for the rest, or part of it, and can always inform you of the amount. I think Captain Dow's mantlets had better be sent back. I will send for them if desired.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Captain BROOKER,
Commanding Siege Battery near Warren's Headquarters:
(Through his Telegraph Operator.)

Captain Pierce must gouge out the fuse plugs of his filled shells in some way, if possible. Only abandon and bury them as a last resort. By careful cutting I think he may safely try it.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Captain BROOKER:

Tell Captain Pierce to bore out his fuse composition and fill his shells with water as one resort, better than leaving them.

H. L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

Captain EDSON,
Ordnance Officer at Fort Monroe:

Please retain all ammunition coming to Fort Monroe for my train (except Coehorn mortar) until hearing from me again.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS, *July 31, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieut. B. P. LEARNED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have succeeded in getting transportation that will take to the landing the two siege batteries; their ammunition will be moving soon. Captain Gillett will get out at dusk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. BROOKER,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

In case siege mortars or guns remain here, what shall I do regarding the detachments? Shall the ordnance be turned over to other troops?

THOS. S. TRUMBULL,
Major.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Major TRUMBULL,
Commanding Siege Batteries, Eighteenth Corps:

I have never for a moment designed to relieve our companies without their guns. Do not take anybody's order for such a proceeding except mine.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Col. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Train:

Everything that has not already reached you is in transit, or being loaded up, excepting from Gillett's battery. Captain Brooker will remain until this evening, when that will all be moved.

NELSON L. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

The thirteen wagons of 4½-inch ammunition and Coehorns have just started for Broadway Landing.

THOS. ALLCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864. (Received 2 p. m.)

Colonel ABBOT:

I am loading eight wagons from my own train with the 4½-inch ammunition from Castle Hell. All the siege materials on the Fifth Corps line except the above have started.

THOS. ALLCOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth New York Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Colonel ABBOT:

I have sent Captain Osborne with the 13-inch mortar to City Point by rail. Will you communicate further orders to him?

T. S. TRUMBULL,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864. (Received 8.35 p. m.)

Colonel ABBOT:

Have you a good and short road to City Point? Have you received orders to load your siege materials on the vessels? Had you not better telegraph to City Point for instructions on the subject? The orders were to send it all to City Point. It is just possible they want it there and do not want it shipped. I fear General Ord has stripped himself too bare of heavy guns.

H. J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—8.35 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I received orders from General Grant to keep my train afloat, except what was in use, and upon this authority have been loading as fast as possible. I am satisfied that this is what is now desired, from a remark made to one of my officers in relation to the 13-inch mortar, but will telegraph as you desire. There is a good road to City Point. General Ord has retained in position of my train three 30-pounder Parrotts, ten 8-inch mortars, and sixteen Coehorns, which makes his line very well secured with his light batteries, in my judgment. My gun carriages are merely run on barges, not put in the hold, and can be very rapidly unloaded. We have done wonders in the way of moving and loading the train. Everything is exactly as I desire in this respect.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *July 31, 1864—8.40 p. m.*

Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Armies in the Field, City Point:

General Hunt suggests that I notify you that I am loading my train as rapidly as possible at Broadway Landing, this being my understand-

ing of my orders. It can be unloaded faster than it can be put in position, as I do not take the carriages apart. By morning everything not required by General Ord will be here and nearly afloat. Please notify me if this is what you desire.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Siege Train.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 31, 1864.*

Colonel ABBOT,
First Connecticut Artillery:

You have done right. General Grant will return during the night, and his further directions will be telegraphed to you in the morning.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy would not receive flag of truce with prisoner without permission from General Lee. They have sent to him and I am waiting for reply.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General,
Per J. C. B[RISCOE].

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Major DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Confederate officer refused to receive the letter and I have retained the prisoner. My staff officer explained that it was a communication touching the prisoner taken under peculiar circumstances and returning him. Ask the major-general for instructions.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, [July 31], 1864.

Major-General BIRNEY:

It is all right. Turner's men are being recalled from the City Point road and will come to you.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH:

Please inform the major-general that I have halted the division till 5 or 6 p. m. just this side of pontoon bridge. Three men have died from sunstroke, and thirty ambulances were unable to carry the men who have dropped by the wayside from the effects of the sun.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., *July 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEITZEL,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent to you, through corps headquarters, a list of troops now on my front obtained this a. m. from different deserters, whose stories substantiate each other. I also forwarded to corps headquarters a Richmond paper of the 29th, containing some interesting items. All quiet.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Powhatan, Va., July 31, 1864.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER TENTH ARMY CORPS:

Chief surgeon of this post reports over 200 men sick, and fifty of them should be sent away in order to preserve life, having only one single hospital tent, the balance of the covering nothing but pine brush, and in case of a rain the most of these sick will be without protection. Please send me a hospital boat immediately so that I can send them to Fortress Monroe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. INNIS,
Colonel 133d Regiment Ohio National Guard, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864. (Received 12.30 a. m.)

General WEITZEL:

Dispatch received,* and will be carried out as soon as possible.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—1.45 a. m.

General WEITZEL:

Having but one division for my whole line, my other divisions were left with General Burnside; it will take till daylight to relieve from my trenches Turner. If cars can be sent me the move can be hastened.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Weitzel to Ord, 11 p. m., p. 687.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

General Turner's division is en route to City Point.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
July 31, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Eighteenth Corps:*

Turner was not ordered to be sent to City Point. He was ordered here. The copy of the telegram I sent you is all right on this point. I have headed off Turner and he is now here in person.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General MEADE:

The state of Burnside's front required I should leave two divisions, colored and Stannard's, in Burnside's trenches. They were to be sent me to-night. Have not come. If Turner leaves I have but Ames left. Can you order Burnside to send me Carr's division at once?*

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864—3 a. m.

General MEADE:

Burnside reports it almost impossible to relieve either of my divisions to-night; hopes to do so to-morrow night. As he is so reduced would it not be well to give Warren some of his front?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

JULY 31, 1864—8 a. m.

General ORD:

Were your men all relieved last night and returned to you?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864—8.40 a. m.

General MEADE:

Two brigades of First (Burnham's) Division came back this morning, enough to prevent enemy thinking from the two moves of Hancock and Turner out of trenches that we were evacuating. General Turner's division has gone to City Point.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

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* For reply see Meade to Burnside and Ord, 1 a. m., p. 700.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General ORD:

Please report specifically what troops of your corps are retained by General Burnside, as I get no reports from that officer.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864—9.45 a. m.

General MEADE:

Turner's division went back to General Butler, not to City Point.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,
July 31, 1864—10.20 a. m.

General MEADE:

General Burnside has still one brigade of four regiments of the colored division and one brigade of First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and five companies of the One hundred and fifteenth New York Infantry, Turner's division, Tenth Corps. I can get along without pressing Burnside for these men.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General MEADE:

I report the following casualties in my corps, including Turner's division of the Tenth Army Corps: Six officers killed and 22 wounded, 33 men killed and 281 wounded; missing, 50; total, 392.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Colonel PIPER:

With regard to the guns that are to remain General Ord will decide. In reference to the transportation for the siege material confer with Colonel Abbot, at Broadway Landing.

H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

General WEITZEL:

Shall I send Cochorns from trenches? They are useful here as my front is weak. Shall I take 8-inch mortars from trenches? It would excite suspicion.

E. O. C. ORD.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, July 31, 1864.

Major-General ORD,
Eighteenth Army Corps:

I used the exact language of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant in my dispatch. I have sent your questions to him for his answer.

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General and Acting Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1864—10.45 a. m.

General ORD,
Eighteenth Corps:

General Grant says you need not take the Coehorns and mortars from the trenches until further orders.

Respectfully,

G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURNHAM,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires you to relieve the troops of General Ames' division in the trenches from the road to the river with the brigade he ordered you to hold in readiness for that purpose; this after dark this evening. General Ord also desires me to say that the brigade of your division still on General Burnside's front will be relieved this evening, and he desires you to send the commanding officer word that as soon as relieved he will march his command to the woods near the Beasley house (the same encampment occupied by the reserve brigade of General Stannard's division) and encamp them.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General Burnham, commanding First Division, having been instructed to relieve that portion of the line formerly occupied by the troops of Brigadier-General Stannard, the regiments of this command serving with Colonel Fairchild will, immediately upon being relieved, report to their respective brigade commanders. The line to be occupied by this command will extend from the command of General Burnham on the right to that of General Burnside on the left, and will, under the direction of the brigade commanders, be divided proportionally among the several commands. The front line only will be

occupied, and in rear of the center of each brigade the reserves will be posted. This movement will commence immediately upon being relieved by General Burnham.

By order of Brigadier-General Ames:

CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. BURNHAM,
Commanding First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding, I am directed to inquire if any part of your command has been relieved to-night. You will report at once if anything of importance occurs on your line. Send a field report to me in the morning. You will not be relieved till to-night. If you have not rations send for them at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOLON A. CARTER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., July 31, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of inquiry in regard to the position of troops of my command, and to inform you that the Second Brigade, of the Third Division, and Colonel Stevens' brigade, of the First Division, are still in the trenches, on General Burnside's front. I have sent a staff officer to conduct them to the camp designated upon their being relieved.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. V. KAUTZ,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you relieve the First Cavalry Division, which is now picketing on the left of the army in the vicinity of Lee's Mill. General Torbert will turn over, for your guidance, his instructions on the subject. Your command will move without delay.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[JULY 31, 1864.—For the "effective strength" of the Union forces operating against Richmond, see Part I, p. 178.]

Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	55	.....	55	58	.....
Provost Guard (Patrick)	58	895	1,343	1,872	.....
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	43	1,710	2,180	2,586	.....
Battalion U. S. Engineers (Mendell)	7	282	351	424	.....
Artillery (Hunt)	66	1,607	1,838	2,950	(*)
Guards and orderlies (Ingalls)	3	80	85	96	.....
Signal Corps (Fisher)	13	186	210	251	.....
Second Army Corps (Hancock)	876	13,981	20,950	46,377	58
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	862	15,882	22,320	38,791	54
Ninth Army Corps (Burnside)	499	10,741	16,872	34,689	52
Second Cavalry Division† (Gregg)	182	4,033	6,766	11,325	.....
Total	2,664	49,397	72,970	139,419	164

Abstract from returns of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions and the Horse Artillery Brigade for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Division (Torbert)	213	4,074	5,639	10,159	.....
Third Division (Wilson)	151	2,458	4,035	8,967	.....
Horse Artillery Brigade (Robertson)	25	544	654	905	27
Total	389	7,076	10,328	20,031	27

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, July 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

80th New York (20th Militia), Col. Theodore B. Gates.
68th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew H. Tippin.
114th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles H. T. Collis.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Theodore Majtheny.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D, Capt. Charles F. Adams, jr.
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies A, B, and M, Maj. James W. Walsh.

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*Guns not given on return.

†Note on return says: "The First and Third Divisions, Cavalry Corps, served with this army during the month of July, but it being understood that the records of those commands have been captured or lost, rendering it impracticable to obtain the returns for some time to come, and as they left this army early in August, it has been thought advisable to drop them from this return in order that this return might not be longer delayed." For abstract of the cavalry divisions omitted from the return of the Army of the Potomac, see following table:

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York (five companies), Maj. William A. Ketchum.
50th New York, Col William H. Pettes.*

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Capt. GEORGE H. MENDELL.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. FISHER.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

ARTILLERY.†

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D),‡ Lieut. Charles W. White.
1st New Jersey Light Battery A,‡ Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons.
New York Light, 3d Battery,‡ Capt. William A. Harn.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H,‡ Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey.
1st Rhode Island Light,‡ Battery E, Capt. William B. Rhodes.
5th United States, Battery E,‡ Lieut. John R. Brincklé.
4th New York Heavy, Lieut. Col. Thomas Allcock.
15th New York Heavy, Company F,§ Capt. Calvin Shaffer.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ENGINEERS.

50th New York (1st Battalion), Maj. Wesley Brainerd.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES C. LYNCH.

28th Massachusetts, Capt. James Fleming.
26th Michigan, Capt. Asa G. Dailey.
5th New Hampshire, Maj. James E. Larkin.
61st New York, Maj. George W. Scott.
81st Pennsylvania, Captain Lawrence Mercer.
140th Pennsylvania, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.
183d Pennsylvania, Maj. George T. Egbert.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. William A. McKay.

Consolidated Brigade.

Col. LEVIN CRANDELL.

7th New York (four companies), Capt. Jacob Scheu.
39th New York, Capt. David A. Allen.
52d New York, Capt. Henry P. Ritzius.
57th New York, Capt. George W. Jones.
63d New York (six companies), Capt. Michael H. Kenneally.
69th New York (six companies), Lieut. James J. Smith.
88th New York (four companies), Capt. John Smith.
111th New York, Capt. Lewis W. Husk.
125th New York, Capt. Nelson Penfield.
126th New York, Lieut. Henry M. Lee.

* Commanding detachment at Washington, D. C., the remainder of regiment serving in the field under subordinate officers.

† All organizations of artillery not here accounted for will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served. Lieut. Col. Freeman McGilvery commanded the Artillery Park and Capt. William Hexamer the batteries detached from Sixth Army Corps.

‡ Detached from Sixth Corps.

§ Constituted the Artillery Park.

Fourth Brigade.

Lieut. Col. K. OSCAR BROADY.

64th New York, Capt. William Glenny.
66th New York, Lieut. Nathaniel P. Lane.
53d Pennsylvania, Capt. Philip H. Schreyer.
116th Pennsylvania, Capt. Garrett Nowlen.
145th Pennsylvania, Capt. James H. Hamlin.
148th Pennsylvania, Capt. James F. Weaver.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Edward A. Springsteed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

Provost Guard.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Capt. Mahlon Black.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.

19th Maine, Capt. Joseph W. Spaulding.
15th Massachusetts (two companies), Capt. Henry T. Dudley.
20th Massachusetts (seven companies),* Capt. Henry L. Patten.
7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Smith.
1st Minnesota (two companies), Capt. James C. Farwell.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg.
152d New York, Maj. Timothy O'Brien.
184th Pennsylvania (seven companies), Maj. Charles Kleckner.
36th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner.
1st Company Andrew (Mass.) Sharpshooters, Capt. Isaac N. Mudgett.

Second Brigade.

Col. MATHEW MURPHY.

155th New York, Maj. John Byrne.
164th New York, Maj. John Beattie.
170th New York, Col. James P. McIvor.
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery), Capt. John Coonan.
8th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Erastus M. Spaulding.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL A. MOORE.

14th Connecticut, Capt. John C. Broatch.
1st Delaware, Maj. William F. Smith.
2d Delaware (three companies), Lieut. Philip Johnson.
12th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Richard S. Thompson.
10th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper.
108th New York, Capt. William H. Andrews.
4th Ohio (four companies), Lieut. Frank J. Spalter.
69th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Davis.
106th Pennsylvania (three companies), Lieut. John Irvin.
7th West Virginia (four companies), Capt. Isaac B. Fisher.

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* Detachment 19th Massachusetts attached.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

20th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Meikel.
17th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.
40th New York (six companies), Capt. Madison M. Cannon.
73d New York,* Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
86th New York, Maj. Michael B. Stafford.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant.
99th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Biles.
110th Pennsylvania, Capt. William Stewart.
2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Capt. Abraham Wright.
1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel Chaplin.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY J. MADILL.

5th Michigan, Col. John Pulford.
93d New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.
57th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Neeper.
63d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John A. Danks.
84th Pennsylvania, Maj. George Zinn.
105th Pennsylvania, Col. Calvin A. Craig.
141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell.
1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Capt. William G. Andrews.

Third Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER.

11th Massachusetts (seven companies), Maj. Abram L. Lockwood.
5th New Jersey, Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey.
6th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.
7th New Jersey, Capt. Thomas C. Thompson.
8th New Jersey, Maj. Virgil M. Healy.
11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
120th New York,† Lieut. Col. John R. Tappen.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. JOHN G. HAZARD.

Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. Edwin B. Dow.
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Christian Woerner.
1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
4th New York Heavy, Battery D, Capt. James H. Wood.
4th New York Heavy, Battery L, Lieut. Frank Seymour.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Capt. John E. Burton.
New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Lieut. Walter S. Perrin
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. T. Fred. Brown.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. John W. Roder.
5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieut. James Gillis.

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* 74th New York (five companies) attached.
† 72d New York (one company) attached.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.

121st Pennsylvania, Capt. Nathaniel Lang.
142d Pennsylvania, Maj. Horatio N. Warren.
143d Pennsylvania, Maj. James Glenn.
149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Irvin.
150th Pennsylvania, Maj. George W. Jones.
187th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Ramsey.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDGAR M. GREGORY.

22d Massachusetts,* Maj. Mason W. Burt.
32d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. Cushing Edmands.
91st Pennsylvania, Maj. John D. Lentz.
155th Pennsylvania, Col. Alfred L. Pearson.
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. Oliver B. Knowles.

Third Brigade.

Col. NORVAL E. WELCH.

20th Maine, Maj. Ellis Spear.
18th Massachusetts, Capt. Luther S. Bent.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
16th Michigan,† Capt. Guy W. Fuller.
44th New York, Maj. Edward B. Knox.
83d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. De Witt C. McCoy.
118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Herring.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.

5th New York, Capt. George L. Guthrie.
140th New York, Lieut. Col. Elwell S. Otis.
146th New York, Maj. James Grindlay.
10th United States (three companies), Lieut. Jesse A. P. Hampson.
11th United States (six companies), Capt. William G. Edgerton.
12th United States, Capt. Philip W. Stanhope.
14th United States, Capt. Horace K. Thatcher.
17th United States, Capt. John P. Wales.

Second Brigade.

Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson.
4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
7th Maryland, Maj. Edward M. Mobley.
8th Maryland (seven companies), Maj. Ernest F. M. Faehtz.
Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Col. Samuel A. Graham.

Third Brigade.

Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Absalom Crookston.
15th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich.

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* 2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters attached.
†Brady's Company Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
39th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Peirson.
104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES WHEELOCK.

94th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moffett.
97th New York, Capt. Delos E. Hall.
11th Pennsylvania, Capt. Benjamin F. Haines.
88th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry J. Sheafer.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. HARTSHORNE.

190th Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Wolff.
191st Pennsylvania, Col. James Carle.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

Provost Guard.

Independent Battalion Wisconsin Infantry (two companies), Lieut. Albert T. Morgan.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

7th Indiana, Maj. Merit C. Welsh.
19th Indiana, Capt. Joseph T. Ives.
24th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Edwards.
6th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes.
7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Mark Finnicum.
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters (three companies), Capt. Clinton Perry.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.

3d Delaware, Capt. James E. Baily.
4th Delaware, Lieut. Col. Charles E. La Motte.
76th New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. John E. Cook.
95th New York, Maj. Robert W. Bard.
147th New York, Lieut. Col. George Harney.
56th Pennsylvania, Maj. John T. Jack.
157th Pennsylvania (four companies), Lieut. Alexander Gray.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. John Bigelow.
1st New York Light, Battery B, Lieut. Robert E. Rogers.
1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
1st New York Light, Battery D, Lieut. Lester I. Richardson.
1st New York Light, Battery E, Lieut. James B. Hazelton.
1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Lieut. Charles L. Anderson.
New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. William E. Van Reed.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

ESCORT.

3d New Jersey Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. John S. Hough.

PROVOST GUARD.

8th United States, Capt. Milton Cogswell.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH H. BARNES.

21st Massachusetts, Capt. William H. Clark.
29th Massachusetts, Capt. Willard D. Tripp.
35th Massachusetts, Capt. J. Wilson Ingell.
56th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles D. Lamb.
57th Massachusetts, Lieut. Albert Doty.
59th Massachusetts, Capt. Ezra P. Gould.
100th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph H. Pentecost.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.

3d Maryland (battalion), Capt. David J. Weaver.
179th New York (seven companies), Capt. Albert A. Terrill.
14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Charles Chipman.
2d Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy Artillery, Capt. James W. Haig.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ZENAS R. BLISS.

36th Massachusetts, Capt. Thaddeus L. Barker.
58th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles E. Churchill.
2d New York Mounted Rifles, Col. John Fisk.
51st New York, Capt. George W. Whitman.
45th Pennsylvania, Capt. Theodore Gregg.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.
4th Rhode Island, Maj. James T. P. Bucklin.
7th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Percy Daniels.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

31st Maine, Capt. James Dean.
32d Maine, Capt. Joseph B. Hammond.
2d Maryland, Capt. James H. Wilson.
6th New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel G. Goodwin.
9th New Hampshire, Capt. John B. Cooper.
11th New Hampshire, Capt. Arthur C. Locke.
17th Vermont, Capt. Lyman E. Knapp.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

8th Michigan, Maj. Horatio Belcher.
27th Michigan,* Capt. Edward S. Leadbeater.
109th New York, Capt. Edwin Evans.
51st Pennsylvania, Maj. Lane S. Hart.
37th Wisconsin, Col. Samuel Harriman.
38th Wisconsin (five companies), Lieut. Col. Colwert K. Pier.
13th Ohio Cavalry (dismounted battalion), Lieut. Col. Noah H. Hixon.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. Charles V. De Land.
2d Michigan, Capt. Ebenezer C. Tulloch.
20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Byron M. Cutcheon.
46th New York, Capt. Alphons Serviere.
60th Ohio,† Maj. Martin P. Avery.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Overton, jr.
24th New York Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. Walter C. Newberry.

* 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
† 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Acting Engineers.

17th Michigan, Col. Constant Luce.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.	Col. HENRY G. THOMAS.
27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Wright.	19th U. S. Colored Troops,* Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Perkins.
30th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.	23d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Cleaveland J. Campbell.
39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.	29th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. T. Jefferson Brown.
43d U. S. Colored Troops (seven companies), Capt. Jesse Wilkinson.	31st U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Thomas Wright.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. J. ALBERT MONROE.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. Albert F. Thomas.
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo.
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright.
New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.
New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
New York Light, 34th Battery, Capt. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
Vermont Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Romeo H. Start.
Mortar Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Smiley.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.	Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Peter Stagg.	4th New York, Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola.
5th Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger.	6th New York, Maj. William E. Beardsley.
6th Michigan, Col. James H. Kidd.	9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S. Nichols.
7th Michigan, Maj. Melvin Brewer.	17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Q. Anderson.

* 28th U. S. Colored Troops attached.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

19th New York (1st Dragoons), Col. Alfred Gibbs.
6th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Starr.
1st Rhode Island (eight companies), Maj. Preston M. Farrington.
1st United States, Capt. Nelson B. Sweitzer.
2d United States, Capt. David S. Gordon.
5th United States,* Lieut. Jeremiah C. Denney.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.

1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Chamberlain.
1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John W. Kester.
10th New York, Lieut. Col. William Irvine.
6th Ohio, Col. William Stedman.
1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG.

1st Maine, Maj. Sidney W. Thaxter.
2d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Brinton.
4th Pennsylvania, Maj. William M. Biddle.
8th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Samuel Wilson.
13th Pennsylvania, Maj. George F. McCabe.
16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.

1st Connecticut, Maj. George O. Marcy.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam.
2d New York, Col. Otto Harhaus.
5th New York, Lieut. Col. William P. Bacon.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George A. Purington.
18th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Phillips.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

3d Indiana (six companies), Maj. William Patton.
1st New Hampshire (seven companies), Col. John L. Thompson.
8th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Benjamin.
22d New York, Maj. Caleb Moore.
1st Vermont, Col. William Wells.

HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

1st United States, Batteries H and I, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.
2d United States, Battery A, Lieut. W. Neil Dennison.
2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Edward Heaton.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr.
3d United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.
4th United States, Batteries C and E, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

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*Companies B, F, and K, under Capt. Julius W. Mason, detailed as escort to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	28	.....	29	29	.....	.....
Signal Corps (Norton)	24	155	187	223	.....	.....
Naval Brigade (Graham)	20	621	692	844	.....	.....
1st New York Engineers (Graef)	7	104	205	771	.....	.....
Siege Artillery (Abbot)	37	762	883	1,472	12	45
Unattached troops	150	3,638	4,519	5,147	.....	6
Tenth Army Corps (Birney)	638	13,391	18,800	27,537	.....	52
Eighteenth Army Corps (Ord)	457	11,574	14,603	30,246	.....	63
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	87	2,323	3,249	4,186	.....	.....
District of Eastern Virginia (Vogdes)	207	5,729	7,733	11,360	.....	18
District of North Carolina (Palmer)	289	5,499	7,436	9,093	149	55
Grand total	1,944	43,796	58,335	90,908	161	244
Grand total according to department return	1,933	43,304	57,797	90,231	161	214

Organization of troops in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, commanded by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, July 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LEMUEL B. NORTON.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. Warren Hallett.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company K, Capt. John S. Gordon.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company L, Capt. Amaya L. Fitch.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. Thomas S. Harris.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company B, Lieut. Louis A. Grill.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company F, Capt. John A. Blake.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company G, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson.

ENGINEERS.

1st New York, Maj. Frederick E. Graef.

SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Col. Henry L. Abbot.
13th New York Heavy, Companies A and H, Capt. William Pendrell.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company M, Capt. Frederick Korte.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

37th New Jersey, Col. E. Burd Grubb.
10th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
36th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Alonzo G. Draper.
37th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Abial G. Chamberlain.
38th U. S. Colored Troops (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Dexter E. Clapp.
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Col. Alexander G. Patton.
13th Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. John Pickering, jr.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. John G. Simpson.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS B. POND.

39th Illinois, Capt. Leroy A. Baker.
62d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Taylor.
67th Ohio, Col. Alvin C. Voris.
85th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Campbell.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

6th Connecticut, Col. Alfred P. Rockwell.
7th Connecticut, Capt. John Thompson.
3d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Josiah I. Plimpton.
7th New Hampshire, Col. Joseph C. Abbott.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.

10th Connecticut, Col. John L. Otis.
11th Maine, Col. Harris M. Plaisted.
24th Massachusetts, Col. Francis A. Osborn.
100th New York, Col. George B. Dandy.
1st Maryland Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Andrew W. Evans.

Artillery.

Capt. ZENAS C. WARREN.

Connecticut Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. George P. Bliss.
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Joseph Warren.
3d Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. Martin S. James.
1st United States, Battery M, Lieut. Egbert W. Olcott.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.

First Brigade.

Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS.

3d New York, Capt. George W. Warren.
112th New York, Lieut. Col. John F. Smith.
117th New York, Lieut. Col. Rufus Daggett.
142d New York, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.

47th New York, Capt. Charles A. Moore.
48th New York, Capt. William H. Dunbar.
76th Pennsylvania, Maj. William S. Diller.
97th Pennsylvania, Capt. Isaiah Price.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS BELL.

13th Indiana (three companies), Lieut. Samuel M. Zent.
9th Maine, Capt. Robert J. Gray.
4th New Hampshire, Capt. Frank W. Parker.
115th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson.
169th New York, Maj. James A. Colvin.

Artillery.

New Jersey Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Charles R. Doane.
1st United States, Battery D, Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger.
3d United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Myrick.
4th United States, Battery D, Capt. Frederick M. Follett.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON.

133d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Ewing.
143d Ohio, Col. William H. Vodrey.
148th Ohio, Col. Thomas W. Moore.
163d Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Dempsey.
1st New York Volunteer Engineers, Company L, Lieut. William H. Baldwin.
16th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies E and H, Capt. Henry C. Thompson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Frederick Grill.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Charles W. Emerson.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Orville L. Howard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES B. ARMSTRONG.

130th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Phillips.
132d Ohio, Col. Joel Haines.
134th Ohio, Lieut. Col. David W. Todd.
142d Ohio, Col. William C. Cooper.

Artillery.

New York Light, 33d Battery, Capt. Alger M. Wheeler.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Francis Washburn.

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM BURNHAM.

First Brigade.

Col. AARON F. STEVENS.

13th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. William Grantman.
81st New York, Lieut. Col. John B. Raulston.
98th New York, Capt. William Kreutzer.
139th New York, Col. Samuel H. Roberts.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.

8th Connecticut, Capt. Charles M. Coit.
10th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John Coughlin.
96th New York, Capt. Warren Luce.
118th New York, Capt. Levi S. Dominy.

Third Brigade.

Col. GUY V. HENRY.

21st Connecticut, Capt. James F. Brown.
40th Massachusetts, Capt. Leonard G. Dennis.
92d New York, Capt. Harry C. Fay.
58th Pennsylvania, Capt. Angelo Jackson.
188th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George K. Bowen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES STEWART, Jr.

23d Massachusetts, Capt. Addison Center.
25th Massachusetts, Capt. Veranus P. Parkhurst.
27th Massachusetts, Capt. Adin W. Caswell.
9th New Jersey, Capt. Augustus Thompson.
55th Pennsylvania, Capt. John C. Shearer.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. G. De Peyster Arden.

Second Brigade.

Col. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, Jr.

11th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. William C. Moegling.
8th Maine, Capt. John E. Bryant.
12th New Hampshire, Capt. Thomas E. Barker.
148th New York, Lieut. Col. John B. Murray.
19th Wisconsin, Maj. Samuel K. Vaughan.

Third Brigade.

Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.

5th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Solome Marsh.
89th New York, Capt. James Hazley.
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Maj. James L. Anderson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

First Brigade.

Col. JEPTHA GARRARD.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Elias Wright.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William H. Seip.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
5th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James W. Conine.
6th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John W. Ames.
22d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo.
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted), Col. George W. Cole.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. ALEXANDER PIPER.

3d New York Light, Battery E, Lieut. Lewis H. Mowers.
3d New York Light, Battery H, Capt. William J. Riggs.
3d New York Light, Battery K, Capt. James R. Angel.
3d New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John H. Howell.
New York Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Martin V. McIntyre
New York Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Richard H. Lee.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Thomas G. Orwig
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Lieut. Thomas Simpson.
1st United States, Battery B, Lieut. Michael Leahy.
4th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Henry B. Beecher.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Israel Ludlow.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

2d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson.
79th New York (two companies), Capt. Andrew D. Baird.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. WEST.

3d New York, Col. George W. Lewis.
5th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Christopher Kleinz.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.

1st District of Columbia, Maj. J. Stannard Baker.
11th Pennsylvania, Maj. Franklin A. Stratton.

Artillery.

4th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. George B. Easterly.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Brig. Gen. ISRAEL VOGDES.

PORTSMOUTH.

Brig. Gen. ISRAEL VOGDES.

155th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.
1st United States Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles A. R. Dimon.
20th New York Cavalry, Col. Newton B. Lord.
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Augustus B. R. Sprague.
New York Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Butler Fitch.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James J. Walsh.
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Francis C. Choate.

NORFOLK.

20th New York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Frederick Stewart.

FORT MONROE.

Col. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph Roberts.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, Capt. William O. Sides.

EASTERN SHORE.

Col. SAMUEL S. FISHER.

138th Ohio, Col. Samuel S. Fisher.

FORT MAGRUDER.

Col. JOSEPH J. MORRISON.

16th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), Col. Joseph J. Morrison.
1st New York Mounted Rifles (detachment), Capt. Minott A. Pruyn.

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Brig. Gen. INNIS N. PALMER.

SUB-DISTRICT OF THE ALBEMARLE.

Col. DAVID W. WARDROP.

16th Connecticut, Capt. Joseph H. Barnum.
85th New York, Lieut. Col. Will W. Clarke.
101st Pennsylvania, Lieut. David M. Ramsey.
103d Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas A. Cochran.
5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. James Moran.
5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Company K,* Capt. Emelius De Meulen.

SUB-DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.

Col. THOMAS J. C. AMORY.

17th Massachusetts (three companies), Capt. Henry Splaine.
1st North Carolina (four companies), Col. Joseph M. McChesney.
1st North Carolina, Companies A and D, Capt. James W. Atwill.
1st North Carolina, Company B, Capt. Charles A. Lyon.
1st North Carolina, Company L (mounted), Capt. George W. Graham.
2d North Carolina (five companies), Lieut. Col. Walter S. Poor.
158th New York, Col. James Jourdan.
23d New York Cavalry, Companies A and B, Capt. Emory Cummings.
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Nehemiah P. Fuller.
3d New York Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Lieut. Enoch Jones.

SUB-DISTRICT OF NEW BERNE.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HARLAND.

15th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles.
1st North Carolina (two companies), Capt. Richard J. Allen.
99th New York (four companies), Capt. John C. Lee.
132d New York, Col. Peter J. Claassen.
9th Vermont, Col. Edward H. Ripley.
12th New York Cavalry, Col. James W. Savage.
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. Jones Frankle.
1st North Carolina Colored Heavy Artillery (recruits), Maj. Thorndike C. Jameson.
3d New York Light Artillery, Col. Charles H. Stewart.
New York Light, 23d Battery, Capt. Alfred Ransom.
5th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Col. George W. Tew.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. Lewis E. Harvie, assistant commissary of subsistence, will report without delay to Maj. F. Molloy, chief commissary of subsistence of Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, to relieve Capt. W. S. Alsop, assistant commissary of subsistence.

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XXVII. Maj. G. Campbell Brown, assistant adjutant-general, will report to Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty as assistant inspector-general, Department of Richmond.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Detachment 24th Battery New York Light Artillery attached.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 5, 1864.*

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that about the 13th of June last a regiment of negroes, commanded by Colonel Draper, of Massachusetts, arrived at Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland County, Va., accompanied by about fifty regular U. S. Cavalry.* They marched to Union Wharf, Richmond County, in divided commands, taking negroes, horses, cattle, bacon, wagons, farming utensils, &c., all of which were either carried away or burned. About the 14th ultimo, at a place called Hutt's Store, near the center of Westmoreland County, some of the negro troops went to the house of Private George, of Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and committed a rape upon his wife, who had just been confined with a babe only six weeks old. She is now almost a maniac, and begs that some one will kill her. This atrocious crime can be verified by a number of witnesses who are personally cognizant of the fact. In Warsaw, Richmond County, the negro troops attempted to ravish white ladies, but were foiled by the assistance of the female slaves of the households. In the case of Mrs. Belfield, she escaped by flight to the woods. Many other instances could be mentioned of like atrocities if desired. The troops then went up to Layton's, in Essex County, in their boats, landed and commenced destroying all kinds of property, taking off negroes, horses, and cattle, after which they embarked at Tappahannock and went to Point Lookout. On their way down the river they deliberately shelled private residences, which were inhabited only by women and children, but fortunately no one was hurt and no house destroyed. On the 28th ultimo a gun-boat came up Kinsale Creek, in Westmoreland County, and made a reconnaissance of the wharf and landings, and departed without doing any damage.

It is proper that I should remark in conclusion that on the second day after the arrival of the negro troops in Richmond County, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, improvised a force of forty mounted men and a few infantry, composed of furloughed soldiers and citizens generally, and attacked the enemy in open field and drove them back, capturing two, wounding several others, among whom was the colonel, badly injured, and killing four negroes, the whole force having been driven under cover of their gun-boats, which caused them to depart, thus preventing like desolations to other portions of this county. In order to repel similar raids, which are liable to be made upon this insulated section of our State, and to protect the honor of our mothers, wives, and daughters, I respectfully suggest that arms will be furnished for the use of every boy and old man in the several counties in the Northern Neck and in the adjoining counties drained by the Rappahannock, and that such of the citizens as have heretofore remained who may be liable to conscription be exempt from field service in the regular army, so as to be a nucleus of defense for the protection of that section of country.

JNO. S. BRAXTON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND DEFENSES, *July 11, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to the general commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

It is probable these outrages will be repeated, and it appears likely that if some officer of experience could take a small command to that

* For Draper's report of the expedition, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 163.

region it might serve as a nucleus to those citizens capable of bearing arms. General Pegram is nearly well, and could he take his brigade to that vicinity for a time he might increase its force (about 450) and organize some resistance to the enemy. I was told at the War Department that this matter rests with General Lee.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War.

It is impossible to detach troops from this army to defend the locality mentioned. A small force sent there would only attract the efforts of the enemy to capture it, and would be very much exposed. If the people will do nothing to defend themselves against such outrages I can see no remedy for them. I think arms should be furnished them, and, if practicable, some officer sent there to aid in organizing them. They could easily repel such marauding parties if they would exert themselves.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 18, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JULY 19, 1864.

Noted. Measures have been taken to organize and arm the people. File.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 5, 1864.

Colonel GOODE,
Commanding Wise's Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will relieve Brigadier-General Gracie's command in the trenches at 8 a. m. to-night with your brigade; you will immediately see General Gracie, and arrange the manner in which the relief is to be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, Provisional Army, C. S., will relieve Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, commandant of post at Lynchburg, Va.

* * * * * * *

XX. Capt. F. L. Smith, assistant commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. M. C. Butler's cavalry brigade, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is very important that we should gather the crops of wheat, oats, and grass that are within our reach below Chaffin's Bluff, and I think that all the assistance that we can give with men and teams consistently with military operations should be applied to that purpose. General Heth, while stationed with two of his brigades near Chaffin's Bluff, took steps to gather these crops, which I hope will be continued by the two brigades now under General Conner. I think the other troops in your department should be employed as far as practicable in the same manner, and I need not tell you that that part of the country most exposed to the ravages of the enemy should be first attended to. I do not like the continuance of the enemy on the north side of James River and the maintenance of the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom. I believe his force is not very large, and desire you to see if it cannot be driven away, and the bridge destroyed. I had hoped that Colonel Carter would have been able to have annoyed, if not injured, his transports on the river, and think that by the use of a four-gun battery, composed of pieces most suitable for the purpose, relieving the men and horses as occasion requires and operating in conjunction with Gary's cavalry, he may do them great damage. The gunners might be mounted upon horses of other batteries, which by being relieved as proposed, would not be injured, if placed under a careful officer. Please see if anything can be done to drive the enemy from the north bank and interrupt his communications, &c.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 6, 1864.

Colonel GOODE,
Commanding Wise's Brigade:

COLONEL: There is a little ravine running parallel to the general direction of your line, on your left. This ravine is just in front of your pickets and between them and the pickets of the enemy; it is necessary

that you should send some intelligent men to crawl out two or three times every night from your picket-line to the edge of this ravine, to listen there and see if the enemy run any work in that ravine. They might run an underground gallery to that ravine and then open a trench in it, or they might move quietly into the ravine and open a trench out of sight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—Please report to me whether you think you have enough men for your line, and, if not, how many more you want.

B. R. J.

PETERSBURG, *July 7, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Lieutenant Albergetts, commanding scouts at Rowland's Mill, on river road, and north of Harrison's Point, reports that during forepart of yesterday six transports passed down James River, carrying troops with arms. During the day a number of transports with a few troops and stores passed up the river. During the latter part of yesterday six more transports passed down the river loaded with troops. At dark three transports were at Jordan's Point taking on troops, and the wharf was apparently crowded with troops awaiting transportation. As the troops passed Harrison's Landing they cheered heartily. Coupling this report with the statement of the New York Herald of the 4th, that at daybreak on the 3d it was reported at Martinsburg that a body of our troops were approaching that place, and that after some fighting at Bunker Hill General S[igel] evacuated M. and fell back to Harper's Ferry, I fear the troops reported to have descended the James River are on the way to Washington. I have inquired whether Lieutenant A. saw himself what he reported, how near he was to the river, and whether he was certain that the troops were armed.

It is not known yet whether any troops have been withdrawn from the front of Petersburg, but a corps on their left, especially if held in reserve, might have been taken during the night of the 4th without being discovered. The Herald also states that Hunter with Crook and Averell are in the vicinity of Charleston, on the Kanawha, which is confirmed by a dispatch from General Morgan. It is so repugnant to Grant's principles and practice to send troops from him that I had hoped before resorting to it he would have preferred attacking me. It is possible that some of these men may belong to the regiments to be discharged, of which sixty-eight regiments go out this month. I do not know how many belong to Grant's army, but I believe all from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, and Maryland, and several from Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. I learn, too, that Sheridan's and Wilson's cavalry are encamped on Bland's farm, just south of Jordan's Point, and many of the men seen about the wharf might have belonged to them. The probabilities are that they are troops bound for Washington, and if Hunter is brought up the Ohio and around by railroad Early may be opposed by a force too large for him to manage. As soon as I ascertain more definitely I will send

to apprise E[arly] that he may be on his guard. The troops referred to will have passed the mouth of the Potomac to-day. There are letters from nearly all the corps of Grant's army published in the Herald of the 4th, showing they were here as late as the 2d.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

JULY 7, 1864.

The PRESIDENT:

The forces from Yorktown have been withdrawn, with all the available forces on the Peninsula, amounting to a division, and forwarded to Washington, supposed to be for the purpose of defending that place against General Early. Grant is withdrawing his forces from City Point and crossing them to Bermuda Hundred. Has also received about 10,000 re-enforcements from down South, supposed to be a portion of Banks' command. The siege guns have been moved from Yorktown, and a large train of commissaries were carried to Fortress Monroe. Large numbers of sick and wounded are constantly being carried down James River. A great many of Grant's forces are deserting, and state that his army is completely demoralized.

J. F. MOORE,
Signal Officer.

TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., July 7, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I have the honor to state that two light boats, about twenty-five feet long each, such as could be carried on a wagon truck, four wagons to carry the boats and torpedoes, and the inclosed detail of men, adepts in this business, with twelve oarsmen, are required to prosecute successfully our enterprise against the enemy in James River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

It is important that General Rains should have the requisite means for the proposed operations. Please confer with Secretary of Navy as to boats and oarsmen.

J. D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXI. Men detailed in the city of Richmond will, from the date of this order, and until further orders, be paid $2 per day and allowed

their regular pay, rations, and allowances. For services rendered anterior to this date, and for which payment has been delayed, they will be allowed $2 per day and their regular pay and commutation for rations and allowances.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 7, 1864.

General PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your directions in reference to collecting shells I will have carried out at once. We have already procured some suitable for the mortars. I write principally to call your attention to the fact that there are a large number in the vicinity of General Pickett's line, and as all is reported quiet there there would be no difficulty in collecting them. I had some gathered while there; many of them 30-pounder Parrotts, which would be especially valuable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK HUGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, *July 7, 1864.*

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding, in reference to his communication of the 4th instant, that Colonel Duke's regiment of reserves has been ordered to Richmond, one portion guarding the bridge over the South Anna, and the balance absorbed in escorting Federal prisoners to other parts and guarding those that daily accumulate. The Local Defense have been withdrawn to their civil occupations, leaving for defense of intrenchments here and below the Sixtieth Alabama and Twenty-fifth Virginia Battalion, Gary's cavalry brigade, and the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton and Colonel Carter. Of this Gary's command is so scattered that it could not be used in time to resist a sudden attack on this line.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA., *July 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Johnson's old brigade is relieved from duty in Johnson's division and will proceed to the north bank of the James River and report to Lieutenant-General Ewell, to relieve the Sixtieth Alabama Regiment, Gracie's brigade, now at New Market Hill. The brigade will cross the river on the pontoon bridge below Drewry's Bluff.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEADOW STATION, *July 7, 1864.*

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The report brought in by citizens of the landing of the enemy at the White House is false. No enemy is in that vicinity—none higher up than Williamsburg. General Ewell desires you to communicate this to General Bragg. General Ewell is at Willis' Church, General Gary's headquarters.

W. T. ROBINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding

DUNN'S HILL, *Near Petersburg, July 8, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I fear the Danville company will do nothing of itself to repairing road. Government had better take possession of it and operate it.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

General Lee telegraphs delay on account of non-arrival of arms. In this town I hear the expedition is spoken of on the street. Shall it proceed under change of circumstances and possibility of notice being given to the enemy? If not, stop it as you deem best.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Twenty-seventh Battalion Virginia Cavalry (nine companies), with the addition of Capt. G. T. Lyle's company, which is hereby attached thereto, will constitute the Twenty-fifth Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Capt. John M. Tate, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty with the Eleventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, and will report to Maj. R. J. Echols, quartermaster, &c., at Charlotte, N. C., to relieve Capt. A. Cammack, assistant quartermaster.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 8, 1864.*

Colonel ESHLEMAN:

COLONEL: Under General Orders, No. 69, of June 4, 1863, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, the Washington Artillery Battalion was assigned to the First Corps, as a portion of the artillery to serve with that organization. I am not aware of any order which has ever

properly detached the battalion from this connection. When General Longstreet started with his command last fall from the Army of Northern Virginia to operate temporarily with the Army of Tennessee, the Washington Artillery Battalion was one of those which it was expected would accompany him, and it proceeded as far as Petersburg with this view; circumstances, however, prevented it going farther, and it remained during the winter in the neighborhood of Petersburg. Since the opening of this campaign it has served as occasion demanded with different commands near Petersburg and Richmond. Now that the Army of Northern Virginia is here also, the question arises has this battalion ever been authoritatively detached from its proper connection with the artillery First Corps? So far as I know, it has not. I, therefore, decide with the light before me that the battalion still belongs to the First Corps, and direct that unless there be adequate authority to the contrary you regularly report to and draw through the proper artillery officers of that corps.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Richmond Defenses:

GENERAL: Your letter on the subject of placing batteries on the north side of the James River for the purpose of annoying the enemy's vessels has been received. A good deal may be accomplished in this way, but the batteries should be movable and not stationary, as it will be easy for the gun-boats to attack them with superior armament.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 8, 1864.

Col. G. W BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call attention of the commanding general to the fact that the commanding officers of mortar batteries on my line are not connected with these headquarters by any channel of communication. This I find to be a serious inconvenience, and a want of concert of action between the gun and mortar batteries at the most critical moment may be attended with the most serious consequences. The mortar batteries are under the command of Brigadier-General Alexander, or his successor in command, while the batteries in my division are, under Colonel Jones, commanded by Major Coit, to whom I look for information and to carry out necessary orders. I would respectfully suggest that the mortar and gun batteries along the line of this division be placed under a common head, with whom I can communicate, so as to keep myself advised of their condition, and so as to secure the proper co-operation in any action that may occur in my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. WALKER,
Dublin, Va.:

Take position on Danville railroad at such points as you may select and assume command of the line between Richmond and that point.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA.,
Goldsborough, N. C., July 8, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. America:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from Col. George Wortham, commanding at Plymouth, for your consideration, and most earnestly to indorse the suggestions contained therein. Taking the same view of the matter as Colonel Wortham, I had already written to Captain Maffitt, urging him not to make the attack unless certain of success. I beg leave most respectfully to suggest that steps should be taken to obtain an immediate revocation of the order to Captain Maffitt. I take the liberty of addressing you directly upon the subject, on account of the importance of the matter and the necessity for immediate action, communicating at the same time with General Beauregard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. BAKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Plymouth, N. C., July 2, 1864.

Capt. J. C. MCRAE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I learn from Captain Maffitt, C. S. Navy, that he has verbal instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to attack the enemy's fleet in the sound with the C. S. iron-clad steamer Albemarle. In the opinion of Commodore Pinckney and Captain Cooke, of the navy, who both know the iron-clad and her condition well, she will in all probability be captured or destroyed if she goes out into the broad waters of the sound to attack the enemy's fleet; and she must go into the sound if she attacks them at all. Other naval officers agree in this opinion. I would respectfully represent that if the iron-clad is captured or destroyed the Roanoke River will be open to the enemy's gun-boats, and the occupation of Plymouth rendered doubtful, if, indeed, its evacuation does not become an absolute necessity. There are three mouths to the Roanoke River, only one of which is commanded by the guns of this garrison, and the enemy can reach the river above this place by either of the others, and impede our communication with the interior, if not entirely cut it off, except in the direction of Washington, which place can be easily (it is said) reoccupied by the enemy whenever they wish to do so, as its defenses on the water side are weak, and its guns of not much power. In other words, the loss of the iron-clad involves, in all probability, the loss of Plymouth and Washington, and the rich valley of the Roanoke. Washington is worthless to the enemy while we hold this place, but in the event of the destruction of the iron-clad,

it will become a place of importance to them. For these reasons I would most earnestly protest against this step on the part of the naval authorities. It is risking much, with fearful odds against us, for the doubtful prospect of an inconsiderable advantage. My condition here with a small garrison would be very precarious if the iron-clad came to harm. I most respectfully request that the honorable Secretary of War be informed of the state of affairs, so that he may take such steps to prevent an impending calamity as his good judgment may dictate. Perhaps a personal interview with the Secretary of the Navy might enable him to procure a revocation of the order to Captain Maffitt.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WORTHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA.,
Goldsborough, July 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
Attention invited to accompanying letter.

[L. S. BAKER,]
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 15, 1864.

For conference with the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA.,
Goldsborough, N. C., July 8, 1864.

Capt. J. M. OTEY,
A. A. G., Dept. of N. C., and S. Va., Petersburg, Va.:

CAPTAIN: I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that Capt. J. N. Maffitt, C. S. Navy, commanding gun-boat Albemarle, has verbal instructions to attack the enemy's fleet in Albemarle Sound. In the opinion of Commodore Pinckney and Captain Cooke, both thoroughly acquainted with the capacity, &c., of the gun-boat Albemarle, there is great danger of her capture if she goes out into the sound for this purpose. I have received to-day an earnest protest from Colonel Wortham, commanding at Plymouth, against this step, which I have taken the liberty of forwarding direct to the Secretary of War, with my approval thereof and a request that he will obtain an immediate revocation of the order to Captain Maffitt. This was done in order to avoid the necessary delay which would have occurred in sending it through your headquarters, and I hope this course will meet the approbation of the general commanding, and that he will deem it necessary to take immediate steps in the premises to procure a revocation of the order to Captain Maffitt, as the loss of the Albemarle would probably necessitate the evacuation of the country recently recaptured by our forces, and now so important to the Confederacy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. BAKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, earnestly requesting his consideration of the views presented.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JULY 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned to honorable Secretary of War.

It is evident from these papers that the military authorities immediately in charge at Plymouth regard our tenure of "Plymouth, Washington, and the rich valley of the Roanoke," as dependent upon the iron-clad Albemarle; and hence their "protest" against the alleged verbal orders given her by the Navy Department to "attack the enemy." The importance of this vessel in holding the country she greatly aided to recover is apparent, even if the water fronts of Plymouth were strengthened; but she was not designed to act as a floating battery merely, and while her loss must not be lightly hazarded, the question of when to attack the enemy must be left to the judgment of the naval officer in command, deciding in view of the relations she bears to the defenses of North Carolina.

S. R. M[ALLORY],
Secretary of the Navy.

WILMINGTON, *July 8, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

The arms promised have not come. They should be here before tomorrow evening. General Whiting offers all that he has, but they are not desirable caliber.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 9, 1864.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive yesterday your telegram advising that the Danville road should be taken possession of, repaired, and

operated by the Department, and have preferred replying by letter, which allows better explanation than could be given by telegram. The best spirit and most liberal disposition exists on the part of the president and directors of the Danville road to co-operate with the Government, but you are right in supposing they could not unaided effect the prompt reparation of their road. Not only, therefore, with their own consent but on their invitation the work of repair has been practically assumed and is being earnestly pressed. Without the loss of an hour after it was known the enemy had left Burkeville (while they were still in their career of devastation along the line) orders were given and engineers and laborers dispatched to begin the work of reparation. All the means and resources of the railroad company are placed at the command of the Department, but the work is being carried on by the engineers of the Government and by the troops and laborers furnished by it. General Gilmer himself is at the further extremity pressing the work and directing operations generally. I have ordered without hesitation impressment, as well as appeals to the farmers for laborers, teams, timber, and all other necessary agencies, and have instructed all agents that the full measure of the power and means of the Department must be used to complete the work at the earliest practicable time. Owing to the nature of the strap-rail, the combustible character of the pine sills, increased by the heat and dryness of the season, and the facilities afforded by the adjoining fences, the work of destruction was far more thorough and extensive than has usually been possible on such raiding expeditions. You will find an accurate account of the means of destruction adopted in the Examiner of this morning. Despite of all exertions that can be made I fear some two weeks may yet elapse before the reopening, but every effort will be made to shorten the time. Meanwhile a portage of supplies by wagons will be established. A most expert quartermaster is now on the line to effect this portage. Your army shall be provided if, as I doubt not, it be possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 9, 1864.

Colonel JONES:

COLONEL: Under General Orders, No. 69, of June 4, 1863, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Dearing's artillery battalion, now commanded by Major Read, was assigned to the First Corps (General Longstreet's) as a portion of the artillery to serve with that organization. I am not aware of any order which has ever properly detached the battalion from this connection. When General Longstreet last fall started with his command from the Army of Northern Virginia to operate temporarily with the Army of Tennessee, this battalion was one of those which it was expected would accompany him, and with this view it proceeded as far as the vicinity of Petersburg; circumstances, however, prevented it going farther and it remained during the winter in this district. Since the opening of the present campaign it has served, under what authority I do not know, at one time in Southern Virginia, at another in North Carolina. Now that the Army of Northern Virginia is here also the question arises as a practical matter of some importance, has this battalion ever been authoritatively detached from its proper connection with the Army of Northern Virginia, and with the First Corps

of that army? So far as I know it has not. If this be correct the battalion should still be regarded as belonging permanently to First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and as at present only temporarily serving, by the tacit sanction of General Lee, with troops not regularly incorporated with his army. While thus serving it may most conveniently report, draw, &c., through the proper officer of its temporary department and be regarded in its permanent relations as "detached," but should important changes of position occur the battalion must revert, I think, to its regular connection. It is the more important to have this question accurately adjusted because while you have, I understand, a superabundance of artillery in the Department of Southern Virginia and North Carolina, we are more than a battalion deficient in one of the corps Army of Northern Virginia. General Pickett has besides especially requested that this battalion, which has through a large part of the war served with his division, may still serve with him, and I believe the association would be beneficial to the service, because mutually desired. The Washington Artillery Battalion stands in a position similar, with the exception that it is not now serving with a command belonging to the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia. My judgment is that it should at once report to and draw through the proper officers of the artillery First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. There is, however, a wish, I understand, on its part and that of General Beauregard that this battalion (Washington Artillery) should be attached to his command. If such be the general's wish I will most cheerfully promote it by recommending any suitable exchange by which it can be justly accomplished. Please ascertain the views of General Beauregard and of the other officers concerned on these points, and let me know, that all possible difficulty may be obviated in time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, *July 9, 1864.*

Colonel SALE, *Military Secretary:*

I have visited several points on the river and found several favorable for placing batteries—one at Wilcox's, where the navigation, except by iron-clads, would be effectually closed. This would force Grant to drive away the batteries at any cost. I have reported this to General Lee and am momentarily expecting his answer as to whether he prefers temporary annoyances to the enemy with the means at my disposal, or whether he will use greater force. At several points there seemed opportunities for placing torpedoes in the river. I am ready to give any assistance to the operators when called on. No application has been made to me so far. A large amount of produce is being drawn from points on the river liable to ravages from the enemy.

R. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Your note of July 7, in reply to my communication of 4th instant, has been received. The object of my inquiries in that note

was to know whether you could not make some arrangement with the Richmond defense troops under your command to hold the front lines near Deep Bottom, so that the brigades detached from this army to Chaffin's farm might be held in reserve, in order that they may be moved readily and rapidly to any part of our line which may be threatened. At this distance I cannot judge what should be the disposition of your troops, and wish to learn from you as soon as possible whether you can make the arrangement desired.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NEW MARKET, *July 9, 1864—6.45 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I received the communication of the general commanding of the 6th on the evening of the 7th, when on a visit with Colonel Carter to examine the lower James, with a view to erecting batteries. The crops in Curl's Neck are being consumed by our troops as fast as they can be hauled off, and there are still several thousand bushels of wheat and oats there under reach of the enemy's guns, and which is being removed at night. Colonel Carter and myself were of opinion that it was better to save these supplies than establish batteries in that vicinity, as the doing so, while it would make it impossible to bring out the forage, would be of but little inconvenience to the enemy. Colonel Carter has already placed some guns near Deep Bottom, which drove off a gun-boat of the enemy, bringing a monitor to take its place, but owing to distance and limited field of fire, could not stop the navigation. This could be done below at Pickett's and Haxall's, but, as stated above, would stop the wheat and oat cutting. Yesterday (8th) we visited Wilcox's Landing and vicinity, and found that there were positions which would block the river effectually as long as they could be held. The banks are high, can be approached without being seen, and the deep channel passes within from 200 to 300 [yards], there being another and more shallow one from 800 to 1,000 yards off. As this would interfere with the supplies of all of Grant's army, it is reasonable to suppose that one day's operations would limit the amount of time I would operate, with the resources at my disposal. Before operating at this place (Wilcox's) I thought it best to submit to the commanding general whether it would be possible to give such protection to the batteries as to force Grant to send a large force to destroy them, or whether Colonel Carter shall proceed to give such comparatively smaller injury as is in our power. I would also observe that the approach and departure of the enemy's vessels would be under our fire to the extreme range of our guns. Should the general commanding wish Colonel Carter to operate with the means at his disposal, using Gary's cavalry for a support, please telegraph me at Chaffin's Bluff to proceed at once, and there will be but little time lost.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter* of 4th instant has been received, and at your request laid before the President. I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General, after a conference he has had with the President, to say to you in reply that it is not possible when the enemy are sorely pressing us upon every quarter to send re-enforcements for the defense of Wilmington. The President relies confidently upon your resolution and ability to drive off any force the enemy may be able at this juncture, when every effort for the capture of Charleston is being made, to bring against the place.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *July 9, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

Following dispatch to General Whiting just received from ordnance officer at Columbia, July 8:

Two thousand rifles left here yesterday morning for Captain Wilkinson, C. S. Army. Colonel Gorgas has just ordered 1,400 to be sent back. I send messenger for them.

The number ordered, with what we can get from General Whiting, is little enough, and I request that we may be allowed to have them.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WILMINGTON, *July 9, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

The arms ordered from Columbia have not yet arrived. I suppose they have been stopped by messenger referred to in dispatch of this morning. General Whiting is making every effort to get them, and will give us the 1,600 Austrian rifles that he has, but they are not of a desirable caliber for our purpose; have not accouterments, and are not sufficient in number.

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WILMINGTON, *July 9, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

Will try and get out to-night. Am badly off for officers, but hope for the best. I request that you will not act on Wilkinson's case until I see you.

J. TAYLOR WOOD,
Confederate States Navy.

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* See Part II, p. 715.

PETERSBURG, VA., *July 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

MY DEAR GENERAL: On the night of the 12th June, as I had anticipated in my former letters, Grant commenced moving across the Chickahominy for the James River, and on the 16th [14th] began to throw his troops over the latter. On the 17th [15th] he assaulted the works in front of the town of Petersburg, defended at the time by only two brigades under General Wise, Bragg having robbed Beauregard of all his troops save these two brigades and the militia of the place, and Lee being under the necessity of retarding his movements through the apprehension that Grant might possibly hold back a strong force to hurl against Richmond. After desperate fighting the enemy secured the outer line of our works, but in spite of all the odds against him, Wise maintained possession of the interior line, thus saving the place again, as he had before saved it under equally disadvantageous circumstances against Butler. On the following day Lee's advance arrived and secured the position. Since then there have been numerous assaults by the enemy, invariably repulsed. But his batteries are so close in upon the town that his guns command it, and he has every day amused himself throwing shells along the streets leading to the railroad depots and traveled by our commissary and quartermaster's trains. Indeed, he can batter down the place at any moment, and will doubtless finally do so, but this would not materially affect our military position. The inhabitants prefer that their houses should be destroyed sooner than surrendered, and have quite made up their minds to the result. I have never known a braver or more patriotic people. Sheridan with his cavalry was left on the north of the James River with General Wade Hampton to oppose him; and Generals Wilson and Kautz were thrown to the south side with their cavalry, opposed by an inadequate force on our part under General W. H. F. Lee. The first ravaged the whole country through which they passed, robbing the inhabitants of their last morsel of food and last article of clothing, and of their last servant, horse, and mule, burning and destroying as they went, but at last were caught up with by Hampton in Charles City County, not far from my father's plantation and residence, which they had utterly stripped, and retributively cut to pieces, the remnant of them escaping only by crossing the river and seeking shelter in the lines of Grant.

The north bank of the river being thus liberated, Hampton also crossed over and proceeded to Petersburg, and it was well he was enabled to do so. Wilson and Kautz had not only proceeded to destroy the country through which they passed, as did Sheridan, often perpetrating enormities upon women too horrible to record, but they had succeeded in cutting all of our communications with the provisioning States of Georgia and Alabama. In forty-eight hours more their work would have been so fully completed that our soldiers would have suffered before repairs could have been made, but again Hampton came to the rescue. He struck the rascals in flank and rear, and hurled them back upon Grant by Reams' Station, on the Weldon road, where General Mahone received them with his infantry and General Fitz. Lee with his cavalry, and their deeds were washed out in their blood. While these things have been going on General Early, in command of Ewell's old corps, has been dispatched in the direction of Baltimore, by way of the Valley. In the Valley near Lynchburg he met Hunter and tore him to pieces, driving him back to Wheeling, and at Martins-

burg he met Pope [Sigel] and took from him 1,200 prisoners. He is now in Maryland with 15,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The plan is that he shall seize Baltimore and hold it with his infantry while his cavalry proceeds to Point Lookout to liberate our prisoners there concentrated to the extent of near 30,000. In the meanwhile Captain Wood, of the Navy, proceeds from Wilmington with five gun-boats and 20,000 stand of arms for the same point by water. If successful in thus liberating and arming our imprisoned soldiers Washington will be assaulted and no doubt carried. This I regard as decidedly the most brilliant idea of the war. Grant has lost in front of Petersburg in killed and wounded not less than 15,000, and now the malarious diseases of the climate begin to tell upon him fearfully.

One hundred thousand is not an exaggerated estimate of the numbers we have killed and wounded and captured from him since he moved on the Rapidan. Twenty thousand will very nearly, if not quite, cover our losses in the same particulars. But the North is putting forth every effort to keep up his army to the highest maximum. Even the Nineteenth Army Corps from Louisiana arrived only a few days ago and 100-days' men pour in to make up all deficiencies. We cannot afford the loss just now necessary to drive him from his position, and therefore it is impossible to say how long he will remain. All things taken together, our mere military status is good, but how my heart sinks within me at the inevitable suffering of our people through actual want and starvation, and from which the army itself cannot altogether escape. This I fear more than the muskets and cannon of the enemy. Our situation in Georgia under Johnston is similar to that here, but he is nearer provisions and is in less danger from starvation. Flour here is now commanding in market $400 per barrel and everything else in proportion. Many in and out of Richmond must starve to death this coming winter. On the other hand, a crushing financial crash is coming upon the North which may lead there to counter-revolution.

I had hoped before now to have heard from you direct, but have received nothing but your kind messages by Colonel Snead. I propose to return to you, however, if I can possibly raise the means to get across the Mississippi, but all my people now are very poor, as none of them are speculators or dealers in small wares, and all their estates have been devastated, and not a soul among them has any longer a home. I am particularly anxious to be with you, as I learn you are about to proceed to Missouri, and as I do not form my friendships and attachments save in judgment and then they are perpetual,

So I am, truly, yours,

JOHN TYLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 10, 1864.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, accompanying the transmission of the flags recently taken by General Mahone's command, and his report of the engagement and of the gallant captors of the flags. The whole affair was brilliant, reflecting the highest credit on the skill and judgment of the general and the dash and valor of his troops. The trophies are received with pride and satisfaction by the Department, and the names of the brave captors

shall be published and preserved in the archives of the Department on the roll of honor, for the grateful appreciation and future emulation of their admiring countrymen.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA., *July 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill is appointed inspector of the trenches on the staff of General Beauregard and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He is charged especially with the duty of superintending the due execution of the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *July 10, 1864.*

General HOLMES,
Weldon:

I have information from the front of another raid about taking place. Please send Armistead to Kenansville. I have ordered up Beazley's company of cavalry to re-enforce Morris. This is all I can do. Was obliged to help Jones to fullest extent. My scout is generally correct.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD MIL. DIST., DEPT. OF N. C. AND S. VA., *Wilmington, July 10, 1864.*

Capt. P. A. S. MORRIS,
Commanding Cavalry, Richland:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has information indicating another raid by the enemy, and to direct that you at once re-establish the picket at Smith's Mills, place a post at Mrs. Maddox's, throwing scouts across the White Oak on foot at that point, instructing them to conceal themselves and never remain more than two hours at a time at one place, and that you cut away or otherwise destroy the bridge by which the enemy crossed artillery below Smith's Mills on their recent raid; also all the foot logs in the river, and establish a post on the bank of the river between Smith's Mills and Maddox's, say about three miles below Smith's Mills. No bridge can then be thrown across the river without the knowledge of this picket. The general further directs that you take up position with your reserves at the nearest available point for defense, say Big North-east, strengthening the position if time will permit, so as to hold the

enemy as long as possible in check, remembering that time with us is everything. Captain Beazley is ordered to Jacksonville to re-enforce you.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. FAIRLY,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 10, 1864.*

Col. J. TAYLOR WOOD,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Telegram of yesterday received. The object and destination of the expedition have somehow become so generally known that I fear your operations will meet unexpected obstacles. General R. E. Lee has communicated with you and left your action to your discretion. I suggest calm consideration and full comparison of views with General G. W. C. Lee, and others with whom you may choose to advise.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 10, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

General G. W. C. LEE,
(Care of General Whiting),
Wilmington, N. C.:

Sent telegram this morning to Col. John T. Wood to indicate my belief that the attempt would now be fruitless. If you have not other information I advise abandonment of project.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee commanding, for July 10, 1864; headquarters near Petersburg, Va. a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, General G. T. Beauregard	12	.....	12	12	12
Johnson's division	516	6,391	8,403	13,681	8,478
Hoke's division	376	4,678	6,387	12,668	6,628
Total	892	11,069	14,790	26,349	15,106
First Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson	17	.....	17	24	17
Pickett's division	399	4,472	5,862	11,628	5,924
Field's division	458	4,284	5,952	12,943	5,846
Kershaw's division	365	4,217	5,791	11,646	5,712
Total	1,239	12,973	17,622	36,241	17,499

a The Second Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Early commanding, is detached; not reported.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Third Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill	17	.....	17	17	17
Anderson's division	510	5,567	7,569	14,380	6,643
Heth's division	485	5,276	6,288	14,001	6,121
Wilcox's division	410	4,410	5,581	12,190	5,445
Total	1,422	15,253	19,455	40,588	18,226
Cavalry Corps:					
Hampton's division	217	2,888	3,570	8,967	.....
Fitz. Lee's division	134	1,591	1,994	5,889	1,928
W. H. F. Lee's division	247	3,957	4,929	8,324	3,379
Total	598	8,436	10,493	23,180	5,307
Artillery, Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton:					
General Beauregard's command	54	953	1,180	1,622	1,247
First Army Corps	76	1,624	1,919	2,637	1,838
Second Army Corps *a*	34	610	818	1,701	817
Third Army Corps	112	2,106	2,555	3,475	2,519
Total	276	5,293	6,472	9,435	6,421
Grand total	4,439	53,024	68,844	135,805	62,571

a Part with General Early not reported.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 11, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: As far as can be ascertained from information received from deserters, prisoners, scouts, and citizens the force that I mentioned in my letter of the 7th instant as having left General Grant's army, consisted of Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps. The same night about a brigade of cavalry, as I think, without their horses also went down the James. No other troops left Grant's army as far as I can learn until yesterday, when, it is reported by scouts on James River, sixteen transports loaded with troops, their arms, and knapsacks, in many instances plainly visible, descended the river. The reports received render it probable that the remainder of the Sixth Corps has gone. I send a special messenger to General Early with this information, and such suggestions as to his future movements as seem to be proper. I inclose a letter* received from him to-day by the messenger first sent, from which you will learn his progress and purpose. I had hoped that General Grant, rather than weaken his army, would have attempted to drive us from our position. I fear I shall not

* Not found.

be able to attack him to advantage, and if I cannot I think it would be well to re-enforce General Early. In that way it would oblige him further to diminish his force.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The seven Georgia companies belonging to the Sixty-second Georgia Regiment, with Companies A, B, and C of Millen's (Georgia) battalion, hereby transferred, are organized into and will constitute the Eighth Regiment of Georgia Cavalry, to the command of which Col. J. R. Griffin is hereby assigned. The offices of lieutenant-colonel and major will be filled by promotion according to seniority.

III. The three Alabama companies known as Love's (Alabama) battalion, and Company D of Millen's (Georgia) battalion, are hereby assigned to the Jeff. Davis Legion, cavalry, which will hereafter consist of three squadrons, to wit: The five Alabama companies will constitute the first squadron and will be commanded by a major. The three Mississippi companies will constitute the second squadron and will be commanded by a major. The third squadron will consist of the two Georgia companies, under command of the senior captain.

IV. The Eleventh Company of Cobb's Legion of cavalry, Captain Eve, is hereby transferred to and will form a part of the Phillips Legion (Georgia), cavalry.

V. The first ten companies of Cobb's Legion, cavalry, will constitute the Ninth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, to the command of which Col. G. J. Wright is hereby assigned.

VI. Companies A and B of the Twelfth North Carolina Battalion are hereby transferred to and will form a part of the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry (Fifty-ninth Regiment).

VII. The seven Georgia companies now belonging to the Seventh Confederate Regiment, with Companies E, F, and G of Millen's (Georgia) battalion, which are hereby transferred thereto, will constitute the Tenth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, with the following field officers: Col. V. H. Taliaferro, Lieut. Col. T. D. Claiborne, Maj. J. H. Sikes.

VIII. The five North Carolina companies of the Seventh Confederate Regiment, the three North Carolina companies of the Sixty-second Georgia Regiment, and Company C of the Twelfth North Carolina Battalion will constitute the Sixteenth Battalion North Carolina Cavalry, to the command of which Lieut. Col. John T. Kennedy is hereby assigned.

IX. The Ninth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, Colonel Wright; the Jeff. Davis Legion, cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Waring; the Seventh Regiment Georgia Cavalry, Colonel ———, and the Tenth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, Colonel Taliaferro, will constitute the cavalry brigade of Brigadier-General Young.

X. The cavalry brigade of Brigadier-General Dearing will hereafter be composed of the following commands: Eighth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, Colonel Griffin; Fourth Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Ferebee; Sixty-fifth Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Folk; Sixteenth Battalion North Carolina Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

XI. The Phillips Legion (Georgia) Cavalry, is hereby assigned to and will constitute a part of the cavalry brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. M. W. Gary.

* * * * * * *

XXIII. Capt. Mallory P. King, assistant adjutant-general, will report to Maj. Gen. L. McLaws, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 11, 1864.—For Lee to Early, see Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 595.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In your note of July 9 you mention that very good places have been found on the north side of the river for putting torpedoes in the James. I have been anxious for some time to accomplish this, and sent Capt. E. P. Bryan, of General Beauregard's staff, who had been very successful in Florida, to sow as many as practicable. He reported to General Rains, by order of the Secretary of War, but found that the general had no boats nor oars, and his department was not well supplied with other conveniences. He found that the Navy Department had boats, oars, and men, but he could obtain but few of these men and no boats suitable for the purpose. There seemed to be some conflict of authority between the subterra and the submarine departments, which caused such delay and difficulties that General Beauregard instructed Captain Bryan to stop his proceedings for the present. He accordingly left his sensitive torpedoes at Chaffin's Bluff and returned to this point. By obtaining from the Navy Department the requisite material and operating at once with expedition and secrecy much might be accomplished. A large number of torpedoes placed now in the river might create great consternation among the transports plying daily and nightly to and from City Point. I hope you will be able to overcome the various difficulties in the way and proceed at once with the work. If you need Captain Bryan he can be sent to you. It matters little which department wins the credit, provided the work is well done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: In answer to the letters of the 9th and 4th instant from the general commanding I would state that if there were a likelihood that the two brigades of Wilcox's division in question were to be moved

it might be as well to replace the Local Defense troops, relieved, I believe, by order of the commanding general. I will endeavor to make the best arrangements in my power to provide for the contingency. I am trying to send off the Federal and Confederate prisoners in order to relieve as many guards as possible. Please notify me if the Local Defense will be turned out without further developments of the enemy. It is attended with much inconvenience. I will return to Chaffin's this afternoon.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 11, 1864.*

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: There are several hundred Confederate prisoners confined in Castle Thunder to great inconvenience both as regards rations and guards. Many of these men from the Army of Northern Virginia are without charges, some having been confined for months. A complete list was sent to Major Bridgford, provost-marshal, Army of Northern Virginia, a few days since. It is stated that some of the men without charges are confined at the instance of regimental officers who still have the necessary papers. I would submit the question to the general commanding whether it would not be best to send such of these men as it may be unadvisable to pardon to Salisbury, N. C.; to send in future such as Major Bridgford may not be able to guard himself to the same place. This would give me more troops for the defense of the city. If the same rule were adopted with regard to Federal prisoners the relief would be important.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 11, 1864.

Lieutenant POSTELL:

Colonel Goode reports to me that Lieutenant Welch has stated to him that there is no engineer for his line. I distinctly understood that Lieutenant Welch had charge of the left of the line—Wise's brigade, commanded by Colonel Goode. Colonel Goode reports his men much exposed on his right to the fire from enemy's mortars. I beg that he may be properly instructed and aided to build bombproofs. I would also suggest that more mortar batteries be constructed to protect this part of the line, and that a listening gallery should be run from the right of Wise's brigade to ascertain if the enemy are mining. Colonel Goode will furnish facts connected with this matter.

Respectfully,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 12, 1864.*

I. The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned; and the special attention of officers and agents of the Government is directed thereto:

RICHMOND, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON:

SIR: The commissioners of appraisement for the State of Virginia, after consultation with several of our most prominent farmers and leading millers and business men of Richmond, have agreed upon the annexed schedules of prices, designated A and B. We respectfully present them with the understanding that the prices are to remain for the months of July and August, unless in the interval it should be deemed necessary and proper to modify them. Acting for the State, and in absence of all market prices usually established by large dealers and gentlemen of capital and intelligence, regularly and extensively engaged in business, we cannot properly allow occasional extreme rates offered for articles of consumption by private parties in different localities to govern our prices, whether the rates thus proposed by consumers are extravagantly high or comparatively low; but we have endeavored to adopt a just and reasonable average price, because the Government will pay, with very few exceptions, the same rates in all portions of the State. As the currency has depreciated greatly below the specie standard, and there is, in addition, but a small quantity of grain, accompanied with a very great demand for consumption, we have given due consideration to all the varied interests involved, and endeavored to adjust prices upon a reasonable basis.

At this critical juncture the public exigencies, coupled with benevolent considerations toward the non-producing classes, and a large number of persons rendered penniless by the ravages of war, it is to be hoped, will not appeal in vain to our generous and enlightened producers of the great necessaries of life, but, by invoking, will secure their aid and co-operation in achieving their country's independence, as well as in ameliorating the condition of the destitute and needy. Entertaining these views, we indulge the hope that a commendable sense of public duty will induce all parties to accept our rates as just and fair. The following prices are to be the maximum rates to be paid for the articles impressed in all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed on the farms or elsewhere the same prices are to be paid. Whenever, after impressment, it is desirable to remove articles to points for public use, then only will the Government pay the freight, &c. Under existing circumstances we have deemed it not only just, but most likely to favor increased production, that producers in future should not be required to transport their surplus productions when impressed, but that the agents of the Government should employ or impress the neighborhood or county wagons and teams to haul all such articles, and so divide the work between the owners of wagons and teams as to be least prejudicial to those successfully engaged in agriculture.

SCHEDULE A.

	Articles.	Quality.	Description.	Quantity.	Price.
1	Wheat	Prime	White or red	Per bushel of 60 pounds.	$30.00
2	Flour	Good, fine		Per barrel of 196 pounds.	132.00
	do	Good, superfine		do	150.00
	do	Good, ex. super		do	159.00
	do	Good, family		do	168.00
3	Corn	Prime	White or yellow	Per bushel of 56 pounds.	24.00
4	Unshelled corn	do	do	do	23.70
5	Corn meal	Good		Per bushel of 50 pounds.	25.20
6	Rye	Prime		Per bushel of 56 pounds.	19.20
7	Cleaned oats	do		Per bushel of 32 pounds.	15.00
8	Wheat bran	Good		Per bushel of 17 pounds.	3.00
9	Shorts	do		Per bushel of 22 pounds.	4.20
10	Brown stuff	do		Per bushel of 28 pounds.	5.40

SCHEDULE A—Contined.

	Articles.	Quality.	Description.	Quantity.	Price.
11	Ship stuff	Good		Per bushel of 37 pounds.	$8.40
12	Bacon	do	Hog round	Per pound	5.00
	Pork:				
13	Salt	do		do	3.64
14	Fresh	Fat and good		Per pound, net weight.	3.29
15	Lard	Good		Per pound	5.00
16	Horses and mules	First-class	Artillery, &c.	Average price per head.	1,200.00
	do	Second-class	do	do	1,000.00
	do	Third-class	do	do	800.00
17	Wool	Fair or merino	Washed	Per pound	6.00
18	do	do	Unwashed	do	4.00
19	Peas	Good		Per bushel	30.00
20	Beans	do		do	30.00
21	Potatoes	do	Irish	do	10.00
22	do	do	Sweet	do	12.00
23	Onions	do		do	30.00
24	Dried peaches	do	Pealed	do	12.00
25	do	do	Unpealed	do	8.00
26	Dried apples	do	Pealed	do	8.00
27	Hay, bales:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do	Timothy or clover	Per 100 pounds	11.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do	do	do	8.00
28	Hay, baled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do	Orchard or herd grass	do	11.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do	do	do	8.00
29	Hay, unbaled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do	do	do	10.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do	do	do	7.00
30	Sheaf oats, baled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do		do	11.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do		do	8.00
31	Sheaf oats, unbaled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do		do	10.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do		do	7.00
32	Blade fodder, baled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do		do	11.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do		do	8.00
33	Blade fodder, unbaled:				
	East of Blue Ridge	do		do	10.00
	West of Blue Ridge	do		do	7.00
34	Shucks, baled	do		do	5.00
35	Shucks, unbaled	do		do	4.00
36	Wheat straw, baled	do		do	3.00
37	Wheat straw, unbaled	do		do	2.00
38	Pasturage	do	Interior	Per head per month	3.00
39	do	Superior	do	do	4.00
40	do	First-rate	do	do	5.00
41	do	Good	Near cities	do	5.00
42	do	Superior	do	do	6.00
43	do	First-rate	do	do	7.00
44	Salt	Good		Per bushel of 50 pounds.	5.00
45	Soap	do		Per pound	2.00
46	Candles	do	Tallow	do	3.00
47	Vinegar	do	Cider	Per gallon	3.00
48	Whisky	do	Trade	do	15.00
49	Sugar	do	Brown	Per pound	6.00
50	Molasses	do	New Orleans	Per gallon	25.00
51	Rice	do		Per pound	1.00
52	Coffee	do	Rio	do	8.00
53	Tea	do	Trade	do	15.00
54	Vinegar	do	Manufactured	Per gallon	1.00
55	Pig iron	do	No. 1 quality	Per ton	350.00
56	do	do	No. 2 quality	do	314.00
57	do	do	No. 3 quality	do	278.00
58	Bloom iron	do		do	716.00
59	Smith's iron	do	Round plate and bar	do	1,030.00
60	Railroad iron	do		do	425.00
61	Leather	do	Harness	Per pound	5.30
62	do	do	Sole	do	5.00
63	do	do	Upper	do	5.60
64	Beef cattle	do	Gross weight	Per 100 pounds	30.00
65	do	Superior	do	do	40.00
66	do	First-rate	do	do	50.00
67	Salt beef	Good		Net per pound	2.00
68	Sheep	Fair		Per head	50.00
69	Army woolen cloth, 3-4 yard.	Good	10 ounces per yard, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.	Per yard	11.00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

	Articles.	Quality.	Description.	Quantity.	Price.
70	Army woolen cloth				
71	Army woolen cloth, 6-4 yard.	Good	20 ounces per yard, pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.	Per yard	$22.00
72	Army woolen cloth				
73	Flannels, 3-4	Good	6 ounces per yard	Per yard	
74	Cotton shirtings, 3-4	do	4 1-2 yards to pound	do	1.47½
75	Cotton shirtings, 7-8	do	3 3-4 yards to pound	do	1.77½
76	Cotton sheetings, 4-4	do	3 yards to pound	do	2.08
77	Cotton, Osnaburg, 3-4	do	6 ounces per yard	do	1.98
78	Cotton, Osnaburg, 7-8	do	8 ounces per yard	do	2.26½
79	Cotton tent cloths	do	10 ounces per yard	do	3.00
80	On the above enumerated cotton cloths pro rata as to greater or less width or weight.				
81	Army shoes	Good		Per pair	15.00
82	Shoe thread	do		Per pound	3.00
83	Wool socks, men's	do		Per pair	2.00
84	Corn-top fodder, baled	do		Per 100 pounds	4.00
85	Corn-top fodder, unbaled	do		do	3.00
86	Wheat chaff, baled	do		do	4.00
87	Wheat chaff, unbaled	do		do	3.00
88	Sorghum molasses	do		Per gallon	20.00
89	Pasturage for sheep	do	Interior	Per head	.40
90	do	Superior	do	do	.50
91	do	First-rate	do	do	.60

SCHEDULE B.—*Hire of labor, teams, wagons, and drivers.*

	Labor.	Quantity and time.	Price.
1	Baling long forage	Per 100 pounds	$1.00
2	Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Government	Per 56 pounds	.05
3	Hauling	Per cwt. per mile	.08
4	Hauling grain	Per bushel per mile	.04
	Hire of two-horse team, wagon, and driver:		
5	Rations furnished by owner	Per day	16.00
6	Rations furnished by the Government	do	5.00
	Hire of four-horse team, wagon, and driver:		
7	Rations furnished by owner	do	13.00
8	Rations furnished by the Government	do	6.50
	Hire of six-horse team, wagon, and driver:		
9	Rations furnished by owner	do	16.00
10	Rations furnished by the Government	do	8.00
	Hire of labor:		
11	Rations furnished by owner	do	2.50
12	Rations furnished by the Government	do	1.50
13	Rations and clothing furnished by owner	Per month	50.00
14	Rations furnished by the Government	do	30.00
15	Hire of teamsters, rations furnished by the Government	do	40.00
	Hire of laborer:		
16	Clothing and rations furnished by Government	Per year	300.00
17	Clothing and rations furnished by owner	do	550.00
18	Rations only furnished by Government	do	400.00
	Hire of ox-cart, team, and driver:		
19	Rations furnished by owner	Per day	10.00
20	Rations furnished by the Government	do	5.00

Revision of the Schedules of February and March last.

Since the adoption of our last schedules for the months of February and March the financial bills passed by Congress taxing the currency have seriously impaired the value of the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes. At this juncture large numbers of horses and mules were impressed and paid for in a currency which was in a few days thereafter to be taxed 33⅓ per cent.

The Board of State Commissioners having adjourned, and one of its members being out of the State, it could not be convened in time to review our schedules of prices. Under this state of facts we have re-examined and rearranged our tariffs of prices, so far as we have been advised of recent impressments, proposing in this mode to remedy any diminution of valuation which may have resulted from the action of Congress upon the currency. Therefore we assess the average value of artillery or wagon horses or mules impressed since the passage of the currency bill of the 17th February last at $600. This award will entitle each person to receive higher compensation, accordingly as each horse or mule recently impressed may be considered

as being a first, second, or third class artillery or wagon horse or mule, whether the parties appeal to our board or not; and the impressing agents and officers should forthwith call on all of those persons of whom they impressed horses or mules and propose a settlement upon the foregoing basis; but allowing to each person only such prices as first, second, and third class artillery or wagon horses or mules may have been estimated at by the local or county appraisers, assuming our average appraisement of $600 as a fair medium valuation. This, then, would allow a maximum price of $800 and a minimum price of $400, making $600 the average price, thus allowing more for the first-class horses or mules, and proportionately less for the inferior, as they may fall below the grade of first-class, payment of whatever amount awarded to be made in the new issue of Treasury notes.

The impressing officers in those instances where there are no arbitrators or local appraisements for horses or mules impressed should in all such cases themselves re-estimate the value of horses or mules thus impressed, and allow in each case such additional compensation as would, within the limits of our schedule rates, appear just and proper. But if after this revaluation and settlement any person should not be satisfied, the party could then appeal to our board and have the case reconsidered.

The next meeting of this board will be held at the Ballard House, in Richmond, at 12 m. September 6, 1864, unless sooner convened by notice.

All appeals and communications should be addressed to D. Saunders Chilton, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the State of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

E. W. HUBBARD,
ROBT. GIBBONEY,
WM. B. HARRISON,
Commissioners of Appraisement for Virginia.

By command of the Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MATHIAS POINT, *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. W. N. BARKER,
C. S. Signal Corps:

DEAR SIR: I crossed the river to-night for the mail, but got none. The agent informed me that none came down; he also informed me that our forces occupied the following points on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore—Relay House, Annapolis Junction, Laurel Factory—and this accounts for no mail. Yesterday and to-day thirty large steamers loaded with troops have gone up the Potomac River, and I think several passed up last night and to-night with troops also. The agent also informed me that full as many have gone up the bay to Baltimore. The most of the steamers were large ocean steamers, and were crowded with men. I am watching the river closely, and will keep you posted with all movements of troops. I will cross the river on Thursday night and will leave for Richmond on Friday morning. Wilson will come with me.

Very respectfully,

C. H. CAWOOD,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps.

(Forwarded to General Bragg.)

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—12 m.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The enemy continues to shell the part of the line occupied by Wise's brigade, and will, I fear, seriously damage it. I would respect-

fully urge that our mortar batteries bearing on that front shall be ordered to open, in order to divert or silence the enemy's fire. I would also request that additional mortar batteries be placed in rear of Wise's brigade. If we could only get the wooden mortars, so long promised, they would doubtless be of great advantage to us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. F. MOSELEY, *Commanding Artillery:*

The enemy's mortar batteries are seriously damaging the left of my line, occupied by Wise's brigade; you will, if possible, divert the enemy's fire from that part of the line or endeavor to silence it; also communicate with the officers in command of our mortar batteries, which may be brought to bear on this part of our line, and see if they cannot afford us some relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—12 m.

Colonel GOODE, *Commanding Wise's Brigade:*

COLONEL: Please report promptly everything of importance on your line. Are the enemy damaging you with shell this morning? How are the spirits of your men? What progress are you making with bombproofs? You will see that your men only construct strong and secure bombproofs. Let the roof be supported by heavy timbers and strong uprights. Let the men be thoroughly in hand, and prepare them to be prompt in coming out of bombproof and manning the parapets when required. Should the woods in your rear be set on fire by shells or otherwise you will have the fire promptly extinguished. Should your line be attacked you will bear in mind that it must be held at all hazards. Of this every officer and man of your brigade should be duly advised. They should be all duly prepared and fully resolved, and success cannot fail to crown their courageous efforts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1864—12 m.

Col. PAUL F. FAISON, *Commanding Ransom's Brigade:*

COLONEL: You will hold your reserve regiment ready to support Wise's brigade if it should be attacked. Should the woods anywhere in the vicinity of your lines be set on fire by shells or otherwise you will have the fire promptly extinguished.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ENGINEERS, DEPT. OF N. C. AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Inspector-General of Trenches:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work in progress and to be done on lines. At Pegram's battery, the right of Major-General Johnson's lines, the work has nearly (so far as ordered) been completed; that to be done consists in finishing the second rear line, and running out listening galleries to front of works. The former of these works is now being done by General Gracie, and the latter by Capt. H. T. Douglas, engineer troops. The work on the rest of General Johnson's front is confined to such improvements as are specified in General Orders, No. 16, section VII, department headquarters, and to which the attention of the major-general commanding has been called. On the line occupied by Major-General Hoke, Colquitt's salient has, as the most critical point, received most attention. At this point, as at Battery Pegram, rear lines are being constructed across both salient angles. Great difficulties have been encountered at this point during the progress of the work, owing to the constant firing of the enemy on the working parties, which accounts for the little progress made. A rear position for the guns in this salient has also been made, and was just ready when the order to remove the guns was countermanded by General Beauregard. Two galleries, six feet below the surface, for the purpose of listening to and counteracting any mining operations of the enemy, have been commenced at this point and are being carried on by Captain Douglas, of the engineer troops. The rest of General Hoke's line, with the exception of the battery at City Point road and what little work is necessary to make it, conforms to general orders from department headquarters alluded to above, and to which attention has been called. The battery at City Point [road] is now being arranged for an embrasure to cover the ground between Harris' house and the salient. A compass survey is now being made of the whole line, a map of which will probably be ready to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. STEVENS,
Colonel and Acting Chief Engineer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *July 12, 1864.*

General BAKER,
Commanding Kinston:

GENERAL: The enemy are reported to have crossed the White Oak above Swansborough day before yesterday. Colonel Armistead, with reserves, is ordered to Goldsborough. I think I ought to have some of them at Kenansville. Can send no troops there from this place, having sent troops to Charleston. Beazley's cavalry have gone to Jacksonville.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 13, 1864.*

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III. Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty with the reserves of North Carolina, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 13, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of July 11 has been received. I do not desire the local troops to be turned out without further developments of the enemy on the north side of the James. I only wish you to make preparations to hold the defenses near Chaffin's Bluff with other forces now under your command, so that the two brigades of Wilcox's division may be in reserve and ready to move to any point of our lines where they may be needed. I hope this can be done without calling out the locals, and that it will be done as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP COMPANY F [FIRST REGIMENT], ENGINEER TROOPS,
July 13, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN POSTELL,
Engineer Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully make the following report of mining operations: Shaft No. 1, at Pegram's salient, is completed, and the principal gallery completed so as to receive the frames a distance of 7½ feet, 6 feet high by 3 feet 3 inches wide. The shaft, No. 2, at Pegram's salient, is completed, and the principal gallery completed, and the frames and sheeting placed for a distance of 7½ feet, and 5 feet completed so as to receive the frames. The shaft at Colquitt's salient has been commenced and excavated to a depth of 5 feet. Its present location renders it safe to the workmen. Have constructed a frame and windlass for one shaft, repaired tools for the use of the miners, &c.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, Chief of Mining.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: During the recent operations here the Ninth Virginia Cavalry captured two standards from the enemy. Colonel Beale, com-

manding this regiment, did me the honor to present these flags to me and I write to ask what disposition is to be made of them. If it is not necessary to place them in the War Office it would give me great pleasure to retain them.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The captured flags are the property of the Confederate States and should be turned in to be forwarded to the Department. There is no authority vested in the commanding general to make any other disposition of them.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 13, 1864.

Col. P. F. FAISON,
Commanding Ransom's Brigade:

COLONEL: You will immediately send from your reserve regiment seventy-five men and three officers and the proper number of non-commissioned officers for fatigue duty, to work on the mortar battery in rear of your headquarters. You will continue to supply the detail until the mortar pits and magazine are completed. The mortar pits are to be six feet deep and the magazine five feet. On yesterday similar orders were sent to you from these headquarters. You will state in writing why these orders have not been complied with, and why there has been no detail from your command on this work to-day. You have expressed a willingness to attend to whatever work was necessary on your line. On yesterday I requested you to give your personal attention to this work; this morning you report that you are unadvised as to its progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 13, 1864.

Colonel GOODE,
Commanding Wise's Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you connect your picket-line, occupied by your skirmishers, in front of the line which the enemy are running to your front. The line should be made continuous as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 14, 1864.*

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XLVII. A board, to be composed of four officers of the army and three officers of the navy, will assemble as promptly as possible, at such place as may be designated by the senior officer, for the purpose of drafting such rules, to be submitted to the President, as will fix uniform rates in all army and navy establishments for the "additional compensation" provided for non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines on detailed service by the second section of the act approved 9th of June, 1864. The schedule of pay will be so arranged as to conform, if practicable, to the rates of expenditure for living in different sections of the country. The board will also submit rules establishing the rates of pay of men detailed to Government contractors under the third section of the act above referred to. The following-named officers of the army are detailed as members of the Board: Lieut. Col. W. L. Brown (presiding officer), Lieut. Col. A. F. Cone, Majs. F. F. Jones, John Ellicott.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Petersburg, July 14, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN POSTELL,
Engineer Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I make the following report of operations in mining: At Colquitt's salient the shaft is completed and the entrance to the gallery marked out. The earth proves very favorable for mining operations. The want of men and some necessary arrangements to carry forward the work rapidly and continuously has prevented me from placing a detachment at work in this salient to-day. The detachment at work last night at Colquitt's and the detachment relieved from Pegram's salient this morning, with the two detachments at work at Pegram's to-day, comprise all of my available force. Sixty men will report for duty with my company to-day. To-night I will be able to have full detachments at work in each mine and continue the work night and day. At Pegram's salient the gallery at shaft No. 2 has been finished up and cased for a distance of 10½ feet, and is ready for casing a further distance of 3½ feet, making a total of 14 feet. At shaft No. 1 the gallery is finished and cased, up to 8 p. m. on the 13th, a distance of 7 feet, and a further distance ready for casing of 1 foot, a total of 8 feet. The detachment at work last night on this gallery finished a further distance of 3 feet and ready for casing of 4 feet, a total of 3 feet for the night's work, and a total length of gallery of 11 feet.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge of Mining.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, I directed an attack to be made on the enemy's left, by a portion of the troops of the corps under my command and the brigade of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, to whom as the senior officer of the flanking column was intrusted its immediate direction. The success of the movement met my fullest expectations, and for the distinguished skill and gallantry displayed in its execution, I respectfully recommend Brigadier-General Mahone for promotion to the rank of major-general. I desire to add that a painful wound received by me on the same day has delayed until now this recommendation, and although still unable to write I conceive it unjust to defer it longer, and beg the privilege of making it by my staff officer.

Your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.
By G. M. SORREL,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G., 1st Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 14, 1864.

Colonel GOODE,
Commanding Wise's Brigade:

COLONEL: Your brigade will be relieved to-night at 8 o'clock by Gracie's brigade, when you will return with your command to the vicinity of Lieutenant Creek in rear of the cemetery. You will report when you are relieved, the incidents on your line since last report, and the condition in which you left the works which you have in hand, such as the connection of rifle-pits in your front, raising parapet across railroad, bombproofs, &c. You will also report what you may know of the progress of the enemy's works, suggesting any improvement that may be required in our line; any details you may have at work will be continued under proper officers until relieved to-night by General Gracie. You will repair your parapets immediately, and will put a party at work on railroad and raise the parapet there three feet higher. Report by the bearer whether the mortar batteries, opened since Colonel Jones was with you, drew the fire from your line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 15, 1864.

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XI. Capt. George. T. Duffy, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to duty as commandant of the post at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

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XIV. Col. W. R. Gause, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty with the reserve forces on the south side of the lower Rappahannock. He will report to Brigadier-General Kemper, commanding Virginia Reserves.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-General ANDERSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that a report from the signal officer represents that the enemy is massing in large force near Hare's house. They appear to come from our right, and also from their rear. The general desires you to be prepared in case of an attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 15, 1864.

The following regulations and instructions for the government of the engineer troops engaged in mining operations before Petersburg have been adopted by the officer in charge:

First. At the entrance to the shaft a curb of earth will be raised sufficiently high to turn the water during a rain off from the mouth of the shaft.

Second. At the earliest period a windlass and frame will be placed over each shaft and the shafting be extended down the shaft about eight feet or to the bottom, if the nature of the soil makes it necessary.

Third. When the windlass is placed in position, the curb of earth will be raised to the top of the frame, sloping outward.

Fourth. The frames and sheeting for the galleries will be placed in position as rapidly as the completion of the galleries will justify; as soon as the heading reaches a point about two feet beyond the position of the next frame it should be placed and the sheeting shoved forward into position.

Fifth. Gallery at shaft No. 1 (Pegram's salient) will be carried forward a distance of 20 feet level, thence with a descent of 1 foot in 10 feet. At No. 2, with a fall of 1 foot in 10 feet. Gallery at shaft at Colquitt's salient will after it reaches a point 10 feet from the shaft have a descent of 1 foot in 10 feet.

Sixth. The miners in each gallery will be very careful at intervals of not less than one quarter of an hour to stop work and applying the ear to listen attentively, so as to notice if the enemy are approaching with a mine (by the sound of the pick being heard through the earth), the sound can be heard a considerable distance.

Seventh. As soon as the officer in charge of the mine, or the miner, notices by sound the approach of the enemy he will at once stop work, remain perfectly quiet, and give the information to the officer in charge of the salient.

Eighth. The officer will at once send a courier with the information to the officer in charge at headquarters engineer troops.

Ninth. The commanding officer at headquarters will at once communicate with Col. W. H. Stevens, chief engineer.

Tenth. The officers and miners at the mines will watch attentively in the galleries and notice the approach of the enemy.

Eleventh. It is all important that the gallery at shaft No. 1 (Pegram's salient) be pushed vigorously forward; as No. 2 gallery from shaft No. 2 is intended for a listening gallery the importance of its completion is not so great as that of No. 1. This will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but not so as to interfere with No. 1.

Twelfth. As the gallery at Colquitt's salient is the most important one, every effort will be made to extend this work.

Thirteenth. At the bottom of each shaft a well will be dug two feet deep and covered over with plank, to be opened during rains for the purpose of collecting the water that may come through the mouth of the shaft and prevent it from entering the galleries.

Fourteenth. The grade of the gallery must correspond with the grade of the ground.

Fifteenth. Whenever practicable the detachments in going into the salient will carry in with them the frames and sheeting for the gallery.

Sixteenth. Detachments Nos. 1 and 2 will operate at mine No. 1; detachments Nos. 3 and 4 at mine No. 2, Pegram's salient; detachments Nos. 5 and 6 at mine No. 3, Colquitt's salient.

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, Charge of Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 15, 1864.

The following organization of the engineer troops engaged in the mining operations before Petersburg has been adopted by the officer in charge:

First. One division consisting of two detachments will be organized for each mine, each detachment under the charge of a non-commissioned officer (sergeant or corporal). The organization of the detachments will be as follows, viz: 1 non-commissioned officer, sergeant or corporal; 2 miners and 2 shovelers at work in the gallery; 2 men at work in the gallery carrying earth to the bottom of the shafts; 2 men at the windlass; 2 men dumping earth; 4 men removing earth. Total, 14 men and 1 non-commissioned officer. Six detachments = 84 men, 6 non-commissioned officers, a total of 90 men.

Second. The first detachment will go on duty at the mine at 8 a. m., leaving their camp in time to reach the mines by that hour; they will work until 8 p. m., when they will be relieved by the second detachment; this detachment will leave their camp in time to reach the mine by that hour. It is all important that the officer in charge of the detachments be prompt, and see that their men are ready to move at the proper hour, and that no delay take place in their reaching the mine. Each detachment will be divided into two sections, one the mining section and one the windlass section. The mining section will consist of six men and be divided into two sub-sections of three men each, consisting of one miner, one shoveler, and one assistant; each sub-section will work three hours and rest three hours. The windlass section will consist of eight men, divided into two sub-sections of four men

each, viz, one man at the windlass, one man dumping the earth, and two men carrying out and hoisting the earth; each sub-section will work three hours and rest three hours. The strength of those detachments to be increased as the length of the gallery increases, and unforeseen circumstances may require.

Third. At Pegram's salient the senior officer will have charge, generally a sergeant in charge and a corporal in charge of one of the detachments, two detachments being required to work constantly at this salient.

Fourth. At Colquitt's salient each detachment will be in charge of a sergeant, as only one detachment will be on duty at this salient at a time.

Fifth. There being three mines will require the command to be formed into 6 detachments of 6 non-commissioned officers and 84 men, making a total of 90 men.

Sixth. The detachments will be numbered from 1 to 6, inclusive, Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, will operate together; Nos. 1 and 2 forming the first division, Nos. 3 and 4 the second division, and Nos. 5 and 6 the third division.

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, Charge of Mining, &c.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 15, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN POSTELL,
Engineer Corps:

LIEUTENANT: At Colquitt's salient the gallery has been driven in a distance of 5 feet. A day detachment has relieved the night detachment, and the work in this gallery will hereafter go on regularly, the day and night detachments relieving each other alternately. At Pegram's salient gallery at shaft No. 1 has been carried forward a distance of 16 feet; the gallery at shaft No. 2 has been carried forward a distance of 20 feet. Day detachments have relieved the night detachments at shafts Nos. 1 and 2. Hereafter the work will be continued at those galleries without interruption. A force of sixty men from Ransom's and Wise's brigades, ordered by Major-General Johnson to report for the purpose of forming a permanent engineer corps, reported by your orders to me for duty with my company. With this force I hope to be able to form full detachments for mining operations and extend the galleries rapidly forward. We are in want of three post augurs to be used in boring forward from the heading of the galleries. We will require candles for our night work, one pound per night.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining Operations.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 15, 1864.

Capt. R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: A number of men from Generals Ransom's and Wise's brigades have been ordered to report to me to work in the mines on

General Johnson's lines. These men, as well as the men of my company, are without a surgeon. I would therefore request that a surgeon be in attendance at this camp daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge of Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 15, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Colonel FAISON,
Commanding Ransom's Brigade:

COLONEL: The covered way leading from your left to the railroad is still incomplete and insecure. You will immediately send a detail to increase the depth of the covered way or to run it out more to the left, so as to make a secure passage-way. The working parties can be concealed by bushes perhaps.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 16, 1864.

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XVI. Brig. Gen. J. A. Walker, Provisional Army, C. S., will assume command of the line of railroad between Richmond and Danville, to take effect July 8, 1864. He will establish his headquarters at such point on the railroad as he may select.

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XLV. Maj. James H. Alexander, assistant adjutant-general, will remain on duty with Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Chief of Engineer Bureau in Richmond, until further orders.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 16, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Engineer Corps:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the gallery was driven forward to a point 10 feet from the entrance at 8 p. m. on the 15th; was driven an additional distance of 4½ feet last night, making a total distance of 14½ feet, and a distance of 9½ feet for the day's work. The salient was shelled very severely yesterday afternoon. I have instructed the officer in charge of the working detachment to-day to deposit his waste material near and around the mouth of the shaft so that it can be removed back at night, as this point is exposed to the view of the enemy's lines. At Pegram's salient, in mine No. 1, the gallery has been driven forward to a point 24 feet 6 inches from the entrance. The

day detachment made a distance of 4 feet 6 inches, and the night detachment of 4 feet, a total 8 feet 6 inches in twenty-four hours. In mine No. 2 a total distance has been made in the gallery of 25 feet 6 inches, a distance of 5 feet 6 inches for the day's work. The detachment at work in this gallery was exchanged on the morning of the 15th and transferred to mine No. 1, the miners and assistants of this detachment having more experience, and the night detachments at work at No. 2 were reduced to increase the strength of the detachment at No. 1, as this last is considered the most important mine. A total distance in mining has been made in the past twenty-four hours of 23½ feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining Operations.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 16, 1864—9 p. m.

Colonel McAFEE,
Commanding Ransom's Brigade:

COLONEL: Should General Gracie's brigade fire a volley at any time on the enemy's works in front of his right that part of your line in vicinity of Colonel Faison's headquarters and as far to the right as practicable will fire a few rounds on the same front. It is believed that a concentrated fire on this part of the enemy's advanced works will render it untenable, as we can obtain a cross-fire from both flanks and a direct fire from Gracie's right upon it; at short range, such as you have for some parts of your line upon this work, guns loaded with two bullets would perhaps have a telling effect, as the balls on their descending curve would drop into their trenches. In the general volley proposed above please notify the artillery on your line that I wish them to join so far as their guns will bear on the part of the enemy's line designated, and extend this notice to mortar batteries on your line.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 17, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the gallery was driven forward to a point 20 feet 4 inches from the entrance at 8 p. m. on the 16th, was driven an additional distance of 5 feet 3 inches last night, making a total distance of 25 feet 7 inches, and a distance of 11 feet 1 inch for the day's work. At Pegram's salient, in mine No. 1, the gallery has been driven forward to a point 31 feet from the entrance. The day detachment made a distance of 3 feet 6 inches, and the night detachment of 3 feet, a total of 6 feet 6 inches in twenty-four hours. In mine No. 2 a total distance has been made in the gallery of 30 feet 2 inches, a distance of 4 feet 8 inches for the day's work. The detachment at work in this mine was reduced to increase the strength of the detachment at work in mine No. 1, my present force not being sufficient to form six full detachments from the number required to work the mines. A total

distance in mining has been made in the past twenty-four hours of 22 feet 3 inches. Inclosed find papers* marked Nos. 1 and 2: No. 1, organization of the engineer troops for mining operations, and No. 2 regulations and instructions for the government of engineer troops in mining operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 18, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

COLONEL: At Pegram's salient mine No. 1 was extended up to 8 p. m. on the 17th 4 feet, by the night detachment an additional distance of 4 feet, a total distance of 8 feet for the day's work, and a total distance of 39 feet from the entrance. At mine No. 2 extended up to 8 p. m. on the 17th 3 feet 6 inches, and by the night detachment 2 feet, a total distance of 35 feet 8 inches from the entrance. At Colquitt's salient the gallery was extended up to 8 p. m. on the 17th 6 feet 8 inches, and by the night detachment an additional distance of 3 feet, a total of 9 feet 8 inches for the day's work, and a total distance of 35 feet 3 inches from the entrance. The accumulation of material during the day at this mine, which had to be removed at night, caused the less distance that was made in this gallery by the night detachment. A total distance for the day's work was made at all the mines of 23 feet 2 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge of Mining, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 18, 1864.*

General T. H. HOLMES,
Weldon, N. C.:

You are relieved of command at Weldon. Resume command of North Carolina Reserve Corps.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I inclose for the information of the Department a copy of an order which the enemy has endeavored to circulate among our troops with the view of encouraging desertion. I believe that the disposition of his own men to desert is great, and that it is in a measure restrained by the difficulty they experience in getting home. I have

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* See pp. 776, 777.

thought that something might be done to encourage them by offering them facilities to reach the North, and inclose the draft of an order, the substance of which it might be well to publish and circulate among them if practicable, should it meet the approval of the Department. It would do no harm in my judgment, and might have a good effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 25, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

I see less objection to the order proposed by General Lee than to that of which you spoke this morning, recommended by General Beauregard. Still some embarrassments will attend the redemption of the promise, and I prefer submitting it to your judgment before ordering its issue.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 9, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There are certainly objections to allowing deserters from the enemy to go at large in our country, but by close inquiry and strict surveillance they may be overcome, and it is probably better to make the attempt, the effect of which is to be inferred from the reported efforts of the enemy to impress their soldiers with the belief that they will be cruelly treated by us if under any circumstances they should fall into our hands. There is a serious difficulty which does not appear to have been considered, that of the treatment of slaves who might desert from the enemy and claim to be entitled by promise to be sent to the border, &c. Thus we could not entertain the proposition and should not be placed in the attitude of having made the promise. You will observe the notes inclosed suggesting change in the terms of the proposed order.

J. D.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 11, 1864.

For letter to General Lee with modified order.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Va., July 5, 1864.

It having been falsely circulated among the insurgent soldiers that all refugees and deserters into our lines are forced into the armies of the United States to fight their former neighbors and friends, the fol-

lowing order from the War Department is published for the information, as a solemn pledge of the Government, that no man heretofore in rebellion will be forced to fight in the armies of the United States during this rebellion. Humanity and propriety of governmental action alike forbid it:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., February 18, 1864.*

Whenever refugees from within the rebel lines or deserters from the rebel armies present themselve at the United States camps or military posts, they will be immediately examined by the provost-marshal, with a view to determine their character and their motives in giving themselves up. If it appears that they are honest in their intentions of forever deserting the rebel cause, care will be taken to explain to them that they will not be forced to serve in the U. S. Army against the rebels, nor to be kept in confinement. The President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, will be read to them, and, if they so desire, the oath therein prescribed will be administered to them. They will then be questioned as to whether they desire employment from the United States; and if so, such arrangements as may be expedient will be made by the several army commanders for employing them on the Government works within their commands. Those who come to the Army of the Potomac will be forwarded to the military governor of the District of Columbia, at Washington, with reports of their cases, that employment may be given to them, if desired; or if not, that they may be sent as far north as Philadelphia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Butler:

R. S. DAVIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 19, 1864—10 a. m.

[Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

COLONEL: In reply to your note of the 18th instant, suggesting for consideration the propriety of keeping one regiment of each brigade in reserve for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, instead of one regiment as at present, I have to state that I have thought it particularly desirable to adopt the former method at this time in my command and that arrangements are now made by which each brigade will to-night have about one-fourth of its strength in reserve. I would suggest that there is, however, no good cover for the reserve at a proper distance from my main line, and I would be pleased if the commanding general would direct that certain commanding grounds in rear of our lines, especially near the Jerusalem plank road, should be fortified and occupied by the reserves, making a system of detached works. A battery, with trenches flanking it for a regiment of infantry, should be first staked out on each commanding height. In making this proposition I do not desire to prepare a line to fall back on. I think our troops should fully understand that the present line has to be held; the system of detached works proposed will cover our reserves and bring them in a position for immediate service; it will give confidence to our men and discourage the foe; and should any part of our line be carried for a moment, it will enable us to drive the enemy back and to reoccupy that point; with formidable batteries in rear, our troops on the flanks of a breach would not be likely to abandon their positions.

If I may be permitted in this not very formal communication to introduce a very different subject, I would suggest that if the present

rain continues until a flood or good rise is produced in the James River, 1,000 men with axes could, in a few days, cut from the banks of that river and float together trees enough to sweep the Yankee fleet out into the Atlantic Ocean, and leave Grant's army without pontoons, communications, or base of supplies, and without the support of gun-boats, perhaps we might drive his army into the river. The freshets in the James River are, I understand, powerful in volume of water and swiftness of current; the trees cut and floated together before a rise could be strongly united, forming almost a solid mass, and no power or Yankee ingenuity could withstand the crushing power of this raft, hurled down the stream by the accumulated torrents of the river.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 19, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS, *Chief Engineer, &c.:*

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the gallery was extended up to 8 p. m. on the 18th a distance of 7 feet 6 inches, and by the night detachment an additional distance of 2 feet 9 inches, a distance of 10 feet 3 inches for the day's work, and a total distance of 45 feet 6 inches from the entrance. In consequence of the accumulation of the earth during the day which had to be removed at night, the night detachment made less progress in the execution of the gallery. I hope after to-day to be able to increase the strength of the detachments from the fifty additional men ordered to report by Major-General Johnson, so that the work in the gallery can be carried on at night without any delay. I experimented last night in this gallery with an auger in boring; used a 2-inch auger; found it answered an excellent purpose; had an iron scraper prepared to clean out the hole and will continue to test the presence of the enemy by the use of the auger and will also introduce the same in the galleries at Pegram's salient. I have had a wheelbarrow made and used it at Colquitt's gallery last night; will have others made to-day for the mines at Pegram's; find they are much more convenient than baskets or handbarrows. At Pegram's salient, No. 1, extended 3 feet up to 8 p. m. on the 18th, and by the night detachment an additional distance of 4 feet, a distance of 7 feet for the day's work, and a total distance of 46 feet from the entrance. At mine No. 2 worked only half reliefs, the detachments not being full; made for the day's work 2 feet 2 inches, a total distance of 37 feet 10 inches. A total distance for the day's work was made at all the mines of 19 feet 5 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Commanding Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 19, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS, *Chief Engineer, &c.:*

COLONEL: I would respectfully ask that whisky rations be furnished to the men under my command engaged in mining operations. These

men are working night and day without cessation, and are constantly exposed to the weather and the dampness arising from the ground incident to mining operations. I think that the work would be facilitated and the men benefited if a moderate whisky ration were issued to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Commanding Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your order of the 16th instant deciding that "the captured flags are the property of the Confederate States and should be turned in to be forwarded to the Department," has just been received. In accordance with that order I have the honor to turn in the two accompanying flags.

Very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
July 20, 1864.

I consider Colonel Beale had no authority to present to General Hampton the colors in question, nor have I authority to confirm his gift. They are therefore forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War. I should be gratified, if it is not deemed improper, that the honorable Secretary of War would present them to General Hampton. It would be a worthy compliment to a gallant officer and meritorious patriot.

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I would recommend that an order be issued by the Department prohibiting officers and soldiers into whose hands captured colors fall from presenting them to individuals.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: From many sources of reliable information I am satisfied that there are many desertions from the Federal army. The country in rear of the enemy's lines is filled with them. I am confident that this tendency to desertion could be increased by an order from the War Department, or an Executive proclamation, advising all dissatisfied and drafted persons in that army to come into our lines, where they will be kindly received, furnished with rations, and sent as early as practicable, at the expense of the Confederate Government, to such

points of the Confederacy nearest their homes, or wherever they might elect to go. Should, however, any of them be skilled workmen and prefer remaining, they will be permitted to remain, and employed at fair wages. All arms, horses, and accouterments which they may bring to be purchased at liberal prices. I have the honor respectfully to recommend to the Government the adoption of a policy indicated in the above suggestions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President.

While it is very desirable to encourage these desertions, the deserters themselves are very unacceptable, and difficult to dispose of among our population. I cannot recommend giving such promise to them as General B. proposes.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 25, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

It is not proper to offer such terms, and in such manner, as is proposed. On the other hand we certainly should do nothing to restrain desertions from the enemy. Whatever can be done consistently to receive and employ deserters is both proper and politic; but there are many considerations not to be neglected in selecting positions for their employment.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 19, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Baker telegraphs as follows:

The commandant of conscripts in North Carolina has orders to send all free negroes conscripted to Wilmington. I wish to have those from Halifax and Northampton sent to Weldon, where they are much needed for two or three weeks. The works there are too extensive for my forces, and I am constructing inner works.

Can his instructions be changed so that they can be sent to Weldon? Can General Baker retain these negroes?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

DUNN'S HILL, *July 19, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: General Martin is now commanding forces defending bridges on the Danville and South Side Railroads. His services are needed. Cannot he remain there? I recommend that Special Orders, No. 164, paragraph III, be revoked or suspended.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 19, 1864.

General W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Governor Vance, by letter, remonstrates strongly against breaking up State salt-works, near Wilmington. In lieu he proposes to place adequate guard there to prevent all communications, to be under your command. Will not this effect your purpose and yet avoid conflict with the State or disturbance of useful industry?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 20, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith has this day been assigned as chief engineer to Army of Tennessee, with directions to report in person to the commander of that army without delay. Please reiterate the orders to General Smith.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 20, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General M. L. Smith has been relieved from duty with this army and ordered to report to General Hood.

R. E. LEE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 20, 1864.*

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IV. Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, having been assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Army of Tennessee, is, in accordance with instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, relieved from duty in this department and will report in person to the commander of that army without delay. The commanding general takes this occasion to express his

high appreciation of the zealous and efficient manner in which Major-General Smith has performed all the duties which devolved upon him as chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 20, 1864.*

Col. W. H. Stevens, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as chief engineer of this army, and will be respected accordingly.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 20, 1864.*

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XVIII. Maj. C. L. Randolph, quartermaster, &c., is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division, and will report accordingly.

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XLIX. Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 164, current series, is so modified as to place Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin, Provisional Army, C. S., in command of the reserves of the District of Western North Carolina. He will report to Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, commanding, &c. Col. J. B. Palmer, commanding Western District of North Carolina, will report to Brigadier-General Martin with such forces as he may have in his present command.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 20, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I regret to learn from Captain Bryan that his boats and torpedoes were captured a few nights since by a gun-boat of the enemy. You may not be aware that signal stations have been located by the enemy at convenient points on the south bank of James River, from which they observe the opposite shore and signal to their gun-boats all that occurs of importance. Parties operating on the north bank should, therefore, be careful not to reveal their operations, and conceal themselves from their signal men as well as their steamers. Unless points can be found on the river below City Point where heavy guns could be placed able to contend with their iron-clads I fear little more

can be accomplished than to annoy their transports. If any point could be found, and we could make arrangements at night by preparing working parties and previously conveying the guns, carriages, and platforms within easy reach, so that the guns could be put in position before daylight, we might reasonably anticipate good results. This battery would have to be defended by an infantry force, sheltered by proper intrenchments. If such a point can be found and prepared, and troops for its defense cannot elsewhere be obtained, I must spare them from this army. It is the only way that I know by which we can seriously embarrass the communications of the enemy. Please give me your views on the subject as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the gallery was extended by the day detachment 6 feet, a total distance of 51 feet from the entrance. At Pegram's salient, at mine No. 1, the gallery was extended 1 foot 6 inches, a total distance of 47 feet 6 inches. The frames and sheeting were extended to the end of the excavation. At mine No. 2, extended the gallery 3 feet 2 inches, a total distance of 41 feet from the entrance, and a distance for the day's work of 10 feet 8 inches. In consequence of the rain filling the trenches with water and mud, making it nearly impossible for the men to move the waste material to the soil banks, and retarding the mining operations, the night detachments were relieved from duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

WILMINGTON, *July 20, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

I will endeavor to avoid all conflict with State. The guard Governor Vance proposes will be welcome if composed of better material than his salt-makers. This work ought to be done by negroes, who could be better controlled, instead of by 200 or 300 able-bodied white men.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 21, 1864.

Governor VANCE:

General Whiting will accept the offer made by you of a guard at the State salt-works, near Wilmington, but urges that the men selected should be of undoubted loyalty.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 21, 1864.*

I. Maj. S. F. Pierson, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty with the reserves of Virginia, and will report to Brig. Gen. J. L. Kemper, commanding, &c., in this city.

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XXXIX. Capt. C. W. Hardy, assistant quartermaster, is relived from duty with the artillery ordnance train of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and is assigned to duty with Maj. R. C. Saunders, quartermaster, &c., Forest Depot, Bedford County, Va.

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XLI. Col. R. E. Withers, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to the command of the post at Danville, Va.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 21, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS, *Chief Engineer, &c.:*

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the gallery was extended by the day detachment 5 feet, to a point 56 feet from the entrance. The framing was extended 53 feet; had to remove water that had dripped into the gallery, and placed four frames and accompanying sheeting. The night detachment extended this gallery 2 feet, making a total distance for the day's work of 7 feet, and a total length of the gallery of 58 feet 3 inches. This gallery has now reached a point supposed to be about 40 feet in advance of the outer slope of the parapet and nearly under or slightly in advance of our picket rifle-pits. The officer in charge of the night detachment reports that between 9 and 10 o'clock last night he heard picking; supposed at first it was pickets in the rifle-pits, clearing them out; made inquiries and found they had not used picks or shovels, and supposed the sound proceeded from the enemy's workmen in front of our works. After half an hour—our party having stopped work—the sound ceased and was not again heard; it is quite doubtful whether this sound proceeded from the enemy's miners at work on our front. The water continues to accumulate in this gallery. I have ordered its extension to be stopped, and a gallery to branch off from its end to the left as the sound seems to be to the left of our mine. At Pegram's salient, at mine No. 1, the gallery was extended by the day detachment 5 feet 2 inches; total distance from the entrance to the back 51 feet 8 inches. The framing extended 46 feet 6 inches, extended by the night detachment 3 feet 10 inches, a total distance for the day's work of 9 feet, and a total distance of 55 feet 6 inches from the entrance. At mine No. 2 length driven by the day detachment 3 feet 3 inches, to a point 44 feet 5 inches from the entrance. Require light at each end of this gallery to work it. The night detachment extended this gallery 2 feet 7 inches, a total distance for the day's work of 5 feet 10 inches, and total length of gallery of 47 feet, 40 feet being timbered. The different detachments made a total distance for the day's work of 21 feet 10 inches. I propose for the purpose of protecting the miners from shells to bomb-proof the mouths of the shafts.

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., *July 21, 1864.*

[Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:]

DEAR SIR: My only apology for addressing you at this time is a request that you made that I should communicate anything to you that I might deem important from this section. I fear that there is a plot on hand by some parties near Lexington, N. C., to compel General Lee to evacuate Richmond for want of supplies. To this end a very important bridge was burnt over Rich Creek, which took a week to repair. Scarcely was this done before one but a little distance from it and 220 feet long was burnt, and possibly this over the Yadkin will be consumed. For over ten days Richmond has been drawing its supplies from the stores accumulated at this point, and these stores are nearly exhausted. Would it not be well to send a skillful detective from Richmond to stay about in this neighborhood to ascertain the guilty parties. There are a great many unsound people about here. It would be well to have a guard stationed at all the bridges besides a simple watchman. There is danger also from Colonel Kirk and his deserters and East Tennessee marauders and robbers to Salisbury and Charlotte. Kirk came over with only 140 men with the intention of seizing a train at Morganton and going to the latter place, rescuing the prisoners there, and burning the town and breaking up the railroad communications. Five hundred militia and 80 regulars were kept at bay by him and he escaped with his entire force and 150 prisoners.

Very respectfully,

WM. SPOTSWOOD FONTAINE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 22, 1864.*

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XL. Col. T. M. R. Talcott, commanding First Regiment Engineer Troops, will immediately proceed with his command from his present position on the Richmond and Danville Railroad to headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, via Richmond, and report to General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 22, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's mine the gallery was extended by the night detachment 2 feet 6 inches, making the distance of the principal branch gallery 6 feet. The day detachment extended this gallery 4 feet 4 inches, a total distance of 6 feet 10 inches, and a total length of the gallery of 10 feet 4 inches. At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the night detachment extended the gallery to a distance of 60 feet 6 inches, framing 55 feet, drove it 2 feet 8 inches, and put in place two sets of frames

and sheeting. The day detachment extended this gallery 4 feet 8 inches, making a distance of 7 feet 4 inches for the day's work, and a total distance of 65 feet 2 inches from the entrance. At mine No. 2 the night detachment extended the gallery a distance of 50 feet from the entrance, the framing a distance of 46 feet, put in two sets of frames, and drove it 1 foot 2 inches. The day detachment at this mine drove the gallery 4 feet, making a distance of 5 feet 2 inches for the day's work, and a total distance of 54 feet. At Gracie's mine sunk the shaft 6 feet 10 inches below the bottom of the rifle-pit, and a depth of 10 feet below the surface; commenced work on the gallery and extended it 2 feet. The enemy's sap-roller at work last night, also moving to-day about 50 yards in front of our shaft. Made a distance at all the mines of 20 feet 2 inches, and sunk a shaft 6 feet 10 inches, a total distance excavated of 27 feet 2 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

AUGUSTA, *July 22, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I can return to my command if my services are essential. If they are not, I would prefer to remain in Georgia until my arm is entirely restored.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 22, 1864.

Answer. As you preferred service in Virginia there is no pressing call for your presence. You are always desired, but your recovery is first to be considered.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 22, 1864.

General WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th I will state that I thought it important to have a body of cavalry north of the Virginia Central Railroad, in view of the reported operations of the enemy on the Potomac and the threatening position of Sheridan on the James. I suggested Rosser's brigade, both on account of its reliability and the opportunity it would enjoy, both of communicating with the Valley, gathering fresh horses, its absentees, &c. I dislike to send off any of the cavalry, especially any from your division, and in the uncertainty of what direction the enemy may direct his next expedition it is difficult to know what arrangements will prove most beneficial. I had proposed sending the brigade to Culpeper, where I understand grass is abundant, and where the horses would derive much benefit. I have heard nothing since I last wrote of movements of the enemy in that direction,

and as General Early is now in the lower Valley it may deter any operations against the railroad. You can, therefore, suspend any movements for the present. If you think it better to send a brigade from either of the other divisions I will direct it to be held in readiness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE,
General.

PETERSBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday relative to our supply of corn. If the news of the glorious victory at Atlanta, reported this morning, prove true, it will again open to us Alabama and East Mississippi, and remove a part of the great weight pressing upon us. But as far as I am informed there is still a large supply of corn in East Georgia, and with what could be collected in South and North Carolina there would be enough to support us till the new crop is available. That which is now in Richmond should be reserved if possible, and every effort made to increase the supply. The destruction of the railroad bridges beyond Greensborough is a serious evil. I understand it was done by incendiaries, which makes it more lamentable. Those bridges will therefore have to be guarded by the reserves, like those exposed to the enemy. The trains arrived last night from Weldon, but only brought sufficient corn for the cavalry. That was some relief, but obliges us still to diminish our reserve.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

PETERSBURG, *July 23, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d instant inclosing a memorandum of information obtained of the probable movements of General Grant's army. I am aware of the ease with which the troops sent for the protection of Washington can be returned to this point. I, however, think it very doubtful whether President Lincoln will permit this to be done as long as General Early is so close to the Potomac. Should he be able to obtain a large militia or volunteer force on the north bank of the Potomac, it might be hazarded, but I have not discerned any alacrity exhibited by such troops to take the field. General Early supposed the force which engaged him on the 18th at the Shenandoah to be composed of the Sixth Corps, Hunter's troops, and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps. I had previously heard of the arrival in Washington of the latter corps from New Orleans, and that it was originally destined for Grant's army, but was diverted to meet that emergency. Its presence in Washington is confirmed by the inclosed letter,* which seems to be from Mr. Baxter, member of Congress from Vermont. I have written to General Early to inquire what has become of the force he drove across the Shenandoah, and to say that if he cannot detain it on that frontier, it will be necessary for him to return. I have thought much upon the subject of intercepting the enemy's communications on James River, and have written

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*Not found.

to General Ewell that I would spare troops for the purpose if it could be accomplished. I am aware of the difficulties and of the enemy's facilities for cutting off a small force, and our inability to apply a large one. Still I hope something can be obtained. I have no idea that Grant will evacuate his position unless forced. It is one from which he can attack us at three points, as he may select, and our success will depend upon our early information and celerity of movement, as we have not troops sufficient to guard all points. I believe the troops reported to have crossed James River this morning are for the purpose of preventing our operations on the river. I have sent Kershaw's division to Chaffin's Bluff to re-enforce General Conner. A mounted force with long range guns might, by a secret and rapid march, penetrate the lines south of the Potomac, and excite the alarm of the authorities at Washington, but if its approach was known, I fear the defenses south of the river could be manned in time to prevent it. Wishing you all health and prosperity,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 23, 1864.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It is stated in the report of General Gary of the 22d instant that a body of cavalry landed on the 18th instant at Harrison's Landing, passed through the country, and embarked on flats at Wyanoke Ferry on the 19th. This force is stated to be 200, but as it would take a large number of flats to convey 200 horsemen across the river, I presume it was not near that number. He also states that owing to reports of an army corps of the enemy having landed on the 21st, his dismounted men fell back to the woods without orders, failing to notify him of their position. He therefore was unable to station them on the lookouts till after daylight on the 22d. I presume a similar report may have been made to you, but I have thought it proper to call your attention to the matter to see if arrangements cannot be made to prevent their recurrence. A small body of cavalry ought not to be allowed to traverse the country with impunity, nor should men on duty leave their posts on bare reports without necessity or reporting the fact. Conduct of this sort may lead to grave disasters. Lieutenant Welch, commanding General Gary's scouts on the river, reports that he has selected a good position for observing the vessels at City Point, but that he has not a good glass. Can a better one be provided for the purpose? General Conner reports on the 22d that the nature of the ground at Bottom's Bridge conceals from view enemy's troops near the river, and to hold the river road near Tilghman's an observatory permanently would require a large force, which would be subjected to constant shelling. Cannot an observatory be erected at some point secure from being shelled, so as to watch the pontoon bridge of enemy and adjacent ground? In a report of General Conner this morning he states that the enemy has laid another bridge near the former and out of sight of the observatory. I need not inform you how necessary it is at this time to receive accurate information of the enemy's movements. He is operating on a long line and threatening three points of vital importance to us—Richmond, Bermuda Neck, and

Petersburg. He enjoys great facilities for moving his troops and concealing it. Our force, to be successful, must be thrown against the real point of attack. Every effort should be made not to be deceived.

Very truly, yours,

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 23, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's salient the night detachment [extended the gallery] a distance of 3 feet 2 inches, a total distance of 13 feet 6 inches. At 8 feet 6 inches from the entrance to this gallery turned off another gallery at right angles to it and toward the enemy's line for a mine. The day detachment extended this gallery a distance of 5 feet, a total distance for the day's work of 8 feet 2 inches. At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the night detachment squared up and completed the timbering of the gallery to its end. The day detachment turned off a gallery at right angles to it and in the direction of mine No. 2; drove it 2 feet 5 inches. At mine No. 2 extended by the night detachment 3 feet, by the day detachment 3 feet, a total distance of 6 feet for the day's work, and a distance from the entrance of 60 feet. At Gracie's mine the day and night detachments extended the gallery 6 feet, a total distance from its entrance from the shaft of 8 feet, the total distance made at all the mines being 22 feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge of Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 23, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I have extended the work at Colquitt's and Pegram's salients so that I can increase the number of mining detachments and work sixty additional men. By the 1st of August I can employ an additional forty men. I am preparing a statement showing the number of men in each detachment and the number at work in each mine, and the number of detachments now required to start the additional galleries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

JULY 23, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General ANDERSON:

GENERAL: General Lee directs that Major-General Kershaw, with his division, proceed at once to Chaffin's Bluff, on the north side of James River. He will cross at the bridge at Chaffin's. Let him send

a staff officer to Colonel Corley to see if any troops can be carried by rail. Colonel Corley has been directed to make arrangements for this if practicable. Let there be no unnecessary delay.

Respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general says let the troops move by a route so as not to be observed by the enemy, and as rapidly as possible without injury to them.

W. H. T.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Petersburg, July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Upon hearing that the enemy were re-enforcing their troops on the north side of the James River yesterday morning General Kershaw's division was ordered to Chaffin's Bluff. I directed him to assume command of the troops under General Conner, reconnoiter the enemy and ascertain his position, intentions, &c. He informs me that about two brigades intrenched themselves on Tilghman's farm last night and are still working; that it is reported that a second pontoon bridge has been constructed south of Bailey's Run, and that the enemy is apparently making a permanent lodgment on both banks of Bailey's Run with a view to future operations. He states that he has disposed of his troops so as to defend the Varina, New Market, and Darbytown roads. My object in sending troops there was to endeavor to dislodge the enemy, drive them across the river, and destroy the bridges, and if practicable I wish this done, and have sent a dispatch to General Kershaw to that effect. We cannot afford to sit down in front of the enemy and allow him to intrench himself wherever he pleases, and I wish you to see if you cannot break him up on the north side of the James River.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, *July 24, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: In accordance with General Lee's desires I shall attempt to dislodge the enemy from Bailey's Run. I shall attack them on the south of the run, and if successful will try Deep Bottom. As these operations may develop a counter attack it might be as well that you send to the works here any forces at your disposal. I expect to employ all my troops in these operations, and in the first part of the enterprise they will to some extent uncover the Varina road, though I hope to keep the enemy so well employed that he will hardly be in condition to avail himself of that circumstance, especially as I shall keep up my present line of pickets.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 24, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Colquitt's the night detachment extended the third gallery 2 feet 9 inches, and the day detachment a further distance of 2 feet 5 inches to a point 10 feet 2 inches from the entrance, reduced the size of this gallery to that of a branch gallery, viz, 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and extended it 3 feet 6 inches, and a distance for the day's work of 8 feet 8 inches, and a total length of gallery of 13 feet 8 inches. At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the night detachment extended the gallery 3 feet 9 inches, the day detachment an additional distance of 3 feet 6 inches, a total distance for the day's work of 7 feet 3 inches, and for the length of gallery No. 2 8 feet 10 inches. At mine No. 2 night detachment drove it 2 feet 6 inches, a total distance of 62 feet 6 inches from the shaft. The day detachment commenced gallery No. 2 at right angles to main gallery, and running to the left toward mine No. 1, and extended this gallery 4 feet, a distance of 6 feet 6 inches for the day's work. At Gracie's mine the night detachment made 4 feet 6 inches, the day detachment 5 feet, a total distance of 9 feet 6 inches for the day's work, and a total length of gallery of 17 feet 6 inches; total distance for the day's work at all the mines of 31 feet 11 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 25, 1864.

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XXXVIII. Lieut. Col. John S. Saunders, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to general inspection duty, and will report to Col. R. H. Chilton, inspector-general, in this city.

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XLV. Maj. A. C. Avery, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the District of Western North Carolina. He will report for orders to Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, Provisional Army, C. S.

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By command of the Secretary of War:
SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
July 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: Within the present month an order has passed through this office announcing the promotion of Major Moseley, of the First Regiment Virginia Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel of artillery, and a special order from army headquarters, directing Lieutenant-Colonel

Moseley to report to General Beauregard for reassignment to the command of the battalion which has for some time been under his charge. I have only waited to collect some facts, which the absence of my office papers, for safe-keeping, placed a little out of reach, concerning the relations of this case, to ask to the questions which it involves General Lee's attention and that of the War Department. From the first it has been apparent that one independent regiment of artillery, whose officers are to be promoted without reference to their relations to others in the midst of a whole series of battalions, all related to each other, and constituting a system for the whole army, was an incongruity sure to lead to difficulty. Hence, when the late lamented Colonel Brown a year ago asked for the promotion of Major Moseley to be lieutenant-colonel, vice the excellent Coleman, my indorsement stated the main facts and disapproved the application on the ground that it interfered with the regular course of promotions in the artillery, through the double claims of seniority and merit. Now that the promotion has been made, to the exclusion of officers who have seen incomparably more service, for we can only have so many officers of a certain grade for so many guns, I beg that the case may be re-examined before another grade is given. The colonelcy of that regiment is now vacant, it must be remembered, if the regiment itself be still alive. As nearly as I have been able to learn the First Regiment Virginia Artillery was organized in the fall of 1861, in the Army of the Peninsula, under General Magruder, and with the sanction of the War Department. Its officers elected were Colonel (afterward General) Randolph, Lieutenant-Colonel Cabell, and Major Brown. When Colonel Randolph was made brigadier-general Lieutenant-Colonel Cabell and Major Brown ascended a grade each, but the majority remained for a season vacant. The companies associated to form this organization were: From Richmond three, viz, Fayette Artillery, Second Howitzers, and Third Howitzers; from Henrico one, Captain Sands', afterward Ritter's; from Albemarle, Southall's, afterward Wyatt's, and five from the Peninsula, viz, Capt. William Allen's, Captain Cosnahan's Captain Coke's, Captain Young's, and Captain Richardson's. Of these Captain Allen's was detached within a few months, and placed with another to form a battalion, of which Captain Allen was made major. After the army arrived near Richmond in the spring of 1862 Cosnahan's and Coke's being much reduced, were, by command of Secretary Randolph, combined under Captain Coke. In October, 1862, Coke's and Ritter's companies, being again reduced, were by general orders temporarily distributed among the other companies. They have never been revived. The three Richmond companies, that from Albemarle, and Young's and Richardson's, six in all, are therefore all now remaining. Nor have these companies ever operated together. They were scattered when the nominal regiment was formed and have been arranged according to the needs of the service ever since. The Second and Third Howitzers constituted part of Colonel Brown's, as they now compose part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardaway's, battalion. The Fayette Artillery has, ever since our battalions were formed, belonged to Dearing's, now Read's, battalion; the Albemarle Artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Poague's, while Richardson's and Young's remained with Major Moseley, he having been elected major in the summer of 1862, when Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was elected colonel and Major Coleman lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Richardson's company is now at Chaffin's Bluff, so that Young's is the only one remaining under Major Moseley's command. I respectfully submit that if in view of these facts the First Regiment

Virginia Artillery is to be regarded as legally alive, it is virtually dead, and that the interests of the service require its legal status to be made to conform to its actual by an order, if need be, from the Department formally disbanding the organization. This will interfere with the rights of no officer, there being now no colonel, no major, and no staff officers properly belonging to it as a regiment. We shall thus escape all the difficulties incident to conflicting systems. Our battalion organization, which works so well, will be unimpeded, and promotions can be made according to merit with[out] occasioning the dissatisfaction necessarily attaching to an instance like this of constructive advancement. The commanding general will, I am sure, appreciate this as a question of organization worthy of attention, and will I hope add his sanction to my recommendation.

I have the honor to be, colonel, respectfully your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Petersburg, July 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded and recommended the regiment be disbanded.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORGANIZATION OFFICE,
August 9, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
By order:

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 12, 1864.

To General Bragg for counsel. How can the regiment be disbanded without disbanding the companies, which would displace all their officers? It seems desirable to change the regimental organization, but how is this legally to be effected?

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
August 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to honorable Secretary of War.

If this command ever had a legal organization as a regiment (which can only be determined by looking up the authority that united the companies) it seems to have been abrogated, as only six companies now remain. In that condition I see no objection to announcing the regimental organization annulled, and that the companies be considered as other artillery companies in same army. The views of General Pendleton are just and cogent.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let me know if the regimental organization was regularly constituted.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Sixth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 27, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The First Regiment Virginia Artillery was originally organized under State authority, and afterward turned over to the Confederate States as a regimental organization, and has been so recognized up to the present time.

By order:

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Seventh indorsement.]

AUGUST 29, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

As there is no colonel at present and only six companies, with a lieutenant-colonel, let the regiment be rated hereafter as a battalion of six companies, and so treated in the promotions hereafter to occur. I do not see the necessity for disbandment.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 25, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d instant is received. I had understood that General Rains was in charge of the torpedoes on James River, and when Captain Bryan was sent from here I desired him to report to General Rains, or whoever might have the direction of the subject. Doctor Fretwell was brought to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the engineers, who stated that Doctor Fretwell was acting under the chief engineer at Richmond. He applied for and received my permission to operate on James River so far as that permission was necessary, but I understood that the whole matter would be under the control and direction of General Rains, to whom he was directed to report. I did not contemplate sending independent parties. If General Rains is not in charge you had better select some competent officer, and put the whole matter and all the persons engaged in it under his control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.
General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 25, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Pegram's, mine No. 1, the night detachment drove the side gallery 3 feet 4 inches, a total distance of 12 feet 2 inches. At mine No. 2 the night detachment drove side gallery 2 feet 2 inches, a total distance of 6 feet 2 inches for the work at this gallery, and a total distance for the day's work at Pegram's mine of 5 feet 6 inches. The men above ground had to stop work at 1 o'clock, in consequence of the severe rain filling the trenches with water and making the ground so slippery that the men could not keep their foothold. The day detachments were engaged in putting in the frames and sheeting, squaring and dressing up the work, the condition of the trenches and parapets not allowing the men to work at removing material from the mines. At Colquitt's mine the night detachment extended the third gallery a distance of 4 feet 5 inches, the day detachment extended this gallery 5 feet 4 inches, a distance for the day's work of 9 feet 9 inches, and a total length of this gallery of 22 feet 6 inches. At Gracie's mine the night detachment extended the gallery 3 feet 2 inches, the day detachment a distance of 2 feet 8 inches, a total distance for the day's work of 5 feet 8 inches, and a total length of the gallery of 23 feet 4 inches; a distance for the day's work at all the mines of 21 feet 1 inch. The rain interrupted the work at Colquitt's and Gracie's mines, the day detachment being principally engaged in dressing up the work and clearing out the mud and water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 25, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of General Braxton Bragg, dated May 30, 1864, inclosing four papers in relation to the orders given Colonel Baker, Third North Carolina Cavalry, to report to Richmond.* On this letter is an indorsement of the honorable Secretary of War, directing its reference to me, "that an opportunity may be afforded for such remarks as he may deem appropriate in explanation." These communications were not received at these headquarters until the 24th instant. General Bragg in his communication has declared that the Third North Carolina "was detained for three weeks without the shadow of authority," and that by delays occasioned by "unauthorized assumptions in the recent movements of troops" the safety of the capital had been jeoparded. I beg leave respectfully to reply that on the 25th of April General Bragg authorized me to detain Baker's cavalry until the New Berne expedition should be completed, or until it should be relieved by another. The New Berne expedition was terminated on the 6th of May, and Colonel Baker, with his command, started immediately to Weldon, which he reached on the 10th, and thence, with a portion of his command, reached

* Bragg's letter and its inclosures follow this communication.

Petersburg on the 13th. On the same day he proceeded, under my orders, with me to Drewry's Bluff, where he arrived on the 14th. At this time General Butler was threatening the capital with a force largely superior to my own. There were with me (including Baker's) but one regiment of cavalry and fractions of two others, *i. e.*, the Seventh South Carolina and parts of the Fifth South Carolina and Third North Carolina. They were essential to the protection of the right and left flanks of my command. They participated in the battle of the 16th of May at Drewry's Bluff, and so far from jeoparding the safety of the capital by delay in the execution of orders, contributed essential service in its defense. All the troops which could be spared from the capital were being sent to me to defend it on the south side, and it did not occur to me to send forward this regiment to Richmond merely to be returned to me for the important purposes already indicated. Although the enemy was defeated on the 16th and driven back to his works at Bermuda Hundred he still very largely outnumbered me, and held a menacing position dangerous to the safety of the capital. I did not deem it prudent and wise to send it, therefore, on the 17th to Richmond, but directed it to watch and protect my flank toward James River.

On the 22d of May, Colonel Ferebee having relieved Colonel Baker with the Fourth North Carolina, Colonel Baker was ordered immediately to report to General Bragg at Richmond, which he did on the morning of the 23d of May. If there was any unauthorized detention of this command it was certainly not for three weeks. It proceeded on the 6th in the direction of Richmond, and reached Drewry's Bluff on the 14th. The detention was from the 16th to the 22d of May, authorized, I respectfully submit, by the exigencies of the case and demonstrated by the signal service the command rendered on the 16th at Drewry's Bluff.

In conclusion I cannot forbear noticing further the last paragraph of General Bragg's letter:

> The safety of the capital has been endangered thereby, and the censure has fallen on the Department, instead of on the delinquent insubordinates.

In view of the grave censure involved in this sentence, coming, as it does, with official sanction from a source so high, and conscious that my acts and conduct since I have assumed command of this department have been impelled solely by a sense of duty and a singleness of purpose for the public interests, and that my motives are free from any imputation of intentional "delinquency" or disobedience of orders, no other alternative is left me but to demand, most respectfully, a court of inquiry to examine into and report upon the charge preferred against me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
Richmond, May 30, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you herewith for reference to the honorable Secretary of War, first, written replies of Col. John A. Baker, commanding Third North Carolina Cavalry Regiment, to in-

quiries addressed to him from these headquarters; second, copy of telegram to General Beauregard of April 25, 1864; third, duplicate copy of telegram of 21st instant from General Beauregard to Adjutant and Inspector General. The first is an explanation in part (and very unsatisfactory) of the detention of one of the cavalry regiments ordered to the Army of Northern Virginia. Reports concerning other regiments likewise delayed are equally unsatisfactory. For three weeks after Fourth North Carolina joined, the Third North Carolina, which it was to relieve, was detained without the shadow of authority. Indeed, there was no authority for the detention without being relieved by other troops after the recall of the New Berne expedition. Much more rigor in the enforcement of orders is absolutely necessary. The unauthorized assumption by which the recent movements of troops have been delayed should receive some decided notice. The safety of the capital has been endangered thereby, and the censure has all fallen on the Department, instead of on the delinquent insubordinates.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

P. S.—I accidentally omitted to note above copy telegram of 25th instant from General Dearing among the inclosures.

B. B.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 31, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

For reference to General Beauregard, that an opportunity may be afforded for such remarks as he may deem appropriate in explanation.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred through General R. E. Lee to General Beauregard.

By order Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
July 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned with the explanation of General Beauregard, which satisfactorily explains the detention of Colonel Baker's regiment. I hope no court will be considered necessary.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY,
Richmond and Petersburg Turnpike, May 23, 1864.

Colonel SALE,
Military Secretary:

SIR: In pursuance of an order received of General Bragg, I have the honor to make the following report with regard to the detention of my regiment in North Carolina:

Special Orders, No. 94, paragraph XXX, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 22, 1864, was received with the following indorsement by General Beauregard:

HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Weldon, April 24, 1864.

The Third Regiment North Carolina Cavalry will make the necessary preparations for the movement herein directed, but will not march as directed until further orders from these headquarters are received.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On May 3, by order of Brigadier-General Walker, I proceeded with my regiment in the direction of New Berne. On the 6th I received orders from General Dearing, then commanding all the cavalry around New Berne, to return to my camp near Kinston, which place I reached on the evening of the 7th. Early on the morning of the 8th I started by highway for Weldon by order of General Hoke, which place I reached on the evening of the 10th, traveling over thirty miles per day. By orders from General Dearing I started from Garysburg early on the 11th, reaching Petersburg on the 13th. On the 14th General Beauregard ordered me to accompany him with my regiment to Drewry's Bluff, which place I reached on the 15th. After the battle of the 16th I was ordered to do picket duty on James River, where I remained until I received the following order from General Beauregard:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
May 21, 1864.

* * * * * *

IV. The Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, Colonel Ferebee, having reported pursuant to instructions, will proceed at once to Finley's house and relieve the Third North Carolina Cavalry, which regiment, upon being relieved, will proceed as ordered under date of April 22, 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Colonel Baker, Third North Carolina Cavalry, will furnish Colonel Ferebee with all the necessary information and instructions from these headquarters that may be deemed essential for guarding and protecting the left flank of the forces.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

As my pickets and couriers off on duty did not return until 12 p. m. that night, I started at 3 a. m. this morning and reported to General Bragg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. BAKER,
Colonel Third North Carolina Cavalry.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, *April 25, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Weldon, N. C.:

Letter received. Let Third North Carolina Regiment remain until operations completed in which it is now engaged, or until it is relieved by another.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

HANCOCK'S HOUSE, *May 21, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

By telegram of the 25th April from General Bragg I was authorized to detain Baker's cavalry until expedition against New Berne was completed. His whole regiment has not yet arrived here. So soon as the remainder arrives from Petersburg, and it can be relieved by one of Dearing's regiments, it will be ordered forward. Orders for the remainder of it to be sent forward from Petersburg have already been issued. Special orders of the 19th May not yet received.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

PETERSBURG, *May 25, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

Colonel Ferebee, Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, joined my column at Kinston, N. C., as we were coming from New Berne to Petersburg about May 8, I think.

JAS. DEARING,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 26, 1864.*

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XIX. Maj. A. Gordon, brigade quartermaster, Martin's brigade, is relieved from duty with the brigade and assigned to duty with the command of Brig. Gen. James G. Martin, in Western North Carolina. He will report accordingly.

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XLVIII. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the military prisons in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., to the command of the military prisons in the other States east of the Mississippi River. In reference to all matters relating to prisons and prisoners they will communicate directly with and receive orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
July [26], 1864.

Maj. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON:

GENERAL: One hundred and sixty-one men from your command have reported to me for duty. These men are entirely without cooking utensils, and none are to be had from the quartermaster's department in Petersburg. I have but a limited supply for the use of my own company; as soon as they are done using them they are loaned to your men. This necessarily delays them, and the consequence is that the work in the mines is often delayed. I have written to your assistant adjutant-general on this subject, and now call your attention to it in the hope that you will have your men supplied as far as is in your power. I would also call your attention to the fact that there being an insufficiency of medicines in the hands of the attending surgeons a great many of the men are sent to the hospitals who otherwise would recover in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 26, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the night detachment moved all the earth that had accumulated during the past twenty-four hours, trimmed up the work, and extended the gallery 1 foot. At mine No. 2 removed the mud, water, and earth that had accumulated in consequence of the rain preventing the men from working in the trenches, and trimmed up the gallery. The day detachments extended the gallery at mine No. 1 4 feet 6 inches, and a total length of gallery 16 feet 9 inches. At mine No. 2 extended gallery 3 feet 11 inches, a total length of 9 feet 8 inches. At Colquitt's salient the night detachment extended gallery No. 3 2 feet 8 inches, a total length of this gallery of 25 feet 2 inches. Stopped work on this gallery, as it is ready to charge. The day detachment recommenced work on the main gallery and extended it 7 feet, a total distance for the day's work at this mine of 9 feet 8 inches. At Gracie's mine the night detachment extended the main gallery 1 foot 8 inches and a total length of 25 feet. Commenced and extended the common gallery (2 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches) for the mine a distance of 1 foot. A detachment worked on the covered way between the advanced line and the main line, and cut it out to the parapet of the main line. The mining detachment also removed the water, mud, &c., from the mine. The day detachment extended the gallery 6 feet, a distance for the day's work of 8 feet 8 inches, and a total distance of the galleries of 32 feet from the entrance, a distance for the day's work at all the mines of 27 feet 9 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 26, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the total length of gallery is 82 feet. At mine No. 2 the total length of gallery is 72 feet, a total distance at Pegram's of 154 feet. At Colquitt's salient the total length of galleries Nos. 1, 2, and 3 is 97 feet, gallery No. 4 7 feet, a total distance driven at Colquitt's of 104 feet. At Gracie's mine the gallery has been extended a distance of 32 feet, the total distance extended in all the mines being 290 feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

General Ewell reports General Kershaw to have been driven back this morning, with loss of four pieces of artillery, by heavy force of enemy. General Ewell has called out the local troops. The best information I can get reports the enemy to consist of at least a division, with twenty-two pieces of artillery. General Ewell states prisoners have been taken from Hancock's, the Tenth, and Nineteenth Corps. You are doubtless informed more fully. I telegraph only to guard against possible omission or miscarriage.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Near Petersburg, Va.:

Such embarrassment results from calling out the local troops that the President prefers the call should not be made till further advices or greater appearance of danger.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 27, 1864.

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XII. Maj. E. Willis, quartermaster, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, and will report to General G. T. Beauregard, commanding, &c.

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XLVII. Brig. Gen. G. W. C. Lee, commanding local defense troops of this city, will report at once with his command to Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, commanding, &c., Chaffin's farm.

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XLIX. So much of paragraph VIII, Special Orders, No. 114, current series, as refers to Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., and paragraph XIV, Special Orders, No. 117, current series, referring to Col. R. E. Burke, of Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, are hereby revoked, and Brigadier-General Nicholls and Colonel Burke are assigned to duty with General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., Shreveport, La.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 27, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: The night detachment at Pegram's, mine No. 1, drove the gallery 3 feet 7 inches. At mine No. 2 drove the gallery 2 feet 3 inches with one relief. The day detachment at mine No. 1 drove the gallery 3 feet 2 inches, the total length of the second gallery being 23 feet 6 inches. At mine No. 2 drove the gallery 3 feet 1 inch, total length 15 feet. Total distance for the day's work 12 feet 1 inch. At Colquitt's salient the night detachment extended the gallery 3 feet. The day detachment an additional distance of 6 feet 6 inches, the total length of this gallery 16 feet. At Gracie's mine a covered way has been opened by the night detachments leading from the advance to the main line, and the parapet of the main line has been tunneled so as to allow a safe passage way between the two lines. A total distance tunneled for all the mines to this date of 321 feet 7 inches. Had one of the engineer troops wounded at Gracie's mine last night; two men have been wounded at Pegram's, mine No. 2.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, &c.

N[EW] M[ARKET, *July*] *27, 1864—10 a. m.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: The enemy drove back the troops of General Kershaw this morning and took four pieces of artillery. Prisoners have been taken from Hancock's corps to-day. Yesterday prisoners were taken from the Nineteenth and Tenth Corps. Twenty-two pieces of artillery crossed last night to the north side of the river. Our line extends from New Market toward White Oak Swamp, the right resting near the Chaffin farm. It may be advisable to send the Local Defense troops to Chaffin's farm to hold the intrenched camp. An artillery battalion of infantry has been ordered to that line, and I do not think affairs are imminent yet; nor do I know the amount of inconvenience in ordering out the Local Defense. General Lee was notified by General Kershaw.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Our losses small.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from General Kershaw has determined me to send General Heth's division to re-enforce him. I wish you to proceed to Deep Bottom and take command of the troops belonging to this army there. Examine the enemy's position, endeavor to ascertain his strength, and if practicable drive him away and destroy his bridges. Turn over to General Field the orders recently issued as regards strengthening his lines, &c., and direct him to make his daily reports to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *July 27, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The enemy have appeared in force in front of New Market. I think the Local Defense troops had better be called out to occupy defenses within intrenched camp at Chaffin's.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General EWELL, *Chaffin's Farm:*

To turn out the local troops causes serious derangement and confusion in all the departments. Unless you deem danger imminent or have some very special purpose to accomplish, would it not be well to delay or dispense with such call?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *July 27, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.05 a. m.)

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I do not find it necessary as yet to use the Local Defense troops.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *July 27, 1864—12 m.*

General S. COOPER:

From information from the front, General Ewell not being present, I deem it strongly advisable that the local troops should be sent down to this point.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. HUGER,
Acting Chief of Artillery:

An examination of the line yesterday by the lieutenant general commanding led to the belief that the protection for your guns is not sufficiently strong. They are much too thin to resist the effect of the heavy guns that we may expect will be brought to bear on them. The lieutenant-general commanding desires, therefore, that you will at once proceed to have more earth thrown up, and the parapet made thicker. At present the infantry are too closely and incessantly occupied to give you any assistance. You must put every available artillerist at work on the gun-pits, and make your positions ready for a stubborn and successful defense. General Anderson desires that you will make to him every morning a written report of the condition of affairs on the line with reference to the artillery. You will note the progress of work in these reports, any change or movement in the enemy's position or intentions, and such work as you may discover in progress with him. Report also such casualties or desertions as may occur, and give generally any information that may be useful or of interest.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY DEFENSES,
Aiken's House, July 27, 1864.

General R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I have ordered two four-gun batteries of Lightfoot's command to intersection of Mill and Varina roads; one section of the six-gun battery to a point on Colonel Atkinson's present line; the other two sections of same battery to remain where it now is, at intersection of exterior line and New Market road.

Very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
R. Aiken's House, July 27, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General KERSHAW:

GENERAL: There is too much unoccupied line on General Conner's right. Until the troops (Local Defense) can come from Richmond, you will have to draw to your right, still holding New Market Hill, leaving Gary's command on your left until the intrenchments are held as far as the Varina road. I have already ordered the City Battalion and the 700 men of General Pemberton's to fill the interval. General Pemberton's will be here in one hour and a half. Should you already have made dispositions to cover this interval do not let this order interfere with them.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

I have ordered three batteries to this line from the Osborne pike and Mill road.

R. S. E.

JULY 27, 1864—12.30 o'clock.

General KERSHAW:

Colonel Atkinson, with 100 men, has taken post on General Conner's right. Direct Colonel Carter to send me a note as to where Colonel Lightfoot's and Major Stark's battalions, of Pemberton's artillery, were ordered. General Pemberton has directed three batteries of Lightfoot's battalion to the line from Conner's right to the lines of Chaffin's farm. This will leave Stark not yet in position (he has two batteries). You need not change your position much, as you will see the line is re-enforced. Gary ought to feel the enemy's right.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 27, 1864.]

General KERSHAW,
Chaffin's Farm:

GENERAL: Your letter of 8 p. m., just received, was the first intimation I have had of the contemplated attack you mention, except, indeed, that before your division was sent over General Conner and myself had discussed the practicability of an attack (General Lee having expressed some desire that one might be made) and had concluded that it was then unadvisable. All the troops under my command who can be spared for your flank of the defenses of Richmond are already there. The Local Defense troops are not under my control in the matter of calling them out, but I will notify their commander of your intention as early as practicable to-morrow. As General Lee recently informed me he would not call them out again until further developments, I think it likely you will have to look mainly to the troops under your own command to defend the approaches to Richmond on your flank. I was taking measures to establish batteries below City Point to command the river in accordance with General Lee's wishes, but will suspend them until the result of your attack is known. You do not mention when it will be made.

I am, &c.,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 27, 1864.]

General EWELL:

Colonel Lightfoot's battalion is at the New Market road exterior line of works. Major Stark's battalion is on the exterior line, near the Barton house.

T. H. CARTER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS GARY'S BRIGADE,
Darby's Farm, July 27, 1864.

General R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I drove the enemy back on the left in great disorder; captured a number of prisoners. I occupied the position that was given up by the left of General Kershaw's

line, within fifty yards of Tilghman's gate, when I received the order to withdraw. I have lost several officers, among the number the gallant Lieutenant Hume, of Texas, acting on my staff, mortally wounded; Captain Thomas, wounded twice severely; Lieutenant Nesbit, wounded; Lieutenant Donaldson, severely wounded, of the Hampton Legion; also Lieutenant Cottrell and Lieutenant Deitrick, of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, both slightly wounded.

M. W. GARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 28, 1864.*

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XLIV. So much of paragraph XLIX, Special Orders, No. 176, current series, as refers to Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby revoked, and he will proceed to Trans-Mississippi Department and organize therein a bureau for conscript service, of which he is hereby constituted the superintendent.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, THIRD CORPS, *July 28, 1864.*

General PENDLETON:

GENERAL: The enemy in our front are strengthening their works to such an extent and increasing the number of their guns so that I deem it not advisable to send away a single gun from this side unless you order it. I shall have to move a battery of Pegram's battalion near the salient, leaving our right with nothing in it. I have now to work details of from 40 to 100 men day and night, consequently we want all the men we can keep. General Hill, as you know, has gone north of James River.

Very respectfully,

R. L. WALKER,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

[JULY 28, 1864.]

General R. E. LEE:

Gary reports the enemy's cavalry engaged with him at Fisher's farm, on Charles City road. They are also reported at Goodman's. I have ordered that the Local Defense troops occupy that part of the Richmond fortifications now threatened. General Anderson holds a line by R. Aiken's, the Drill Room, New Market, Mount Holly, [and] Fussell's toward Riddell's Shop, by last accounts. The line needs more troops. The Local Defense would supply what is most needful. Pemberton and some of his cannoneers with muskets were on the line, but have been ordered to Richmond. Two of Sheridan's cavalry were captured on our left. We are unable to watch the pontoon bridges.

R. S. EWELL.

DUNN'S HILL, *July 28, 1864.*

General EWELL:

What is the enemy's force of cavalry? What do you propose to do? Are you directing operations?

R. E. LEE.

[JULY 28, 1864.]

General R. E. LEE:

I consider myself as directing operations as much as circumstances permit. I infer that the enemy's force of cavalry is formidable. General Anderson has been fighting it and General Gary has sent repeatedly for more troops. I have just returned from near our left. Pemberton has been ordered to Richmond and the right of my line is weak. The enemy have erected batteries in front of New Market and threaten along Four-Mile Run. I have not seen Anderson since late last night, who is on the left. I am about to return.

R. S. EWELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dunn's Hill, July 28, 1864.

General EWELL:

A division of cavalry is coming. Send a guide to pontoon at Drewry's to guide it to point where needed. Chambliss should be near there by this time.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 28, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: The night detachment at Pegram's, mine No. 1, extended the gallery 3 feet 6 inches, the day detachment an additional distance of 2 feet 3 inches, a distance for the day's work of 5 feet 9 inches. At mine No. 2 the night detachment extended gallery 1 foot 6 inches, the day detachment extended 2 feet 9 inches, a distance for the day's work of 4 feet 3 inches, length of the second gallery being 18 feet 4 inches. In mine No. 2 bored at end of second gallery (branch to the right) and reached the surface at 9 feet 7 inches; also bored in main gallery at 60 feet from shaft, and reached the surface at 10 feet. At Colquitt's mine the night detachment drove 3 feet, the day detachment 5 feet, a distance for the day's work of 8 feet. At Gracie's mine night detachment drove 1 foot, deepened covered way, &c., the day detachment extended straight gallery 3 feet 6 inches, a total length of 46 feet 6 inches, a distance for the day's work of 7 feet 6 inches; a total at all the mines of 25 feet 6 inches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPT. N. C. AND S. VA., *July 28, 1864.*

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II. As early after dark as practicable the following movement of troops will be made, to the end that the division of Major-General Field may be relieved from duty in the trenches: First. Colquitt's brigade, of Hoke's division, will report temporarily to Major-General Johnson. Second. Colquitt's and Wise's brigades will immediately take position on the right of the position occupied by Johnson's division and will proceed to occupy the ground to be vacated by Field's division, Major-General Johnson extending his present right so as to aid in the occupation of Field's position. Third. Gracie's brigade, of Johnson's division, will report temporarily to Major-General Hoke, who will then properly occupy the trenches from the Appomattox to Johnson's left. Secrecy and caution should be used and steps taken to have these orders executed without noise. Promptness is required as the troops should all be in their proper positions before the moon rises. Major-General Johnson will confer with Major-General Field for the purpose of carrying out the above orders with the least possible confusion and loss of time.

By command of General Beauregard:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 29, 1864.*

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XXII. Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby relieved from the command of the Maryland Line, to which he was assigned by paragraph VII, General Orders, No. 38, current series. Maj. Charles A. Snowden, quartermaster, and Lieut. J. McHenry Howard, ordnance officer, are relieved from duty with the Maryland Line, and will report to the chiefs of their respective departments.

XXIII. Leave of absence for thirty days is granted Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, Provisional Army, C. S.

XXIV. In addition to his other duties, Lieut. Col. James Howard, commanding Second Division, inner line [of defenses], will establish within the limits of his command a camp for the reception, subsistence, and organization of such Marylanders as may have been or may be transferred to or recruited for the Maryland Line, in accordance with General Orders, No. 38, current series. Capt. J. Louis Smith, assistant adjutant-general, will report to Colonel Howard for assignment to the immediate command of the camp. Marylanders transferred as above will, upon their arrival in Richmond, report promptly to the camp to be established in pursuance of these orders.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., *Richmond, Va., July 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, the President has ordered out the local troops, and they will march at once to the points

commanded. He apprehends, however, you may not exactly appreciate the character of these troops, who are composed of workmen, employés, detailed men, and clerks of the various departments, and, as they cannot be called out without entailing most serious delays and confusion in all branches of the Government business, are not kept as a force disposable for ordinary service, but only for an emergency involving the safety and actual defense of the city. He has, consequently, requested me to explain this state of things more fully to you, and to urge that they be spared at the earliest time consistent with the actual safety of the city, and be not again invoked unless under such pressing need as their organization contemplates. It is hoped that they may be returned to their duties in some twenty-four or forty-eight hours, as by that time, doubtless, their place can be supplied with more regular troops, and their longer withdrawal will be very embarrassing.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *July 29, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

General COOPER:

General Anderson reports that the enemy have retreated to the Long Bridge road, and now hold the Long Bridge road from Bailey's Run across to Darby's and by Willis' Church.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

DUNN'S HILL, *July 29, 1864—11 o'clock.*
(Received Chaffin's Bluff 12.30 a. m. 30th.)

General R. H. ANDERSON:

Your telegram of 7 o'clock received. It may be intention of enemy to deceive us. Keep the troops you do not use ready to re-enforce Pickett. Where is enemy's cavalry?

R. E. LEE.

DUNN'S HILL, *July 29, 1864—4.30 a. m.*

General R. H. ANDERSON:

General Fitzhugh Lee will be at pontoon bridge near Drewry's about 11 o'clock this morning. Send a good guide to take him to the point where needed. He will take charge of the cavalry on the north side of James.

R. E. LEE.

GENERAL: This dispatch was opened by General Ewell, who directs me to say that he will send down and inform General Fitz. Lee of where General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry are, and if you will designate the point where you wish General Lee to come, can have him guided to it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Colonel SORREL:

COLONEL: Am at lines on New Market road, and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. On account of water I will encamp to-night at Laurel Hill Church on this road, with my headquarters near the church. Be kind enough to let me know where General Anderson's headquarters are, where the remainder of the cavalry is on this side of river, where I had better proceed to-morrow, and the situation, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 29, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: At Pegram's salient, mine No. 1, the gallery was extended during the night and day 2 feet 6 inches; total length of gallery No. 2 25 feet 8 inches. At mine No. 2 extended by the night detachment 2 feet 8 inches. The day detachment extended this gallery 4 feet, a total length of 24 feet 2 inches; a total distance for the day's work at the two mines of 9 feet 6 inches. At Colquitt's mine the night detachment extended the gallery a distance of 1 foot 6 inches; cleared out and opened the trenches. The day detachment made an additional distance of 4 feet, a total distance of 5 feet 6 inches for the day's work. At Gracie's mine the night detachment extended the main gallery to the right a distance of 1 foot 3 inches and moved out and wasted the material which was accumulated by the day detachment. The day detachment extended the main gallery 5 feet 9 inches, a total distance for the day's work of 7 feet, and a total length of gallery No. 2 of 10 feet; a total distance for the day's work at all the mines of 21 feet 8 inches, and a total length from the commencement in all the mines of 368 feet 9 inches. A shell exploded to-day on the edge of shaft at mine No. 2, Pegram's salient, doing no injury to works or men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 29, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, transmitted through the Adjutant-General, having reference to the numerous deserters from the Federal army. It is certainly very important to encourage such desertion, but the disposition of deserters is one of the most embarrassing subjects that has come under the consideration of the Department. Whenever they have been turned loose upon parole exacted of fidelity or good behavior they have soon proved

themselves disaffected or turbulent, and been productive in our cities of serious disorders and crimes. Efforts have been made at different points to arrange workshops, in which they could be employed on wages, but if near cities disorderly proceedings have resulted, and if at distant points the people of the vicinity have become seriously alarmed, and have remonstrated against the effect produced upon the slaves. In some instances in which they have been sent to the owners of mining and manufacturing establishments, the owners of slaves engaged in the same works have withdrawn them, or threatened to do so, and the people of the vicinity have insisted on the removal or confinement of the deserters. In several instances some of these very deserters who, after remaining a short time, have disappeared, have been recognized in raiding parties of the enemy acting as guides. In consequence we have been for the most part obliged to consider deserters as prisoners of war until opportunity offered to allow them to pass across the borders, when that privilege has been accorded them. I cannot, therefore, think that it would be judicious for the Government to come under any pledge to subsist and permit them to go where they might please. The utmost that could be done would be an assurance that they would not be injured; that horses or equipments brought by them would be taken at fair valuation, and that when suitable opportunity offered they would be allowed to pass the lines. As far as practicable the Department has tried to induce among our people living behind the enemy's armies the sentiment which their own safety likewise inculcates, that they should favor the rapid transit of deserters and facilitate their passage of the lines on their way to the United States. As far as it may be in your power it might be well to promote such feeling and action on the part of the people in the vicinity of General Grant's army.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 30, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Recommendations from influential quarters have of late been made to the President advising a proclamation of amnesty to all deserters with a view to encourage their return to the army. On consideration it is feared lest the repetition of such amnesty might have more effect in inducing desertions with the hope of future pardons than of repressing the offense and inducing the return of deserters. It is believed to be now generally understood that any deserter voluntarily returning is leniently dealt with, and those not moved by that conviction will not be apt to yield to more positive assurance. Still difficulties are often interposed by the fear of arrest or the apprehension of punishment in many cases to the return of men who are penitent and would be willing upon encouragement to relieve themselves from the show of desertion. The President, therefore, while concluding not to issue a proclamation, desires me to suggest that "it might be well for the generals commanding the two great armies each to issue an order

calling all absentees, deserters included, to return, promising good offices in their behalf." Your early attention is therefore invited to the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The following-named officers are assigned to duty with the cavalry command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Martin, Provisional Army, C. S., and will report accordingly: Majs. S. J. Shortt, R. W. Memminger, assistant adjutants-general.

* * * * * * *

XXII. Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department and take charge of and organize the bureau of conscription for that department, of which he is hereby constituted the superintendent.

* * * * * * *

XXXII. Col. P. Turney, of the Invalid Corps, is relieved from duty as commandant of the post at Charlotte, N. C., and will report to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty in Florida.

XXXIII. Col. William J. Hoke, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to duty as commandant of the post at Charlotte, N. C., in place of Col. P. Turney, relieved at his own request.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUNN'S HILL, *July 30, 1864—3.25 p. m.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

At 5 a. m. the enemy sprung a mine under one of the salients on General B. R. Johnson's front and opened his batteries upon our lines and the city of Petersburg. In the confusion caused by the explosion of the mine he got possession of the salient. We have retaken the salient and driven the enemy back to his lines with loss.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Petersburg, July 30, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General A. P. Hill reports that General Mahone in retaking the salient possessed by the enemy this morning recovered the four guns with which it was armed, captured 12 stand of colors, 74 officers, including Brigadier-General Bartlett and staff, and 855 enlisted men. Upward of 500 of the enemy's dead are lying unburied in the trenches. His loss slight.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 30, 1864. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General ANDERSON:

Kershaw's division can march to the position indicated in previous telegram, Heth's to take the cars for Dunlop's.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAFFIN'S FARM, *July 30, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Yours of the 29th was received last night on my return from Darby's below Deep Bottom. Several respectable looking and intelligent ladies told me they saw and spoke with Sheridan there; that he advised them how to secure themselves in case of a fight, and said all his cavalry was present—6,000. At Goodman's and near Fisher's bodies of cavalry, whose numbers could only be guessed, had penetrated between Anderson's forces and Gary's on his left, and there seemed every possibility that they would endeavor to push toward Richmond, as the infantry already over was more than enough to occupy Anderson's command. In addition, the troops from the lines south of James were under special instructions for a definite object, and I could not take from them, nor would there have been time. The enemy were within ten miles of our lines, and we cannot trust always to his want of enterprise. The lines on this front were held by an unusually thin line of skirmishers, and even the Engineer Regiment had to be in the works to give that much show of force. There were two brigades kept here for the defense of the city, but they were moved to the south side six weeks ago, and now Johnson's brigade of Tennesseeans are the only troops of field experience permanently stationed at this point; besides these are a small body of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's artillery and the City Battalion, untried, I should judge. I am aware of the objections, as shown in your letter of the 29th, to employing the Local Defense troops, and beg leave to intrude these statements on the time of His Excellency the President and yourself, in order to explain my action, and if necessary receive such instructions as may be thought necessary for my future guidance. Ever since being on my present duty I have felt the want of something like a regular garrison for the city, in addition to the artillery of General Pemberton and the detachments above mentioned at this place, and it has occurred to me that if these locals were confined to the limits of the city fortifications, and then only when absolutely necessary, the place would be safer against a *coup de main*, and as far as they were concerned with less interruption to the Government business. As soon as I can leave this part of the lines I will confer with General Custis Lee on this subject.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 30, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS, *Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:*

COLONEL: Inclosed please find report of Sergeant Smyth, in charge of the working detachment at Pegram's salient. At Colquitt's salient

extended the gallery 3 feet. The day detachment was returned to camp. The crater at Pegram's seems to have been formed from two or three mines; the enemy's mine passed between mines Nos. 1 and 2 and was extended to a point between our front and rear line. The parapet of the front line although much injured was not destroyed. The parapet of the second line is slightly injured, but the ground between the two lines has been heaved up, forming a crater 125 feet in length and from 20 to 25 feet deep and about 50 feet wide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops in Charge of Mining, &c.

[Inclosure.]

JULY 30, 1864.

Capt. H. T. DOUGLAS:

CAPTAIN: Having charge of the night detachment which worked on the mines at Pegram's salient on the night of the 29th of July, I divided the men into three reliefs of eight men each, putting one relief at mine No. 1 and the other two at No. 2. The first relief worked until 1.30 a. m., when they were sent back to camp, leaving only one party of eight men to work at mine No. 2. Having occasion to be down in the gallery the greater part of the time, I was in it at about 5 a. m. the 30th instant, when I was startled by the sound of a very heavy explosion and thrown from my feet by the shock, the ground or rather gallery heaved and waved as if from an earthquake. After recovering from our surprise I took the three men out, who were at work in the mine, and on reaching the outside saw that the works had been utterly destroyed for a distance of 100 or 150 yards as near as I could judge. We passed around the portion of the line which was destroyed as rapidly as possible, in order to avoid capture, there being a squad of from fifteen to twenty-five of the enemy who had come through the gap and were pursuing us, and as a consequence my observations upon the character of the injury done were very imperfect and uncertain, but my impression was that both lines had been destroyed nearly the whole distance of the gap. The injury done to the works did not extend to mine No. 2, which is uninjured so far as I was able to judge. Those men of my party who were at work above ground had all left when I came out of the pit, but subsequently reported at camp, except one man, Leigh, who has not yet reported.

I extended the gallery in mine No. 1 2 feet 3 inches and in mine No. 2 extended it 3 feet 5 inches.

A. H. SMYTH,
Sergeant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF N. VA., *July 31, 1864.*

Major Owen, at present on duty with the Washington Artillery Battalion, is hereby relieved of command in that battalion. He will report for duty to Lieut. Col. F. Huger for assignment to the command of Gibbes' battalion.

By command of General Pendleton:

D. D. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 31, 1864. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General EWELL:

Please send back both divisions of cavalry at once to their former positions.

R. E. LEE

DUNN'S HILL, *July 31, 1864.*
(Received 12 o'clock.)

General R. H. ANDERSON:

There will be a cessation of hostilities for three [four] hours, beginning at 5 a. m. to-morrow, to enable the enemy to remove their wounded and bury their dead.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER TROOPS,
Blandford, July 31, 1864.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: Capt. John H. Mickler, Company E, Eleventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Hagood's brigade, Hoke's division, has been represented to me as having experience in mining, charging mines, &c., and would be a valuable assistant in our mining operations at this time. I respectfully request that Captain Mickler be ordered to report on this duty. Corpl. R. T. Bennett, Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Troops, Ransom's brigade, is a miner. He states that he has been working in and has had charge of iron, copper, and gold mines for fifteen years. I request that Corporal Bennett be detailed, and ordered to report for duty with this command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Engineer Troops, in Charge Mining, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
July 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your letter to General R. E. Lee, asking a cessation of hostilities to enable you to remove your wounded and bury your dead between the lines has been received. Your proposition is acceded to, and hostilities will be suspended for the purpose to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. The cessation will continue for four hours.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of Richmond, Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell commanding, for July 31, 1864; headquarters Richmond, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.						Officers.	Men.
General staff	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	10	.....	.....
25th Virginia Battalion	25	447	447	587	861	.....	868	1	13
1st Virginia Regiment Reserves	20	265	306	366	743	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	712	753	953	1,604	.....	868	1	13
Cavalry Brigade	54	985	981	1,500	2,659	.....	2,518	7	155
Artillery Defenses	121	2,231	2,661	3,058	3,393	50	3,304	3	4
Grand total	232	3,928	4,395	5,523	7,668	50	6,700	11	172

Organization of troops in the Department of Richmond, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, July 31, 1864.

Reserves.

1st Regiment Virginia Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard T. W. Duke.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN W. GARY.

Hampton Legion, ——— ———.
7th South Carolina, ——— ———.
24th Virginia, ——— ———.

Unattached.

25th Virginia Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. Wyatt M. Elliott.

ARTILLERY DEFENSES.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

First Division (Inner Line).

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. ATKINSON.

10th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. James O. Hensley.
19th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. N. R. Cary.

Second Division (Inner Line).

Lieut. Col. JAMES HOWARD.

18th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. Mark B. Hardin.
20th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. James E. Robertson.

Unattached.

Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. Charles A. Green.

Light Artillery.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES E. LIGHTFOOT.

Caroline (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Thomas R. Thornton.
2d Nelson (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. Henry Rives.
Surry (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. James D. Hankins.

Chaffin's Bluff.

Lieut. Col. JOHN M. MAURY.

Stark's Battalion, Light Artillery.

Maj. ALEXANDER W. STARK.

Mathews (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Andrew D. Armistead.
McComas (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. David A. French.

Field return of Cavalry Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. P. M. B. Young.

	General and staff.	Cobb's Legion Cavalry.	Seventh Georgia Regular Cavalry.	Phillips Legion and Alabama Battalion Cavalry.*	Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry.	Twentieth Georgia Battalion Cavalry.	Total.
Present—							
For duty:							
Assistant adjutant-general	1						1
Quartermaster	1						1
Inspector-general	1						1
Aide-de-camp	1						1
Officers C. S. Army assigned	1						1
Officers		17	16	21	20	14	88
Enlisted men:							
With serviceable horses		287	129	263	114	93	886
With unserviceable horses		49	85	48	21	75	278
Dismounted		107	159	60	53	131	510
Sick:							
Officers			1			1	2
Enlisted men		32	10	21	21	8	92
Extra duty:							
Officers		2	2	2			6
Enlisted men		32	24	47	36	23	162
In arrest:							
Officers			2				2
Enlisted men			8	1	1		10
Total:							
Officers	5	19	21	23	20	15	103
Enlisted men		507	415	440	246	330	1,938
Aggregate	5	526	436	463	266	345	2,041
Total absent:							
Officers	1	14	8	15	7	10	55
Enlisted men		301	177	390	150	130	1,148
Aggregate present and absent	6	841	621	868	423	485	3,244
Aggregate present last return	6	412	435	441	258	328	1,880
Horses:							
Serviceable	25	394	172	328	173	124	2,216
Unserviceable		45	326	63	64	240	738
In enemy's hands:							
Officers		3	13			1	17
Men		51	180	53	38	27	349

Respectfully forwarded.

G. J. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEAR ROWANTY CREEK,
July —, 1864.

* Love's.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Abbott's (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Adams' (Charles F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Alger's (Russell A.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Allcock's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Allen's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Allen's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Allen's (William) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Ames' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Ames' (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Anderson's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Anderson's (James L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Anderson's (James Q.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Andrew Sharpshooters. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Andrews' (William G.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Andrews' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Angel's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Anthony's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
Arden's (G. De Peyster) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Armistead's (Andrew D.) **Artillery.** See *Mathews Artillery, post.*
Atwill's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Avery's (Martin P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Bacon's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Baily's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Baird's (Andrew D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Baker's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Baker's (J. Stannard) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (Leroy A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bard's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thaddeus L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Almont) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Barney's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Barnum's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Beale's (Richard L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Beattie's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment.*
Beazley's (Frederick A.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Beecher's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Belcher's (Horatio) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bell's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Benjamin's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bent's (Luther S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Biddle's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bigelow's (John) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Biles' (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Black's (Mahlon) **Sharpshooters.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company.*
Blake's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery F.*
Bliss' (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*
Bowen's (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 188th Regiment.*
Bowerman's (Richard N.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Brady's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
Brainerd's (Wesley) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Brevard's (Theodore W.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Brewer's (Melvin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brincklé's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
Brinton's (Joseph P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Broatch's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Brooker's (Albert F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Brown's (T. Fred.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (T. Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 29th Regiment.*
Bryant's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bucklin's (James T. P.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Burns' (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burt's (Mason W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Burton's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Butler's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Byrne's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Cahill's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Cleaveland J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
Campbell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Cannon's (Madison M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Carle's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 191st Regiment.*
Caroline Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Cary's (N. R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, 19th Battalion.*
Caswell's (Adin W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Center's (Addison) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Chamberlain's (Abial G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment.*
Chamberlain's (Samuel E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chaplin's (Daniel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chipman's (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Choate's (Francis C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Churchill's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Claassen's (Peter J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Claiborne's (William C.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Clapp's (Dexter E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 38th Regiment.*
Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Clarke's (Will W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*

Cochran's (Thomas A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Cogswell's (Milton) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Coit's (Charles M.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Coke's (John A.) **Artillery**. See *Williamsburg Artillery, post.*
Cole's (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Collis' (Charles H. T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Colvin's (James A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Conine's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Cook's (John E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Coonan's (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment.*
Cooper's (James H.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Cooper's (John B.) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Cooper's (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Cosnahan's (Joseph B.) **Artillery**. See *Peninsula Artillery, post.*
Coughlin's (John) **Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Craig's (Calvin A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Crookston's (Absalom) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Cummings' (Emory) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 23d Battalion.*
Cutcheon's (Byron M.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Daggett's (Rufus) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Dailey's (Asa G.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Dandy's (George B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Daniels' (Percy) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Danks' (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Davis' (William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Dawes' (Rufus R.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Dean's (James) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 31st Regiment.*
De Land's (Charles V.) **Sharpshooters**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
De Meulen's (Emelius) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Dempsey's (John) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 163d Regiment.*
Denney's (Jeremiah C.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Dennis' (Leonard G.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Dennison's (W. Neil) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Di Cesnola's (Louis P.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Diller's (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Doane's (Charles R.) **Artillery**. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Battery.*
Dominy's (Levi S.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Doty's (Albert) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Douglass' (Roswell S.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Dow's (Edwin B.) **Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
Dow's (Edwin C.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Draper's (Alonzo G.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 36th Regiment.*
Dudley's (Henry T.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Duke's (Richard T. W.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Dunbar's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Dyer's (Isaac) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Easterly's (George B.) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Battery.*
Eaton's (John B.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 27th Battery.*
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Edgerton's (William G.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*

Edmands' (J. Cushing) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edwards' (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Egbert's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Elliott's (Wyatt M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 25th Battalion.*
Emerson's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Evans' (Andrew W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Evans' (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Eve's (F. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Ewing's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Faehtz's (Ernest F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Farr's (Alpha B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Farrington's (Preston M.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Farwell's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fay's (Harry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Ferebee's (Dennis D.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Finnicum's (Mark) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Isaac B.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Fisk's (John) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Mounted Rifles).*
Fitch's (Amaya L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery L.*
Fitch's (Butler) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Fitzhugh's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Fleming's (James) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Folk's (George N.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Follett's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery D.*
Frankle's (Jones) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
French's (David A.) **Artillery.** See *McComas Artillery, post.*
Fuller's (Guy W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Nehemiah P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Gates' (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Geraty's (Peter S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Alfred) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gilkyson's (Stephen R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gillett's (Edward A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Gillis' (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Glenn's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Glenny's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Godfrey's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Goodwin's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gordon's (David S.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Gordon's (John S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery K.*
Gould's (Ezra P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Graef's (Frederick E.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Graham's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Graham's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Purnell Legion, Infantry, post.*
Grantman's (William) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gray's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*

Gray's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Green's (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Guard, Artillery, post.*
Green's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Joel R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Grill's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Grill's (Louis A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*
Grindlay's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Grubb's (E. Burd) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Guthrie's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment (Veteran).*
Hagemeister's (Du Plat) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Haig's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment, Provisional.*
Haines' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Haines' (Joel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Hall's (Delos E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Hallett's (Warren) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery I.*
Hamlin's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hampson's (Jesse A. P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hankins' (James D.) **Artillery.** See *Surry Artillery, post.*
Hardin's (Mark B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Harhaus' (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Harn's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harney's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Harriman's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Harris' (Thomas S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Hart's (Lane S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hart's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
Hazelton's (James B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Hazley's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Healy's (Virgil M.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Heaton's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
Hensley's (James O.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, 10th Battalion.*
Herring's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Hill's (Jonathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hinton's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 68th Regiment.*
Hixon's (Noah H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hofmann's (J. William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hopkins' (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hopper's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hough's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Howard's (Orville L.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Howell's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Husk's (Lewis W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Benjamin T.) **Cavalry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ingell's (J. Wilson) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Irvin's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Irvin's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Irvine's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Ives' (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Jack's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Angelo) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment.*
James City Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
James' (Martin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Jameson's (Thorndike C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Colored.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Johnson's (Nathan J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery.*
Jones' (Enoch) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Jones' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Jones' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Jourdan's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
Keitt's (Lawrence M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Kenneally's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Kester's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ketchum's (William A.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment.*
Kleckner's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 184th Regiment.*
Kleinz's (Christopher) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Knapp's (Lyman E.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Knowles' (Oliver B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Knox's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Korte's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Kreutzer's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Lamb's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 56th Regiment.*
La Motte's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lane's (Nathaniel P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Lang's (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Larkin's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Leadbeater's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Leahy's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Lee's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Lee's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Lee's (Richard H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Battery.*
Leech's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Lentz's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Lewis' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Locke's (Arthur C.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Abram L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lord's (Newton B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Louisiana Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Love's (Andrew P.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Luce's (Constant) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Luce's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Ludlow's (Israel) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Lyle's (G. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Lyon's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

McCabe's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McChesney's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
McComas Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
McCoy's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McIntyre's (Martin V.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Battery.*
McIvor's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment.*
McKay's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McKnight's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
Majtheny's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Mann's (Daniel P.) **Cavalry.** See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*
Marcy's (George O.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Marsh's (Salome) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mason's (Julius W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Mathews Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Maynadier's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Mayo's (Ezekiel R.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
Meikel's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Mendell's (George H.) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
Mercer's (Lawrence) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Merritt's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Millen's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 20th Battalion.*
Mink's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Mobley's (Edward W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Moegling's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Moffett's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Moore's (Caleb) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Moore's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Moore's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Moran's (James) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
Morgan's (Albert T.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Morrison's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Mowers' (Lewis H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Mudgett's (Isaac N.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Murray's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Myrick's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Neeper's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Nelson Artillery, No. 2. See *Virginia Troops.*
Newberry's (Walter C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
New York 1st Mounted Rifles. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry.*
New York 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
New York 69th National Guard, Artillery. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment, Infantry.*
Nichols' (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Nowlen's (Garrett) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Oakman's (Hiram A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*

Orwig's (Thomas G.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Osborn's (Francis A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Osborne's (Wilbur F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Otis' (Elwell S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Otis' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Overton's (Edward, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Parker's (Frank W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Parkhurst's (Veranus P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Augustin N.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Patten's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Henry D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Patterson's (Joab N.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Patton's (Alexander G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Patton's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pearson's (Alfred L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Peirson's (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Pendrell's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Batteries A and H.*
Penfield's (Nelson) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Peninsula Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Pentecost's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Perkins' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 19th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Perry's (Clinton) **Sharpshooters.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Pettes' (William H.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
Phillips' (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Phillips' (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pickering's (John, jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Unattached Company.*
Pier's (Colwert K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Henry H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Plaisted's (Harris M.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Pleasants' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Plimpton's (Josiah I.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Poor's (Walter S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Powell's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Pratt's (Franklin A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Prey's (Gilbert G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Price's (Isaiah) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Pruyn's (Minott A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pulford's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Purington's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Purnell Legion, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Ramsey's (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Ramsey's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 187th Regiment.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries H and I.*
Ransom's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 23d Battery.*

Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Raulston's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rhodes' (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Richardson's (Lester I.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Richardson's (Lucien W.) **Artillery.** See *James City Artillery, ante.*
Richmond City Battalion, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 25th Battalion.*
Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Ricketts' (R. Bruce) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Riggs' (William J.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Ripley's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Ritter's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Ritzius' (Henry P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Rives' (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, No. 2, ante.*
Roberts' (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Roberts' (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Robertson's (James E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, 20th Battalion.*
Robison's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Rockwell's (Alfred P.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Roder's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 34th Battery.*
Rogers' (Edward W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 19th Battery.*
Rogers' (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Rogers' (Robert E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Rugg's (Horace P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Sage's (Harley H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Sanderson's (Joseph W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Sands' (Johnson H.) **Artillery.** See *William B. Ritter's Artillery, ante.*
Sanger's (Joseph P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Sargeant's (George D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Savage's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Scheu's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Schoonover's (John) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Schreyer's (Philip H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Scott's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Seip's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Serviere's (Alphons) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Seward's (William H., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Seymour's (Frank) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*
Shaffer's (Calvin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment, Battery F.*
Shatswell's (Nathaniel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sheafer's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Shearer's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Sides' (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion*
Simpson's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Simpson's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Sleeper's (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*
Smiley's (Benjamin F.) **Mortar Battery.** See *Benjamin F. Smiley.*
Smith's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Smith's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Smith's (Samuel N.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Smith's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Southall's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Albemarle Artillery, ante.*
Spalter's (Frank J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Erastus M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Spear's (Ellis) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Splaine's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Sprague's (Augustus B. R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment, 3d Battalion.*
Springsteed's (Edward A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Stafford's (Michael B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Stafford's (Spencer H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Stagg's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stanhope's (Philip W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment.*
Starr's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Start's (Romeo H.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Battery.*
Stearns' (Ozora P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 39th Regiment.*
Stedman's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Stevens' (Atherton H., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Stewart's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Stewart's (Frederick) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Stewart's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery B.*
Stewart's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Stockton's (William A. F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Stratton's (Franklin A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
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